

2012 JUN 19 AM 10: 29

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Calhoun Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0340001

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
- Advertisement in local paper June 7, 2012
- On water bills June 1, 2012 Notice that CCR would be published in the Leader Call
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___ (See Above)

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Leader CallDate Published: 6 / 7 / 12

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

X Bobby K. Hales
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-14-12
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

Calhoun Water Association
PWS #540001
June 2012

2012 JUN 19 AM 10:29

Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

A confined aquifer named the Catahoula aquifer. Drilled to a depth of approx. 500 ft deep.

Source water assessment and its availability

A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system is available for viewing upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Calhoun Water Association works around the clock to provide excellent drinking water for our customers. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Radionuclide monitoring violation

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING ***** in accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses in reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Calhoun Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Var. Allow.	Exempt. Level	Sample Date	Violation	Exemption	
Chlorine (as Cl₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.8	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine Trioxide (ppm)	NA	0	0	0	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Boron (ppm)	5	5	0.103-0.9	0.087-0.923	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Arsenic (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; The burning of certain coal-fired boilers; ESI addition	
Asenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production facilities	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and steel-making factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Erosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste incineration and smelters	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.8	0.8	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide (as Free CN) (ppb)	200	200	2.1	2.1	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel-making factories	
MercURY (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from industries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from orchard	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from ammunition, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drag factories	
Radionuclides, Carbon-14								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.72	0.72	1.88	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatiles Organic Compounds								
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial facilities
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	20	20	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other facilities
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Var. Allow.	Sample Date	# Samples	Exemption
Chlorine (as Cl₂) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2010	0	No
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2010	9	No

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	
MRDLC	MRDLC: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLCs do not reflect the benefits of routine use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
 Customer Service: Matthew Wigninton
 Address: 98 Calhoun Rd.
 Laurel, MS 39443
 Phone: 601-425-1093
 Fax: 601-425-2936

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi
County of Jones PERSONALLY
CAME before me, the undersigned
a Notary Public in and for JONES
COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, the
OFFICE CLERK of THE LAUREL
LEADER-CALL, a newspaper
published in the City of Laurel, Jones
County, in said State, who being duly
sworn, deposes and says that THE
LAUREL LEADER-CALL is a newspaper
as defined and prescribed in Section
13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972
Annotated and that the publication of
a notice, of which the annexed is a copy,
in the matter of

Calhoun water

Has been made in said paper 1 times
consecutively, to wit:

On the 7 day of June, 2012

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

[Signature]
WITNESS

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

This the 12 day of June 2012

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC



WORDS _____ COST _____

DATE 6-12-12

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
NUMBER 1579