

2012 JUL 26 AM 8: 28

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**Beckleham, Connersville, Macedonia Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name0470106
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
 On water bills
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

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: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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.

Robert V. ...
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/26/12
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants									
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2011	1.4	.91 – 1.85	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

******* 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 health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and 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.

The BCM Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Proof of Publication

State of Mississippi,
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County,

Mississippi, the Publishe of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in

the matter of Cause No. _____

has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 29 day of June, 2012

On the _____ day of _____, 20____

On the _____ day of _____, 20____

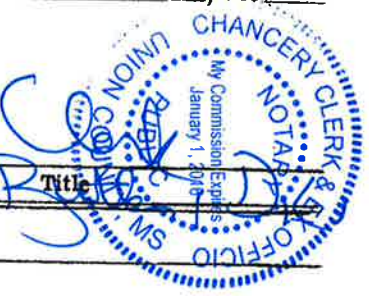
On the _____ day of _____, 20____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

18 day of July, 2012

Annette Dickey
Notary Public

Chansong
By: Dathy Title _____



RECEIVED OF _____
payment in full of the above account.

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE
By Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., July 18, 2012

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing _____

case of _____

Cause No. _____

Amt. Due \$ _____

029 LEGAL NOTICES

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Metropolitan, Connecticut, Water Supply
 MW008 04/27/2012

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rights reserved to provide to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We will continue to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We will continue to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We will continue to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The source water protection has been maintained for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water system to identify potential sources of contamination. A report, including detailed information on how the responsibility for contamination was shared, has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The cost for the information was made available to you at no charge.

If you have any questions about this report of concerning your water utility, please contact 860-733-6555. We will send our public water system a copy of this report. If you wish to be notified of any of our regularly scheduled meetings, they are held on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM.

You may wish to consider the following information in your drinking water system to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that have been detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011, in water which exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or the Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCG). The table also lists the source of the contamination and the actions taken to address the problem. The table lists the source of the contamination and the actions taken to address the problem.

In this table you will find many items and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not apply to a range of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health of a disinfectant if necessary for control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two million, or a single penny in \$10,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Reported	Legal Limit (MCL/MCLG)	Exceeds Limit	Health Effect	MCL	MCLG	Level Status of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
As Copper	ppm	200911	0.0	1.3	0	None	1.3	0	Level of total copper is within acceptable limits.
Lead	ppm	200911	0.0	0.05	0	None	0.05	0	Level of lead is within acceptable limits.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	ppm	2011	1.4	0.1-1.0	0	None	0	0	Water within level to control microbial.

* Most recent sample. No sample reported for 2014.

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. To do what is in your best interest, we have implemented monitoring requirements, MCLs, now enforce systems of any violations sample prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material used in drinking components. When your water has been sitting in untested pipes, you can reduce 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 www.epa.gov/lead. For more information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, chemical, or radioactive. Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to a number of these substances, but the amount of each is usually very small. Some substances, such as lead, may be harmful to you if you drink them. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires that public water systems that are required to monitor for these substances must also monitor for these substances. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires that public water systems that are required to monitor for these substances must also monitor for these substances.

Some people may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Some vulnerable groups include: people with kidney disease; people with cancer, especially bladder cancer; people with high blood pressure; people with heart disease; people with low birth weight; people with low birth weight; people with low birth weight; people with low birth weight.

MESSAGE FROM MICH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radioactive Rule, an emergency public water system used related to routine sampling for radionuclides beginning January 2011 - December 2011. Your public water system complied sampling by the National Drinking Water Laboratory, during the period of January 2011 - December 2011. Your public water system complied sampling by the National Drinking Water Laboratory, during the period of January 2011 - December 2011. Your public water system complied sampling by the National Drinking Water Laboratory, during the period of January 2011 - December 2011.

The MICH Water Association would suggest the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, the way of life and our children's future.