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

Town of Belmont, MS
 Public Water Supply Name

0710001
 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: 6 / 13 / 2012

- 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: Belmont & Tishomingo Journal

Date Published: 6 / 13 / 2012

- 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.

Lynn Maroon, Town Clerk
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/14/2012
 Date

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

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Belmont
 PWS#: 0710001
 June 2012

2012 JUN -7 PM 12: 45

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Belmont have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Harold Turner at 662.423.8249. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Belmont City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms 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 Allowed" (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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.009	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2009/11	.1	No Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1	.8 – 1.8	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

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 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. 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 microbiological 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 suppliers 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 Town of Belmont 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.

Publisher's Private Musings ©

FATHER'S DAY SUNDAY JUNE 17 AND FOREVER THEREAFTER

June 17 is referred to nationally as "Father's Day"! This may be a happy and appreciated day with some but on the other hand it may be a dismal thought to comprehend. It would appear to me that a great majority of the "fathers" are decent, peaceable, loving and law abiding citizens.

I can speak my peace in regards to how I view my Father! He was a considerate, loving, understanding individual. He was not an individual who was liberal in his politics nor thoughts on the economy. A debt was never a luxury as far as Dad was concerned. All his adult working life he was a hard worker. We oft times said "he worked from Dawn till Dark and then some." Dad was born in the early 1900's. He was not one who liked to go in debt. Although he was forced into this scene due to the economy coming out of the Great Depression. As a youngster I occasionally was asked "Where is your Dad?" I would answer that "he was working." By then I would be questioned by some "Nosey" individual as to why he was working! I would quickly respond, as a child "We are poor folks at our house."

Dad has to work to feed and clothe the family. I grew up as a "farm boy". I loved the atmosphere of the life but not all the hard work that went into the effort. Dad always did his best in regards to his family.

We most often think of Dads as the family authoritarian. He was there to help Mother. He never allowed mother to be over burdened in rearing the family. He made sure that his three sons did their jobs. Even though there was approximately seven years between me and the second son and nearly seven between the second and third son. Each of us knew what we could expect from our Dad.

Getting away from the personal side of the fatherhood. I want us to be assured that Dads are a most vital part in the upbringing of children. Fathers and mothers are most essential in the balanced homelife of Children. I am fully aware that all children do not have a father and mother as such due

to sickness, death and separation. Fathers bare a great responsibility in regards to rearing of children. They should be the greatest promoter and encourager of those offspring. There is nothing more exciting than to observe the closeness of a son with his dad as a role model and protector. If you ever thought just how important Dad is to the son or daughter just let him ignore them without cause. They will go ballistic. Dads are often referred to as heroes and super men. Dad can do just about anything. He mends the broken toys,

builds the playhouse, coaches little league, is a natural instructor for the childrens driving class. He is everywhere at all times. If you want to see the son get his lips all bent out of shape let Dad miss his first seasonal game, Football, baseball, or basket ball. For the daughter let dad miss her piano recital, beauty contest or graduation. You just can't imagine the impact that has upon your own flesh and blood. God pity the fathers who are too busy to support their children in the adolescent years as well as teenage growth and development! Dads may counter in this manner "I love my children but I can't be at every step of their life's development." I might add some are present but not concerned. It is time to have an awaking of the fathers in these turbulent times. How many times have you Dads told your children that you love them? If you are so Mauchio that you can't stoop to a spiritual endeavor with those precious sons and daughters; you should hang your head and cry like a "baby". At least that would let them know you do have caring emotions. I long to see all members of the family get back together to show the World that God is still in control. Father's Day is a very special day. If your Dad is still alive, let him know how much you love him or how disappointed you are about his "unconcerned ways". Make sure that as a family unit that Dad is pointed out as a strategic part of your life. Oh, what I would give to sit down on the front porch and have a serious conversation with my Dad. So many times we are targeted in our lives by failing to remember the greatness of our Dads!

BY
M. WAYNE MITCHELL



NMMC Hospice to Train Volunteers

The North Mississippi Medical Center Hospice Program is seeking volunteers in

Topics covered during the workshop include an introduction to the NMMC Hospice

family member. Oftentimes they just want someone to listen. Our volunteers get a

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