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

French Camp Water Association
 Public Water Supply Name

010004
 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: 5-23-2012

- 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: The Choctaw Plaindealer

Date Published: 5-23-2012

- 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.

Bo Henderson
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-9-12
 Date

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

2012 MAY -9 PM 12: 37

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 French Camp Water Association
 PWS#: 0100004
 May 2012

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 Lower Wilcox 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 French Camp Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bo Henderson, President at 662.547.9222. 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 scheduled for the first Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the French Camp 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 we 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	2011	.015	.012 - .015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.104	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2011	1	.55-1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* 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 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 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 French Camp 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

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY CHOCTAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared Chasatie Fisher, County of Choctaw, State of Mississippi, Choctaw Plaindealer, duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 125, No. 21, on the 23 day of May, 2012
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2012

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 4 day of June 2012
me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: Susan D. Adcock

Chasatie Fisher



Printer's fee 17.00

spape.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report French Camp Water Association P.O. Box 10000 May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of water and treatment we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a clear and detailed picture of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continually improve the water delivered from the French Camp Aquifer. We are committed to providing the quality of your water. Our water source is from the French Camp Aquifer.

The water meter assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall functionality of its drinking water supply. The report is available on our website at www.frenchcampwater.com. The report also includes information on how to inspect your own water meter. A report containing detailed information on how to inspect your own water meter is available on our website at www.frenchcampwater.com. We are providing this information to our public water system and to consumers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the President at 921-647-8222. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please contact us at our regular scheduled meetings. They are scheduled for the first Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the French Camp COJ building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The laws have listed all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. In cases where monitoring is required in 2011, the laws require the most recent results. As water flows 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 ground, air, or other sources. Some of these substances, such as radon, lead, and copper, can be harmful to your health. Some of these substances, such as radon, lead, and copper, can be harmful to your health. Some of these substances, such as radon, lead, and copper, can be harmful to your health.

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 MCLG as is feasible using the available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not take into account the feasibility of treatment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not take into account the feasibility of treatment.

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 feasibility of the use of disinfectants in water treatment.

Units: Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 gallons, or a single penny in \$10,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Method	Date	Level	Range of Contaminant (MCL/MCLG)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Notes
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Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Arsenic	W	2011	0.08	0.01-0.05	ppm	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	Discharge of drilling water - arsenic is a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Arsenic is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Arsenic is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust.
14. Copper	W	2011	1.0	0.5-1.5	ppm	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	Discharge of drilling water - copper is a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Copper is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Copper is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust.
16. Fluoride	W	2011	1.0	0.5-1.5	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge of drilling water - fluoride is a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Fluoride is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Fluoride is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust.
17. Lead	W	2011	0.01	0.005-0.01	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Discharge of drilling water - lead is a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Lead is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust. Lead is also a natural constituent of the earth's crust.

Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine	W	2011	1.0	0.5-1.5	ppm	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Water addition used to control chlorine levels.

Most recent results are available on our website. We've proved that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have passed through our monitoring and testing that have confirmed your chemical analysis. We have determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 better compliance, all monitoring equipment, MCLG, now utilizes systems of any monitoring equipment used for the rest of the compliance period.

In general, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and solder and is not regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and solder and is not regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and solder and is not regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in their source. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or radioactive. The presence of these substances does not necessarily mean that the water is unsafe to drink. Many substances are naturally occurring and are not regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Many substances are naturally occurring and are not regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Some people may be more susceptible to contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in their source. These people include people with certain underlying conditions, some infants, and infants who are particularly at risk from lead. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EDAPCO provides an appropriate means to detect the risk of lead in the water. EDAPCO provides an appropriate means to detect the risk of lead in the water.

The French Camp Water Association leads around the clock to provide you with the best water possible. We are committed to providing the quality of your water. Our water source is from the French Camp Aquifer. We are committed to providing the quality of your water. Our water source is from the French Camp Aquifer.