

2013 MAY 30 PM 12:59

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Town of Ashland
Public Water Supply Name

0050001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/09/2013 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/09/2013

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___/___/___

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Southern Advocate

Date Published: 5/09/2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___/___/___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Caral Ormon - City Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/30/2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

CORRECTED COPY

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN -6 PM 12: 56

"Revised 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report"

**Town of Ashland
PWS ID# MS0050001
June 6, 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 two wells. Our wells draw from the Upper Meridian 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 Ashland have received a **lower susceptibility** ranking to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-837-4847. 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 each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Town Hall.

The Town of Ashland routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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
Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	*2008	1.23	No-range	Ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2012	.90	.45-1.21	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	2011	2.3	No-range	Ppb	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	N	2011	0.1671	0.0404-0.1671	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2011	.0048	.0015-.0048	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2011	0.1	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Selenium	N	2011	2.8	No-range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	N	2011	1.33	0.105-1.33	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	*2011	5.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2012

Consumer Confidence Rule Violation

We did receive a CCR violation for the year of 2012; we failed to send it in on time. It has since been corrected.

*** 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 Ms. 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, MSHD was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, 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. The Town of Ashland 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies, the Town of Ashland is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of **0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 6**. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of **0.7 -1.3 ppm was 46%**.

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. Town of Ashland 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 and copper testing for \$20. 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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy at the by calling the Town Hall at 662-224-6282 if you have questions.

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Benton County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

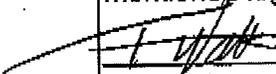
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN ADVOCATE, a newspaper published in the Town of Ashland, in said County and State, and that the **PUBLIC MEETING**

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
107	21	5/9/2013
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

23 day of MAY 2013



Notary Public, Benton County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: 05/05/2013



Printer's Fee \$ _____

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Ashland PWS ID# MS0050001 May 2, 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 two wells. Our wells draw from the Upper Meridian 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 Ashland have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-537-4847. 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 each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Town Hall.

The Town of Ashland routinely monitors for constituents to your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

MRDL - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health at this level. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violations 7YN	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	*2009	1.23	No-range	Ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2012	.90	.43-.121	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	*2008	12	No-range	Ppb	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from agriculture; runoff from glass and electronic production waste
Barium	N	*2010	0.46	No-range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2008	4	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Fluoride	N	2011	1.33	0	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	*2003	12	No-range	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2012.

Consumer Confidence Rule Violation

We did receive a CCR violation for the year of 2012; we failed to send it in on time. It has since been corrected.

To comply with the Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies, the Town of Ashland is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of .87 - 1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 46%.

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 Ms. 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7513.

Additional Information for Lead

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"2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report"

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PWS ID# MS0050001
May 2, 2013**

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Inorganic Contaminants								
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Barium	N	*2010	.046	No-range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2008	.4	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	2011	1.33	0	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	*2008	12	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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