

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

2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 34

Mt. Comfort Water Association, Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name

0070010 0070011 0070017 0070020 0070023  
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: 5/23/13, 5/25/13, 6/10/13

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

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: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 5/23/13

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.

Charlie Spradley  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/29/13  
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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Mt. Comfort Water Association  
PWS#: 070010, 070011, 070017, 070020 & 070023  
May 2013

2013 MAY 28 PM 1:37

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 Mt. Comfort Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Shelton at 662-983-7420. 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 7:00 PM at the Mt. Comfort Water Association office located at 209 Center Street, Bruce, MS.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

PWS ID # 070010		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011*	.146	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.131	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2009/11*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011*	3.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2012	.0008	.0005 - .0008	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
-------------	---	------	-------	---------------	-----	----	----	---

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	3.42	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.7	.53 - .95	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

## PWS ID # 070011 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
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	-------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

### Radioactive Contaminants

5. Gross Alpha	N	2012	3	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
----------------	---	------	---	----------	-------	---	----	-----------------------------

### Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011*	.136	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.117	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2011*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	1.93	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.16 - 1.21	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

## PWS ID # 070017 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*	.325	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.122	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*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	3.42	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.20 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 070020

### 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
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	-------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

### Radioactive Contaminants

5. Gross Alpha	N	2012	3.4	3.2 – 3.4	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
----------------	---	------	-----	-----------	-------	---	----	-----------------------------

### Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2011*	1	.8 - 1	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011*	.14	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1	.5 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.15	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*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011*	5.2	3.4– 5.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	6.57	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.8	.38 – 1.12	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 070023

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	-----------	------	-------	---------------------	------	------	-----	--------------------------------

	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure-ment			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.19	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.17	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	2.85	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.1	.19 – .97	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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 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.

The Mt. Comfort 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.

2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 34

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal 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 the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

MT. COMFORT ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 23 day of MAY 2013

Handwritten signature of Joel McNeece

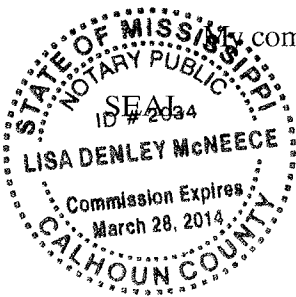
Joel McNeece Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23 day of MAY, 2013.

Handwritten signature of Lisa Denley McNeece

Lisa Denley McNeece, Notary Public

commission expires March 28, 2014



Mt. Comfort Water Association Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mt. Comfort Water Association PWS# 070010, 070011, 070017, 070020 & 070023 May 2013

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 continuously 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 Foreland Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to harmful 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 Mt. Comfort Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Shelton at 662-853-7420. 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 7:00 PM at the Mt. Comfort Water Association office located at 208 Center Street, Bruce, MS.

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, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it absorbs naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the processor of animals or from human activity. Natural 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 runoff, and residential use; 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 auto repair systems; radon, a naturally occurring element that can be found in some ground water supplies; and disinfection by-products which are formed by the reaction of certain disinfectants with natural organic matter. It is 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 MCLG 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 micrograms per liter (ug/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.

Table with 8 columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measure -ment, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Arsenic, Barium, Copper, Fluoride, Lead, Selenium), Volatile Organic Contaminants (Xylenes), and Disinfection By-Products (Total Trihalomethanes, Chlorine).

Table with 8 columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measure -ment, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Radioactive Contaminants (Uranium) and Inorganic Contaminants (Arsenic, Barium, Copper, Fluoride, Lead).

Disinfection By-Products							
By-Product	Unit	Year	Level	Range	Unit	MCL	Source
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	2011	1.83	No Range	ppb	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	mg/L	2012	1	0 - 1.21	ppb	0	Minor addition used to control chlorine.

FWS ID # 070017 TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/CL	Unit	MCL/CL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants							
16. Barium	mg/L	2011	320	No Range	ppm	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from landfills.
14. Copper	mg/L	2011	4	0	ppm	1.5	AL-1.3
18. Fluoride	mg/L	2011	122	No Range	ppm	4	Discharge of industrial effluent, natural sources, discharge from landfills.
17. Lead	mg/L	2011	2	0	ppb	0	AL-1.5

Disinfection By-Products							
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	2011	2.42	No Range	ppb	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	mg/L	2012	1	0 - 1.2	ppb	0	Minor addition used to control chlorine.

FWS ID # 070020 TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/CL	Unit	MCL/CL	Likely Source of Contamination

Radioactive Contaminants							
2. Gross Alpha	dpm/100 mL	2012	3.4	3.2 - 3.4	dpm	0	TP 1
Inorganic Contaminants							
3. Arsenic	mg/L	2011	1	0 - 1	ppb	10	Discharge of industrial effluent, natural sources, discharge from landfills.
16. Barium	mg/L	2011	14	No Range	ppm	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from landfills.
18. Fluoride	mg/L	2011	1	0 - 1	ppm	400	AL-1.3
14. Copper	mg/L	2011	8	0	ppm	1.5	AL-1.3
16. Fluoride	mg/L	2011	16	No Range	ppm	4	Discharge of industrial effluent, natural sources, discharge from landfills.
17. Lead	mg/L	2011	1	0	ppb	0	AL-1.5
21. Selenium	mg/L	2011	3.3	3.4 - 3.2	ppb	60	Discharge from petroleum and other refineries, natural sources, discharge from landfills.

Disinfection By-Products							
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	2011	2.57	No Range	ppb	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	mg/L	2012	3	0 - 1.2	ppb	0	Minor addition used to control chlorine.

FWS ID # 070023 TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/CL	Unit	MCL/CL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants							
16. Barium	mg/L	2011	19	No Range	ppm	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from landfills.
14. Copper	mg/L	2011	4	0	ppm	1.5	AL-1.3
18. Fluoride	mg/L	2011	17	No Range	ppm	4	Discharge of industrial effluent, natural sources, discharge from landfills.
17. Lead	mg/L	2011	7	0	ppb	0	AL-1.5

Disinfection By-Products							
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	2011	2.80	No Range	ppb	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	mg/L	2012	1.1	0 - .97	ppb	0	Minor addition used to control chlorine.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are being published on a regular basis for your information. It is our goal to ensure systems comply with regulatory requirements, which are health protective and are designed to protect your health.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause adverse 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 Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the location, condition, or use of these materials. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the amount of lead in your water 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 Board or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 857.878.7822 if you wish to have your water tested.

An amount of drinking water was added to untreated groundwater by groundwater that did not undergo secondary treatment. This groundwater can be consumed directly or through treatment and distribution. All drinking water, including treated water, may occasionally be required to contain a small amount of total dissolved solids. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some inorganic level contaminants and potential water additives may be regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act at 1-800-426-7271.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. Some people with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some people with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some people with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water.

As required by the Massachusetts Public Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published monitoring and reporting of total dissolved solids and fluoride levels for public water systems. Although this was not the result of testing by the public water supply, (EPA) was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of the date, your water system has exceeded the monitoring requirements and is not in compliance with the Massachusetts Public Health Laboratory. If you have any questions, please contact Glenn Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Health, 857.878.7271.

The 60 Comford Water Association would prefer the checks to provide for quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers take us please our water service, which are the best of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
**MT. COMFORT WATER ASSN.**  
P.O. BOX 595  
BRUCE, MS 38915

PHONE:  
662-983-7420

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 5  
BRUCE, MS

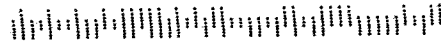
PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	06/10/2013	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
15.70	1.57	17.27

CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT  
THE ASSOCIATION OFFICE.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

030020000  
HARVEY ORR

P O BOX 26  
BRUCE, MS 38915



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 34