

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 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 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
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
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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
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Radioactive Contaminants

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

5. Gross Alpha	N	2012	3.4	3.2 – 3.4	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
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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
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	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure-ment			
Inorganic Contaminants								
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
Disinfection By-Products								
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 McNece, 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 McNece

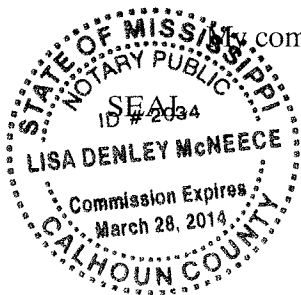
Joel McNece Publisher

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

Handwritten signature of Lisa Denley McNece

Lisa Denley McNece, 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 of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our greatest 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 ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Greiner at 662-683-7420. 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 Cedar 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 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. Inorganic contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fertilizers, pesticides, and saltwater. 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 use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto service, and other sources; and disinfection by-products that form the result of chlorine and other disinfectants being used to treat water. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including treated drinking water, may be occasionally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 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 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 compelling 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 ounce in ten 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 tables for PWS ID # 070010 and PWS ID # 070011. Includes sections for Inorganic Contaminants, Volatile Organic Contaminants, Disinfection By-Products, and Radioactive Contaminants. Columns include Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AEL, Unit Measure, MCLG, MCL, and Likely Source of Contamination.

Disinfection By-Products

Constituent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Exceeds Category	Unit Measure	MDL	MCL	Libby Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes	N	2011	1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2011	1.83	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroacetic acids	N	2012	1	1d - 1.21	ppb	0	MCLG = 4	Minor violation used to control disinfectant.

PWS ID # 070017

TEST RESULTS

Constituent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Exceeds Category	Unit Measure	MDL	MCL	Libby Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

18. Nitrate	N	2011	205	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
14. Copper	N	2011	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from used equipment, including from used equipment.
16. Fluoride	N	2011	122	No Range	ppm	4	4	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
17. Lead	N	2011	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.

Disinfection By-Products

22. Trihalomethanes	N	2011	2.02	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2012	1	.20 - 1.32	ppb	0	MCLG = 4	Minor violation used to control disinfectant.

PWS ID # 070020

TEST RESULTS

Constituent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Exceeds Category	Unit Measure	MDL	MCL	Libby Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants

3. Gross Alpha	N	2012	13.4	13.4 - 13.4	dpm	0	15	By-product of metal refining.
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Inorganic Contaminants

3. Arsenic	N	2011	1	0 - 1	ppb	10	10	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
18. Nitrate	N	2011	14	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
13. Sulfate	N	2011	1	0 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
14. Copper	N	2011	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from used equipment, including from used equipment.
16. Fluoride	N	2011	16	No Range	ppm	4	4	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
17. Lead	N	2011	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
21. Silver	N	2011	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	ppb	85	85	Discharge from industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.

Disinfection By-Products

22. Trihalomethanes	N	2011	0.67	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2012	1	.24 - 1.13	ppb	0	MCLG = 4	Minor violation used to control disinfectant.

PWS ID # 070023

TEST RESULTS

Constituent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Exceeds Category	Unit Measure	MDL	MCL	Libby Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

18. Nitrate	N	2011	19	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
14. Copper	N	2011	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from used equipment, including from used equipment.
16. Fluoride	N	2011	17	No Range	ppm	4	4	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.
17. Lead	N	2011	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Discharge of industrial processing wastewater, including from metal refineries, ore body, and other sources.

Disinfection By-Products

22. Trihalomethanes	N	2011	2.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2012	1.5	.18 - .87	ppb	0	MCLG = 4	Minor violation used to control disinfectant.

Water quality is what you get! We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are a good indication of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance of monitoring requirements, MWASA now utilizes sampling of our existing distribution pipe at the test of the contaminant period.

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 Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot be held responsible for lead in your home. To reduce lead in your home, you may wish to flush your tap water for drinking and cooking. Before your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the amount of lead entering your home by flushing your tap for one to two minutes. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the amount of lead in your water by you may wish to flush your water tap. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead from the built plumbing infrastructure or at the source, are available at www.epa.gov/lead. The National Lead Laboratory (NLL) Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 801.278.7822 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 in various amounts in certain quantities and can cause adverse health effects. In drinking water, including tap water, they may naturally be expected to contain at least some amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate they are harmful to public health. 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 sources 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 are at greatest risk from drinking water. These people should consult their health care providers about water consumption. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate actions to lower the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other vulnerable populations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

As of June 5, 2012, MWASA has been issued a Consent Order (RADICL00048) from the Utah Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, effective January 2007 - December 2017. Your public water supply is being treated by the advanced disinfection technology at our water treatment plant. Disinfection is necessary to protect the public from harmful pathogens in water. This is to notify you that as of that date, your water system had completed the remedial requirements and is now in compliance with the Radon in Drinking Water Act. If you have any questions, please contact Dana Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, 801.278.7378.

The Salt Spring Water Association would prefer the checks to provide for quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's legacy.

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

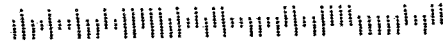
PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
15.70	1.57	17.27

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