MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEAITING JUN 10 AM 10: 22 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012

30 West WATER Assoc

	Hwy 30 WEST WATER Assoc. Public Water Supply Name
	© 73 ØØ25 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
The I Consistent Consi	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a umer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water m, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the mers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year extronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please to 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: <u>05/22//3</u> , / /, , / /.
	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) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message
9	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: NEW ALBANY GAZETTE
	Date Published: 05 / 22 / 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):
I here	eby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this c water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by DWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State artment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Ou / Ob / 2013 Date Date
Delive	er or send via U.S. Postal Service: May be faxed to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

(601)576-7800

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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Highway 30 West Water Association PWS#: 0730025

May 2013

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 10 AM 10: 22

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 two wells drawing from the Eutaw-McShan 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 identify 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 HWY 30 West 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 Marshall McLaughlin at 662.316.0959. 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at 1042 CR 60, Myrtle, 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.

billion (anh) or Micrograms per liter, and part per hillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single pappy 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	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2010*	.15	.1215	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	4 - 4 - 4	2.9 - 4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

15. Cyanide	N	2010*	15.8	No Range	ppb	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.17	No Range	ppm	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		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	2	No Range	ppb	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfecti			·		1 (discharge from mines
Chlorine	N	2012	1.5	1.14 1.82	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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.

*****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 HWY 30 West Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. The following improvements have been made to the system: in 1994, the water tank was painted a the cost of \$21,000.00; in 1995, the #2 service well was drilled at the cost of \$186,492.00; in 1998, all meters were replaced and double backflow check valves installed on each; in 1999, the 75 KW Generator with automatic switch over and metal roof cover was installed; in 2000, Herndon Well & Supply replaced the pump shaft on well #1 using old column pipe at the cost of \$16,000.00, in 2001, we rebuilt the 50 horsepower electric pump motor and all new column pipe, shaft, bushings, and pump screen on well #1 at the cost of \$34,834.00; in 2003, we installed scales on all 150 lb. Chlorine bottles at the cost of \$2,472.00, converted old 8' x 16' building to an office for the association, painted exterior of all buildings, installed a 8' x 8' storage shed, S&S Inspection inspected, cleaned and disinfected the water storage tank at the cost of \$1,000.00, painted all hydrants and Barham Contracting, Inc. changed oil & filters on 75 KN generator at the cost of \$500.00 per trip on a 3 year contract; in 2004 the master meter on well #1 was replaced at the cost of \$1,400.00 also, we installed new taps on all inspection stations & installed work stations on both wells. In 2006 repaired Well #1 at the cost of \$32,000.00. In 2007 we added 7840 ft of 6" pipe at the cost of \$82,525.00. The association added a new135 kw propane generator to well #1 at the cost of \$38,500. In 2010, added complete new chlorine system on well #1, total cost \$4,200.00.

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

2013 JUN 10 AM 10: 22

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State of Mississippi,		
County of Union		
PERSONALLY APPEARED	before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNIC	ON C
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Amt. Due \$___

2012 Annual Orinking Water Quality Report Highway 30 West Water Association PWS#: 0730025 May 2013

We're pleased to present to you the years Annual Quality Wahr 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 dirinking water. We want you to understand the officials we make to continuate improve the water researcher processe and provist our water resources. We are committed to ensuing the quality of your water. Our water courses from two weets drawled from the Eulaw-McShan Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking visuality to learning the potential sources of contamination. A report containing distance for mention on how the susceptibility determinations made has been furnished too up-public water system and is evaluable for viewing upon request. The weils for the HIVIVY 30 West Wilder has collation between received a moderate susceptibility renting to contamination.

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We routhely monitor for constituents in your dripling water according to Federics and State leave. This tobio below lists all of the dripling water constituents have detected during the protod of Jaseury 11 to December 311*, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the laber reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of lend or underground, it disponses naturally occurring mitnered as in some cases, redisposition entered as one of the presence of almines for from human adelity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bederic, that may come from savege treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, operations, and widely incompanies occarring mithered as the safety and metals, which can be naturally excurring or state throw human adelity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bederic, that may come from savege treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock mixed of saveges such as applications, and as eaths and metals, which can be naturally excurring or results for such as applications, and makes an extra processing of sources such as applications, and makes an extra processing of sources such as applications, and makes an expectation, and can shall be application, and can shall not be consistent or constituents of sources such as water is an extra processing of the state result of oil and gas production and mixed such constituents of the processing of the state of the sale of the district plants and the sale of the district plants are such as a such

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Maximum Residuel Distributer Liveri Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a diriting water distributant below which there is no known up an health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the nee of distributants to control residual contaminants.

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

Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Messure iment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie,	Contai	ninants						,
10. Barium	N	2010*	.15	.1215	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal reference; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromhyn	н , ,	2010	4	2.9 - 4	ррю	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milk: eroston of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.8	o .	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservalives
**********						C.COMOGNATA		
15. Cyanide	H	2010"	16.0	No Range	ppl	200	200	Discharge from steet/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizes factories.
16. Fluoride	N	2010"	.17	No Range	ppm	•	. 4	Erosion of natural deposts; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fortikzor and aluminum factories.
17 ised	N	2000/11*	3	0	ppb	٥	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, prosion of natural deposits
21, Selankım	N	2010*	2	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural doposita; discharge from mines
Disinfecti	on By-	Product	s					
Chlorino	N.	2012	1.6	1,14 1.82	mgA	6	MDRL =	Weter additive used to control microbes

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contentiation by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These can be mixtobe, integrate or organic chemicals and radiocobe substances. All arriads water, facularly bettled writer, many properties to oction at least transfer procedule of contentiations. The presence of contemplate deep not recoveredly indicate that poses a best risk, likes information about contemplate and poses a best risk, likes information about contemplate and poses a best risk. Indeed, indicate that the position of the presence of contemplate and position of the position of th

Some people may be more vulnerable to conteminants in direkting water than the general population, Immuno compromised portions such as persons with cancer undepoping championary, porcious who have undergroon organ consistants, people with 18V/AIDS or other firmune system discretes, some alderly, and islants can be particularly in risk from influences. These people should seek solvice about direkting water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC publishes on appropriate means to sessen the risk of infliction by cryptis-positions and other microbiological contaminants are exhable from the size Drivingly Water Politicing Valer P

Constitution & Embourance, Sumau of Public Welet's Supply, at 901.370.7518

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We sek that all our customers hold us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future

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