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



Tallahala Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0310019, 0310016, & 0310001
PWS ID # ('s):

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed 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.***
***Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report***

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

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

Date customers were informed: __/__/__ . __/__/__ . __/__/__

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

Date mailed/distributed: __/__/__

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. ***(Attach copy of published CCR and proof of publication)***
Name of Newspaper: The Laurel Leader Call
Date Published: June 6th 2013

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

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the 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.

Mack Lee, mgr
*Name/Title (President, Mayer, Owner, etc.)*

6-11-2013
*Date*

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Susan Boyette
*Signature*

5-22-13
*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***

CORRECTED

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
## *Tallahalla Water Association*
## *PWS ID #0310019, 0310016 & 0310001*
## *June , 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 consists of 11 wells that draw from the Sparta & Upper Wilocx Aquifers.

A source water assessment has been completed for the Tallahala Water Association's water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Tallahala received lower & moderates susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're 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 Sam Heard or Mack Lee at 601-764-2655. 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 the Tallahala Water Association office at 5:00 p.m. Our Annual Meeting is held on the second Monday in September.

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In this tables 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:

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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.

## PWS ID# 0310001 TALLAHALA W/A - ANTIOCH

| 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 |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.038 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | Y | 7/1/13 to 12/31/12 | 1.5 | | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.2 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 7/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 4 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Xylenes | N | | 0.778 | None | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.60 | 1.00 to 2.30 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes] | N | | 10.63 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

** Most recent sample results available*

*PWS ID # 0310001 (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

## PWS ID# 0310016 TALLAHALA W/A - GARLANDSVILLE

| 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 |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.049 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | | 0.54 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011* | 1 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits18. Mercury (inorganic) |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | | 2.00 | 0.70 to 2.20 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes] | N | | 1.30 | None | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids} | N | | 3.0 | None | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**Most recent sample results available*

**PWS ID # 0310016 *****SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY*****

During a Sanitary Survey conducted on 12/13/2010, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: *Negative pressure that could result in contamination*

Corrective Actions:

*The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Health to complete the construction of a new well, storage tank, and water lines to alleviate negative pressures on the system. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 4/12/13.*

## PWS ID# 0310019 TALLAHALA W/A - TED CLEAR

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.0087 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.1 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011* | 3 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Xylenes | N | | 0.701 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 13/31/12 | 1.20 | 0.50 to 2.10 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes] | N | | 8.02 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] | N | | 8.0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

* *Most recent sample results available*

*****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 Rules. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance and 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. Tallahala 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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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).

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
*Tallahalla Water Association*
*PWS ID #0310019, 0310016 & 0310001*
*May, 2013*

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## PWS ID# 0310001 TALLAHALA W/A - ANTIOCH

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.038 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper* | Y | 7/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.5 | | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.2 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 7/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 4 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.60 | 1.00 to 2.30 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri halomethanes] | N | 2011* | 8.53 | No | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

***Most recent sample results available***

*PWS ID # 0310001 (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

## PWS ID# 0310016 TALLAHALA W/A - GARLANDSVILLE

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.049 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | | 0.54 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009* | 1 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 2.00 | 0.70 to 2.20 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri halomethanes] | N | 2008* | 7.15 | None | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**Most recent sample results available*

## PWS ID# 0310019 TALLAHALA W/A - TED CLEAR

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | 0.008 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2011* | 0.891 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | 1.51 | 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* | 3 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.20 | 0.50 to 2.10 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample results available*

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**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**
**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**
**COUNTY OF JONES**
**1st & 2nd Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, Melissa Carter, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 6th day of June 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 6th day of June, A.D., 2013.

Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 89358 GLORIA H. STRINGER Commission Expires April 11, 2017 JONES COUNTY

# Evans says farewell, recognizes Housing Authority

## Mall manager asks for help with fireworks; eyesore on 6th Avenue gets one more chance

By Cassidi Hankins
reporter1@leader-call.net

Ward 1 Councilwoman Willie Evans recognized Laurel's Housing Authority in Tuesday's City Hall meeting, her last in office.

She said the Mayor's Youth Council rode around Laurel and one of the things they noticed was how nice the housing developments in the city are. She allowed Executive Director Kay Guy, to give a presentation.

Evans showed each neighborhood that the housing authority has developed since its foundation in 1938. She was proud to inform everyone that the Laurel Housing Authority was the first in the state, and she said it is also the best. She especially highlighted the units at Brown Circle because it has such a bad reputation. She disagreed, claiming that a map of Laurel had Brown Circle and Johnson Circle mixed up.

"It's something to see such a nice neighborhood," Guy said.

Guy continued by showing pictures of Laurel's newest housing developments — the rent-to-own homes called Laurel Gardens built in 2008 and Laurel Estates, townhouses built in 2011. She spoke about how well the people in the communities work together and how important they are to Laurel's workforce.

"People think we should just tear down the projects, but we need these people in our community," Guy said. "This is not a third world country. It's the United States of America, and everybody deserves a nice place to live."

Mayor's Youth Council member Akurya Evans presented Guy with a gift in appreciation for her work.

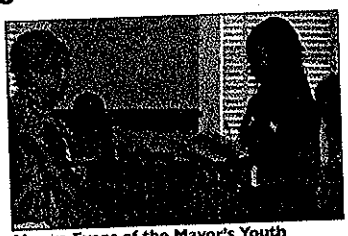
Also, Sawmill Square Mall Manager Bill McMullan addressed the council to explain the importance of the annual fireworks show in Laurel. He said people have estimated that the show draws a crowd of about 15,000 each year, which makes a huge economic impact at the mall and surrounding businesses.

"I've been with this mall over 30 years, and I believe in it just like all of you," McMullan said.

He asked that the council consider putting the firework show back into the budget and contribute $2,000 to help with supplies. Councilman Tony Thaxton informed him that the council will be meeting this summer to discuss budget changes.

In other business, Randy Diaz, United Water Project Manager, updated the council on progress they are making in the city. He said their project to repair electrical and control systems that were bad should be completed under budget by the end of September.

The council conducted a public hearing on eight dilapidated structures. The property owners were given a chance to try to defend their property. One woman, Aruba Blackman, did just that. The building she owns on 435 N. 6th Avenue fit the city inspection department's criteria to be demolished, but Blackman claimed it is salvageable.



**Akurya Evans of the Mayor's Youth Council presents Kay Guy from the Laurel Housing Authority with a gift for her work in the city. (Photo by Cassidi Hankins)**

Ward 7 Councilman Trey Chinn noted that the property is in a commercial zone and asked if she intends on opening a business.

"I don't have the money to say what I want to do with it, but I will fix it up so it doesn't make your city look bad," Blackman responded. "I've done the best I could with what I have."

Inspection Superintendent Danny Hayes explained that the same property came up in October 2012, and the previous owner was granted an extension. Since then, the property changed hands, so they thought they would give Blackman a chance to turn it around. However, they are still hearing complaints about the eyesore.

"It is very reparable," Hayes said. "The main problem is the facade falling off, and there are questions about environmental issues since it was a service station at one time."

He called it redeemable but also condemnable. Blackman assured the council that she has already hired a contractor to make repairs and bought supplies to fix it up. Since it is in Ward 6, which Councilman Johnny Magee represents, he had to make the initial decision.

"My motion would be to give up the building because it has been a problem for so long," Magee said.

After some thought, Ward 2 Councilman Tony Wheat seconded the motion. However, when put to a vote, Evans, Chinn and Thaxton opposed, so the motion did not carry. Manuel Jones and George Carmichael were absent from the meeting.

Since it did not carry, Blackman was eligible for a six-month building permit. She was not given a time limit to fix the property, but the inspection department can reevaluate it at any time.

At the end of the meeting, Evans took a moment to thank the council and City of Laurel as this will be her last meeting as Ward 1 Councilwoman. She was defeated by La'Juan Jones in the Democratic primary runoff.

"It's been an honor to serve the past eight years," she said, "and I believe Ward 1 is blessed to have Mr. Jones follow me in this position."

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A source water assessment has been completed for the Tallahala Water Association's water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Tallahala received lower & moderates susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're 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 Sam Heard or Mack Lee at 601-764-2655. 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 the Tallahala Water Association office at 5:00 p.m. Our Annual Meeting is held on the second Monday in September.

Tallahala Water Association 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 the tables 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.

**PWS ID# 0310001 TALLAHALA W/A - ANTIOCH**

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.038 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper* | Y | 7/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.5 | | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.2 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 7/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 4 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.60 | 1.00 to 2.30 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri halomethanes] | N | 2011* | 8.53 | No | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

*Most recent sample results available

*PWS ID # 0310001 (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

## PWS ID# 0310016 TALLAHALA W/A - GARLANDSVILLE

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detection or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.049 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | | 0.54 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009* | 1 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 2.00 | 0.70 to 2.20 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 73. TTHM (Total tri-halomethanes) | N | 2008* | 7.15 | None | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

*Most recent sample results available

## PWS ID# 0310019 TALLAHALA W/A - TED CLEAR

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detection or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | 0.008 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2011* | 0.891 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009* | 0.2 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | 1.51 | 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* | 3 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) | N | 1/1/12 to 12/31/12 | 1.20 | 0.50 to 2.10 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample results available

*****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 Rules. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance and 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. Tallahala 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 for $10 per sample. 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).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or have questions.