MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH3 JUN 24 AM 9: 22 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM

	CALENDAR YEAR 2012 Public Water Supply Name									
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR										
The Con syste custo of electrons	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a sumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water em, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the omers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year lectronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please 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: $\frac{6.18}{13}$, / / , / /									
	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) 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:									
	Date Published:/									
	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 (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):									
I her publi the S the	TIFICATION eby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this ic water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by SDWA. 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 partment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Date 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: <u>Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Belmont Water Association PWS#: 0170001 May 2012

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 Sparta Sand 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 Belmont Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charlotte M. Cook at 662-449-5551. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Monday, August 12, 2013 at 6:00 PM at 4858 Belmont Rd.

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.

				TEST RESU	JLTS			
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
T	~ .							
inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	Contami	inants 2011*	.02	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits



16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	1.13	No Range	ppn	n	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	,	0	AL≖′	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
22. Thallium	N	2011*	.8	No Range	ppb	•	0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Volatile Or 76. Xylenes	rgani	c Contam	inants .0005	No Range	ppn	1	10	1	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from
									chemical factories
Disinfectio	n By-	Products							
81. HAA5	N	2011*	1	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	4.1	No Range	ppb	0	0 80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.2	.7 – 1.3	mg/l	0			Water additive used to control microbes

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

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 93%.

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 requires 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 Belmont 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.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

AFFP

PN: Belmont Water Quality

Affidavit of Publication

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE STATE OF MISSISSIPP!) SS COUNTY OF DESOTO }

DIANE SMITH, being duly sworn, says:

That she is a Clerk of the DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, published in Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is printed hereon, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

June 18, 2013

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED!

Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 18th day of June 2013.

JUDY DOUGLAS, Notary, DeSoto County, Mississippi

My commission expires: January 15, 2017

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Belmont Water Association, Inc

P.O. Box 156 Herando, MS 38632 HO No 61788 ROTARY PHBLIC Comm Expicas January 16, 2017

2013 JUN 24 AM 91 23

2012 Annual Drinking Water Cuality: Belmont Water Association PWS#: 0170001

When period to present to you this year's Amuse Quality Where Report. This report is designed to interm you about the quality waster and services in elected to you empty day. Our constant you do not you have a safe in despendable point of designed you designed the sent you so will designed the sent you so will designed the many of the present you have the sent you so will not present the sent you so will not sent you will not present the sent you will not present you will not present the sent you will not be the present the sent you will not present you will not present the sent you will not present you will not present you will not present you will not you wi

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We notifiely implied for consistents in your dinking water according to Federal and Slate laws. This table below lists all of the debell consensations and all as the categories of Jamesy 1 to December 317, 2017, in cases where proximony many in reported (2017) in release that was recording miscretic and, is seen an experiment of the control of the most recent places. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it desolves interplay occurring miscretic and, is seen an experiment of the control of t

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				TEST RESU	ILTS		100	
Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCU/ACL	Unit Measure meni	MCLG	MC2.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontain	inants			W ₁ ,1 %			
10 Banum	¥	2011*	.02	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of prising wastes discharge from metal princetes erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	×	2009/15	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Correlon of household plumbing, systems, erosion of cultural

18. Fluoride**	N	20(1*	1.13	No Range	pprif	1		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong tooth, discharge from fertitizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	R	2009/11	1	0 .	ppb	0	AL-15	
22. Thallium	N	2011*	.8	No Range	pph	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, place, and drup factories.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1	76. Xylenes	N	2012	0005	No Range	ррип	10	10	Discharge from petroleum
1							ì l		factories; discharge from
1			L	l	<u></u>		L		chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

	B1. HAAS										
	81.1045	I۸	2011*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water		
	62. TTHM						i		disinfection.		
		IN .	2011"	4.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water		
1	(fotal		ļ	1			-		chietlastion.		
Ι.	trihalomethanes	L	£	!				i i	Chrostienen,		
١ :	Chlorine	N	2012	1.2	.7 - 13	mg/l		41001 - 4	141.1		
					., - , v	11.00		MALIKS, # 4	Water additive used to control		
			-	l,	<u> </u>		ئـــــــــا		mkrobes		

Mass recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to continuous an distincy water than the general population. Invanion compromised persons such as person with cancer underprojing chemistrately, persons which have underprojing one great prompations, people with with/AUSS or other invanions expleen discovers once above, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about distinct water from their neath can providers. EPPA-CDC guidelines on appropriate mass to lease the test of infection by crystopopristion and other individual communication.

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