

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUL 17 AM 8:30  
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Copiah Water Association  
 Public Water Supply Name

0150001, 0150002, 0150004, 0150020  
 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: 7/3/13, 7/1/13, / /

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: The Meteor & The Copiah County Courier

Date Published: 7/3/13

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.

David Boone  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/16/13  
 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  
 Copiah Water Association  
 PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020  
 April 2013

2013 JUN 22 PM 12: 23

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 Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

**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#: 0150001		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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January July	Monitoring		NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	2.5	2 - 2.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.0867	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2012	.109	.108 - .109	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.3	1 - 2	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>PWS ID#: 0150002 TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012	.40	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012	.17	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.3	.8 - 2	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>PWS ID#: 0150004 TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.017	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1.09	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1.7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011*	1.05	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	1.3	1 – 1.8	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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## PWS ID#: 0150020

## 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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### Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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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*	.022	.003 - .022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	1.25	.89 – 1.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	.17	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
22. Thallium	N	2011*	.18	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2012	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	1.21	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.5	1.1 – 1.7	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

#### Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2012 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect (see below for each system) bacteriological and chlorine samples and we collected 0. On system 150020, in January we also didn't receive credit for our sample because the seal was broke. Also, for the sample period ending 12/31/2012 we did not monitor for Lead and Copper (PBCU).

The number of bacteriological and chlorine samples required are as follows: 0150001 – 2; 0150002 – 3; 0150004 – 2; 0150020 – 1

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 Copiah 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 JUL 17 AM 8:30

# Copiah County Courier

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING — PRINTING — OFFICE SUPPLIES — GRAPHIC DESIGN  
P.O. Drawer 351 • 103 S. Ragsdale Ave. • Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141 • fax 601-894-3144

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF COPIAH

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: 7-3-13

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Words 30

Published 1 times

Printer's fee \$ 247.50

Proof Fee \$ 3.00

TOTAL \$ 250.50

(Signed) Cynthia M. White  
(Clerk of the Copiah County Courier)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 3 day of July 20 13  
C. Bealmond

A Notary Public in and for the County of Copiah, State of Mississippi.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Copiah Water Association  
PWS ID# 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020  
April 2013

You're allowed to protest to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. The 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 systems process and protect our water resources. We are committed to improving the quality of your water. Our water comes from wells drilled from the Copiah Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drilled from the Copiah Formation Aquifer.

If you have any questions about the report or contacting your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-894-3138. We want our water 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Coliseum Office.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water supply to the community. Drinking water quality is a complex issue. It involves many factors including the source of water, the quality of the water, the quality of the water system and its treatment for drinking water. The wells for the Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst are located in the Copiah Formation Aquifer. This aquifer is a source of water with higher susceptibility to various contaminants.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water levels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, salts from the soil and rocks. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, salts from the soil and rocks. These minerals and salts may come from natural sources such as rocks and soil, or they may come from human activity, agricultural practices, such as fertilizers and pesticides, and other sources. Some of these minerals and salts are beneficial to your health, but some can be harmful. Some of these minerals and salts are beneficial to your health, but some can be harmful. Some of these minerals and salts are beneficial to your health, but some can be harmful.

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 "hardness allowed" (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 are set for a range of health effects.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a continuing concern that addition of a disinfectant does not completely inactivate all the contaminants in the water.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one molecule in two million or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppm (one billionth level of MCLG) and mg/L (one part per million corresponds to one molecule in two million or a single penny in \$10,000).

PWS ID# 0150001 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January 2012	Monitoring		NA	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of the distribution system
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2012	201	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012	2.1	1.2 - 2.4	ppm	1.0	1.0	1.0	Discharge from steel and acid mine drainage; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	0.6	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2012	1.09	1.08 - 1.08	ppm	4	4	4	Discharge from steel refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/13	0	0	ppm	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2012	1.2	1 - 3	mg/L	0	0	0	Water additive used to control pathogens

PWS ID# 0150002 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of the distribution system
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2012	206	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012	4.0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012	0.17	0	ppm	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2012	1.8	1 - 3	mg/L	0	0	0	Water additive used to control pathogens

PWS ID# 0150004 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or of Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of the distribution system
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2012	207	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1.09	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14	0	0	ppm	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	1.25	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	Discharge from fertilizers; discharge from animal waste; erosion of natural deposits

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David  
County of Capital,

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Capehart Water Association  
PWS ID# D150001, D150002, D150004 & D150020  
April 2013

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If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water utility, please contact David Brown at 404-860-0328. We want our water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please contact one of our customer service representatives. The Capehart Water Association is not a licensed insurance agent.

The Capehart Water Association is committed to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water.

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Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, Unit, Method, Date, Location, Range, Min, Max, MCL, MCLG, and Level of Contamination. Includes sections for Microbiological Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, and Disinfection By-Products.

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2013 JUL 17 AM 8:30



1881  
Mississippi 39059  
Copiah County

Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059

Witnessed Notary  
Copiah County and State, HENRY  
Copiah Springs Meteor, a newspaper  
Mississippi, who on oath says the  
report attached, was printed  
correctly in said paper as follows:

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Copiah Water Association  
PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020  
April 2013

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Doone at 601-892-3738. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and 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.

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 RESULTS table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination

Microbiological Contaminants

Table row for Total Coliform Bacteria: Violation Y, Date July, Level Monitoring, Range NA, Unit NA, MCLG 0, MCL 0, Source presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; Naturally present in the environment.

Inorganic Contaminants

Table rows for Barium, Chromium, and Copper. Barium: Violation N, Date 2012, Level .001, Range No Range, Unit ppm, MCLG 2, MCL 2, Source Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Chromium: Violation N, Date 2012, Level 2.5, Range 2-2.5, Unit ppb, MCLG 100, MCL 100, Source Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. Copper: Violation N, Date 2012/14, Level .0867, Range 0, Unit ppm, MCLG 1.3, MCL AL=1.3, Source Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Table rows for Fluoride and Lead. Fluoride: Violation N, Date 2012, Level .109, Range .108-.109, Unit ppm, MCLG 4, MCL 4, Source leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Lead: Violation N, Date 2012/14, Level 2, Range 0, Unit ppb, MCLG 0, MCL AL=15, Source Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Table row for Chlorine: Violation N, Date 2012, Level 1.3, Range 1-2, Unit Mgr/l, MCLG 0, MCL MRDL = 4, Source Water additive used to control microbes.

TEST RESULTS table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination

Microbiological Contaminants

Table row for Total Coliform Bacteria: Violation Y, Date July, Level Monitoring, Range NA, Unit NA, MCLG 0, MCL 0, Source presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; Naturally present in the environment.

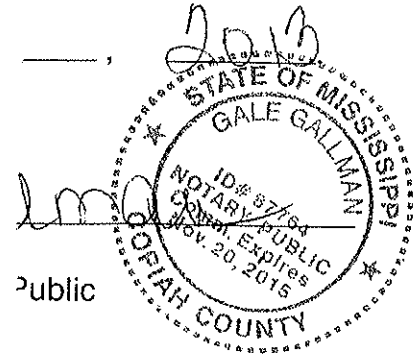
Cost  
\$ 437.70

Notary \$ 3.00

Total Cost \$ 437.70

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**Inorganic Contaminants**

10. Barium	N	2005*	.000	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2012	.40	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
17. Lead	N	2012	.17	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**Disinfection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2012	1.3	1-2	Mg/L	0	MRODL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
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PWS ID#: 0150004

**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
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

10. Barium	N	2012	.017	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1.00	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1.7	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011*	5.05	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Disinfection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2012	1.3	1-1.8	Mg/L	0	MRODL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
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PWS ID#: 0150020

**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
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

8. Arsenic	N	2011*	A	No Range	ppb	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from cropland; leach from glass and electronics production wastes.
10. Barium	N	2011*	.032	.002 - .032	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	1.26	.80 - 1.28	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes along with discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2012/14	.17	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
22. Trihalomethanes	N	2011*	.10	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from one-processing slates; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

**Disinfection By-Products**

81. THM5	N	2012	4	No Range	ppb	0	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM5 (as Halobromomethanes)	N	2012	1.21	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.6	1.1 - 1.7	Mg/L	0	MRODL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

(1) Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms are found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2012 we did not conduct as monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contamination and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect (see below for each system) bacteriological and chlorine samples and we collected 0. On system 0150020, in January we also didn't receive credit for our sample because the test was broken. Also, for the sample period ending 12/07/2012 we did not monitor for Lead and Copper (Pb/Cu).

The number of bacteriological and chlorine samples required are as follows: 0150001 - 2; 0150002 - 3; 0150004 - 2; 0150020 - 1.

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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.578.7892 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 MSDEH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*  
 In accordance with the Radioactive 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 action by the public water supply, MSDEH was required to issue Radioactive Rule. It is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radioactive Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.876.7616.

The Copiah Water Association works around the clock to provide for 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.

