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

Cascilla Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0680001

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: 7/11/13 / /

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: Sun - Sentinel

Date Published: 7/11/13

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.

Alex Smith Operator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-17-13
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Cascilla Water Association
 PWS#: 0680001
 June 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Sherman at 662.816.5473. 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 6:30 PM at Cascilla Water office located at the well house.

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 Cascilla Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility 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 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 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	2008*	.052	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.985	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water

								additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009*	2.56	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.6	.4 – 1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Our system received a CRR report violation for not submitting this report by the July 1 deadline to the MSDH in 2012.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Cascilla 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.

Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

The Sun-Sentinel

State of Mississippi, County of Tallahatchie, City of Charleston

Before me, Clay McFerrin, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper on the dates listed below:

In the following issues:

Vol. 90 No. 24 Dated July 11, 2013

Vol. ___ No. ___ Dated _____

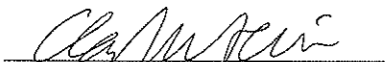
Vol. ___ No. ___ Dated _____

Vol. ___ No. ___ Dated _____

Vol. ___ No. ___ Dated _____


Krista McFerrin, Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 2 day of August 2013


Clay McFerrin, Notary Public



2013 AUG 22 AM 8:42
NOTARY PUBLIC - WATER SUPPLY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our overall goal is to provide you with safe and abundant water and to continue to improve the water treatment process to protect the water environment. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water quality is best when drinking from the tap.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Sherman at 662-416-5473. We value our valued customers and we appreciate your water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the City Water Office located at the City Center.

A 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 determination was made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The web for the Payne Water Association has received a broadcast reading in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the detectable water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011. In cases where monitoring was required by 2011, the public water system (PWS) must monitor for the listed contaminants. Contaminants that were not detected during the monitoring period are listed in the table below. Contaminants that were not detected during the monitoring period are listed in the table below. Contaminants that were not detected during the monitoring period are listed in the table below.

As a reminder, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these items we've provided the following definitions:

- Violation Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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 MCLG as feasible using the best available technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no 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 no known or expected health risk from disinfectants. However, disinfectants may be harmful if they are consumed in excessive quantities.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. Disinfectants are used to kill germs in water. The level of the disinfectant may vary throughout the day. The level of the disinfectant may vary throughout the day. The level of the disinfectant may vary throughout the day.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	MRDL	MRDLG
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Barium	ppm	2	2	2	2	2	2
14. Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
15. Lead	ppb	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Disinfection By-Products							
23. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

Our system complies with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Lead and Copper Rule. 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. In an effort to ensure systems compliance, 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 system 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 before using water. This is especially important before first use in the morning and before each time you use water for drinking or cooking. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, visit the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health also provides information on lead in drinking water at <http://www.ms.gov/lead>.