

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 28 AM 10:12

Thomasville Water  
Public Water Supply Name

0610086

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: 05/22/2013 / / , / /

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: \_\_\_\_\_


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 (**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.

  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  
Jeff Jones  
Operator

6/24/13  
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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

# AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 22ND DAY OF MAY, 2013, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSN. - 0610086  
a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 165, No. 44 on the 22nd day of May, 2013

Marcus Bowers  
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Shown to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 22nd day of May, 2013

Frances Conger  
FRANCES CONGER, Notary Public  
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTERS FEE:  
3 column by 15 inch ad at \$7.00 per column inch..... \$315.00

Proof of Publication \$2.00

TOTAL \$318.00

2012 Thomasville Water Assn 0610086, 06142013									
Is my water safe?									
Thomasville Water Assn presented its 2012 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide detailed information about your water source, how it is treated, and how it is delivered to your tap. We are committed to providing you with the most accurate information available to you.									
Do I need to take special precautions?									
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems are more vulnerable. These people should take extra precautions to protect their health. For example, they should use bottled water to prepare infant formula, and they should use bottled water to make ice cubes or for cooking. For more information on vulnerable populations, visit the EPA website at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/consumer">www.epa.gov/safewater/consumer</a> .									
Where does my water come from?									
Our water comes from the Chickfield Aquifer.									
Source water assessment and its availability.									
Our rating is Lower.									
Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?									
Drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).									
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can pick up substances that are naturally occurring or that are man-made. These substances include minerals, such as calcium and iron, and metals, such as lead and copper. Other substances that can get into drinking water include pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and oil and gas. Some of these substances can be harmful to you if you drink them. EPA regulates public water systems to protect you from these substances. EPA requires public water systems to monitor their water for these substances and to report the results to you.									
How can I get the best water?									
Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.									
*****MAY 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MADI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****									
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007. In October 2007, your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during the course of the sampling, Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and sampling. MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is because this was not the result of sampling by the public water supply. MSDH is now in compliance with the Radiological Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Kara Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Department of Public Water Supply, at (601) 376-7318.									
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. Thomasville Water Assn 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 reduce 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/lead">http://www.epa.gov/lead</a> .									
Water Quality Data Table									
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants which we detected during the sampling year of this report. Although naturally occurring contaminants are listed, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring substances may actually improve the taste of drinking water. In some cases, bottled water may provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring substances in your water may be in violation of the SDWA. The EPA has the authority to issue a violation for certain contaminants that occur in your water. However, the occurrence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that your water is unsafe to drink. In this table you will find the name and type of contaminant. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find the name and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand our data, we have provided the definitions below the table.									
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.									
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set to protect the health of the most vulnerable populations.									
TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.									
AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers the monitoring of other contaminants which a water system must follow.									
Variance and Exemption. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.									
MTHL: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MTHLs do not reflect the benefits of disinfection to control microbial contaminants.									
MRL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is strong evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
MOR: Maximum Nitrate.									