

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2013 JUN 25 AM 8:46
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Blue Cone Covert Topo Water association
Public Water Supply Name

0680037

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: 6/20/2013 / /

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: The Sun Sentinel

Date Published: 6/20/2013

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6/24/2013

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.

Joseph Wilson President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 24 2013
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

MS0680037

CCR Report 2013 CORRECTED

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Aquifer well 1 and 2 in Maridian Upper Wilcox.

Source water assessment and its availability

Well (1) ranked moderate

Well (2) ranked lower

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Monthly meetings every first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm.
Blue Cane Cowart Tipppo Water Association, 535 Sharkey Road, Charleston, Mississippi 38921

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

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

In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclide 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

72 - CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content 09/25/2012 Consumer Confidence Rule Complete

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. Blue Cane Cowart Tipco 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>.

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 that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our 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 minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
<i>(Reports convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.51	ND	0.6	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	ND	60	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1	ND	10	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0168	ND	2	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	ND	50	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	27.01	ND	200	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00161	ND	0.00161	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2011	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Maria Gutierrez
Address:
535 Sharkey Road
Charleston, MS 38921
Phone: 6623750007
Fax: 6623750008
E-Mail: bctwa@gmail.com

The Sun-Sentinel

"Serving the communities of Tallahatchie County"

Volume 90, Number 25 Thursday, June 20, 2013

Charleston, Mississippi One section • 16 pages • 75¢



Sister Maureen Delaney (right), president of West Tallahatchie Habitat for Humanity, presents the ceremonial Bible and hammer to new Habitat homeowner Felicia Gibbs (second from right) while Gibbs' mother, Alie Lewis (left), and daughter, Zakariya Love, look on. Gibbs' house is the 37th built in the county by Habitat. (Photo by Matt Sutton)

Habitat for Humanity dedicates

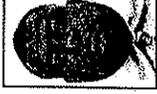
By CLAY McFERRIN
Sun-Sentinel Editor

The first annual Westside Athlete/Academic Golf Tournament will be held Saturday, June 29, at the Bayou Bend Country Club in Sumner.

Proceeds from the two-person scramble will benefit the West Tallahatchie High School football program.

"These proceeds are going to be used to help us get needed exercise equipment for our weight room and dummies and practice sleds for the field," explained WTHS Choctaws' varsity football head coach Lorenzo Pimpton, who also serves as chairman of next week's tournament.

Pimpton said he and friend Sykes Sturdivant, discussing ways to foster more community interest for the youth and create a program,



Pimpton Sturdivant

ture to this tournament is that the WTHS football players will be caddies, so each of us can get to know them personally, and they can get to know us as well."

Pimpton said actor Morgan Freeman, who is a member of Bayou Bend Country Club and has frequently golfed its nine-hole regulation course,

"may also make a guest appearance [during the tournament] to support our goals and create a program,

focus my staff and I stress as leaders on the field and in the classroom. The only way to achieve success in both arenas is to have the support of all stakeholders involved in the future of our student-athletes."

The entry fee for next week's tournament is \$200 per team or \$100 per person and includes lunch. Participants must be 18 years of age or older, and the closing date for entries is Friday, June 28.

Three prizes per flight will be awarded on completion of the tournament, which begins with a shotgun start at 8:30 a.m. Fee times will be assigned by order of paid entry fees.

Pimpton said a very special prize — a new pickup truck — awaits the first golfer able to sink a hole-in-one on the 180-yard eighth hole during the tournament.

2/17

CGR Report 2013

News

clear the highway for riding as for the production we had our dear Christine and looking here for me. Thank you for making our life so appreciate.

we had had before a wonderful service. Those of them who provide McLaughlin from all with her sister, Mrs. Carson and thank who had my brother and my friend with cousin Karen and my friend that she Terry and with love I see it when you are company.

nda

because I live in I love people in and have lots of my my church and my friends. I have a big kiddie I carried for weeks. My mother was that wonderful. But a girl put over my work and connect with all my I really love the come around. One E.P. who I am riding his paper (I move from west) event. This - but I have a nice work and do a lot for someone not to. You'll find me to do that. I will go to church as my friend.



to my brother today... We are pleased to present this year's Annual Report... The report details the company's performance over the past year, including financial results, operational highlights, and future outlook. It is a comprehensive document for our stakeholders.

Why are we celebrating... We are celebrating the success of our team and the achievements of our company. This report highlights the hard work and dedication of our employees, who have made significant contributions to our growth and success.

Our vision for the future... We are committed to long-term growth and sustainable development. Our strategy focuses on innovation, operational excellence, and customer satisfaction. We will continue to invest in research and development to stay at the forefront of our industry.

Key financial highlights... Revenue increased by 15% year-over-year, driven by strong demand in our core markets. Operating profit grew by 20%, reflecting improved operational efficiency and cost management. We also achieved a record level of customer satisfaction and employee engagement.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing financial data or operational metrics. The text is too small to read accurately, but it appears to be a structured data table.

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Contact Name: Maria Gutierrez

Address:
535 Sharkey Road
Charleston, MS 38921
Phone: 6623750007
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E-Mail: bcctwa@gmail.com

/s/