

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

Thomasville Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name

0610029

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


Date
6/24/13

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



AFFIDAVIT

2013 JUL 28 AM 10:12

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. - 0610029
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

Sworn 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

PRINTER'S FEE:

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

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$318.00



Thomasville Water 2012 0610029 CCR 05/14/2013

Tap water alert:
Thomasville Water Assn is pleased to present their 2012 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 is information because informed customers are our best allies. We are committed to providing you with Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants-and-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. Those 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 (800-242-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our Wells draw from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our Rating: WCL #1 Moderate WCL #2 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-479-4761).

The source 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.

Contaminants that are naturally occurring include radon, arsenic, uranium, and selenium. Contaminants that may be introduced into the water supply through operations, and wildlife, inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from other water treatment 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 chemicals in consumer products, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations; other inorganic substances, such as radon, 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 inorganic and organic substances 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?
Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.

****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****
In accordance with the Radon Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon in drinking water 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 analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was the result of an audit 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 requirement and is now in compliance with the Radon Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

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 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 naturally occurring contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All insects of drinking water contain some level of naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Resonance of contaminants 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	TT	AL	Year	Detected	Source	
Chloride (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.4	0.8	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	60	15	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	54.63	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0012	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.4	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Discharge of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.411	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.1	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Discharge of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	10	2008	1	No	Corrosion of lead-containing plumbing systems; Erosion of lead pipe deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.501	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Term	Definition							
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
NA	not applicable							
ND	Not Detected							
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended							
Important Drinking Water Contaminants	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 to not use an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.							
MRDLO	MRDLO: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLOs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.							
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 contamination.							
MNS	MNS: Maximum Nitrate Standard							
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							