

2014 JUN 23 AM 11:30

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Kossuth Water Association, Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name

0020004, 0020007, 0020008

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 06/18/2014 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/18/2014 - Ran only in Newspaper

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 Daily Courier

Date Published: 06/18/2014

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 2013 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.

Danny Mincey President  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-14-14  
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

5/11

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 Coffee Sand and the Eutaw Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Kossuth Water have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Aaron C. Henry at 662-287-4310. 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 6:00 PM at the water office.

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>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 to 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.

PWS ID# 0020004		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2011*	.3293	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.73	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011*	3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2011*	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	5.28	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.5 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 0020007		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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013	1	.6 - 1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.172	.159 - .172	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	3.6	.7 – 3.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.262	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.8 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**PWS ID# 0020008****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>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013	.4	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.146	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2011*	25.21	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	.9 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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 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.

The Kossuth 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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Method	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Public Health Concerns (MCL)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Priority	Health Concern of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10 Arsenic	H	2011	1.72	1.0 - 1.2	ppm	0	1	1	Exposure to arsenic over long periods of time can lead to cancer, heart disease, and other health problems.
13 Chromium	H	2011	3.8	7.5 - 8	ppm	100	150	150	Exposure to chromium over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.
14 Copper	H	2011	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to copper over long periods of time can lead to stomach and intestinal problems, and other health problems.
15 Fluoride	H	2011	262	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Exposure to fluoride over long periods of time can lead to tooth decay and other health problems.
17 Lead	H	2011	0	0	ppm	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to lead over long periods of time can lead to brain and nerve damage, and other health problems.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	H	2011	1	1 - 1.5	mg/L	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to chlorine over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.
PWS ID#0020006									
TEST RESULTS									
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>									
5 Gross Alpha	H	2011	4	No Range	dpm	0	0	0	Exposure to radon over long periods of time can lead to lung cancer.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10 Arsenic	H	2011	1.48	No Range	ppm	0	1	1	Exposure to arsenic over long periods of time can lead to cancer, heart disease, and other health problems.
13 Chromium	H	2011	3.8	No Range	ppm	100	150	150	Exposure to chromium over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.
14 Copper	H	2011	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to copper over long periods of time can lead to stomach and intestinal problems, and other health problems.
14 Copper	H	2011	21.1	No Range	ppm	200	200	200	Exposure to copper over long periods of time can lead to stomach and intestinal problems, and other health problems.
17 Lead	H	2011	1	0	ppm	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to lead over long periods of time can lead to brain and nerve damage, and other health problems.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	H	2011	1.4	1 - 1.5	mg/L	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to chlorine over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.

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## 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Kossuth Water

#### PWS# 0020004, 0020007 & 0020008 • June 2104

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water supply to 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 continuously 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 Colwell Sand and the Edwau Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 goals for the Kossuth Water have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Aaron C. Henry at 662-287-4310. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our monthly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. It lists the maximum amount of each contaminant that was detected during the year. 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 surface of land 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 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. Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that results from the natural decay of uranium and thorium in the earth. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA requires 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 provided the following definitions:

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**MIDCLGs** do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Method	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Public Health Concerns (MCL)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Priority	Health Concern of Contaminant
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10 Arsenic	H	2011	1.72	1.0 - 1.2	ppm	0	1	1	Exposure to arsenic over long periods of time can lead to cancer, heart disease, and other health problems.
13 Chromium	H	2011	3.8	7.5 - 8	ppm	100	150	150	Exposure to chromium over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.
14 Copper	H	2011	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to copper over long periods of time can lead to stomach and intestinal problems, and other health problems.
15 Fluoride	H	2011	262	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Exposure to fluoride over long periods of time can lead to tooth decay and other health problems.
17 Lead	H	2011	0	0	ppm	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to lead over long periods of time can lead to brain and nerve damage, and other health problems.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	H	2011	1.4	1 - 1.5	mg/L	0	1.5	1.5	Exposure to chlorine over long periods of time can lead to cancer and other health problems.