

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

COKEHOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
Public Water Supply Name

0040001 / 0040029  
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: ~~06/26/14~~ / / , / /

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 STAR-HERALD

Date Published: 06/26/14

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.

DWAYNE COCHRAN, MANAGER  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

OPERATOR

7-1-14  
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Conehoma Water Association, Inc. 2014 JUL -7 AM 11:06  
 PWS#: 0040001 & 0040029 June 2014

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

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 Conehoma Water Association, Inc. have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dwayne Cochran at 662.289.6777. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at the Water Office located at 2024 Attala Road 1173, Kosciusko, MS 39090.

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# 0040001		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.039	.016 - .039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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

17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
76. Xylenes	N	2013	.000817	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	.8 - 1.4	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWD ID# 0040029		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.038	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	1.12	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.87 – 1.47	mg/l	0	MRDL = 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Conehoma Water Association, Inc. 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.

***"This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer."***

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\\_filing\\_cust.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html), or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Conehoma Water Association, Inc. (PWS# 0040001 & 0040023) June 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 providing you with information to help you understand the quality of your water.

The source water treatment has been completed for our public water system to eliminate the need for disinfection of its drinking water supply to meet potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality monitoring system was implemented to ensure public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the Conehoma Water Association has been treated to meet or exceed all applicable state and federal drinking water standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water safety, please contact Debra Cochran at 802.989.8777. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please call us at 802.989.8777 or visit our website at www.conehoma.com. We are located at 1000 West Center Street, Suite 100, Monticello, VT 05475, P.O. Box 1173, Monticello, VT 05475.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. It is noted that monitoring was not required in 2013. The table includes the most relevant results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials that may come from natural sources or from human activity. Volatile organic compounds, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene, are also found in drinking water. These contaminants may come from natural sources or from human activity. Volatile organic compounds, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene, are also found in drinking water. These contaminants may come from natural sources or from human activity.

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 actions that are required to protect drinking water. AQLs are set at the MCLG or at a level below the MCLG using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at the MCLG or at a level below the MCLG 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 contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part per million corresponds to one molecule in a million parts, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per billion corresponds to one molecule in a billion parts, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

PWS ID# 0040001 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/AQL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AQL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2013	0.03	0.01 - 0.08	ppm	0	2	0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	200911	0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	200911	0	0	ppm	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>									
18. Xylenes	N	2013	ND	No Range	ppb	0	10	0	Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical facilities
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	0.8 - 1.4	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes

PWD ID# 0040023 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/AQL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AQL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2011	0.03	No Range	ppm	0	2	0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	200911	0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	200911	0	0	ppm	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine (Free Residual)	N	2011	1.2	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	0.7 - 1.47	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample 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 tested 100% of our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Records 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, we will not collect samples if any of the following conditions exist:

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 not responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality of materials used in drinking containers. When your water has been analyzed for lead in your home, you can minimize the potential 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 at 1-800-426-6262 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be volatile organic compounds, inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain natural occurring substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Most inorganic and radioactive substances are not considered to be hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (1974).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. 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 or Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6262.

The Conehoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide you quality water to meet your needs. We want that all of our customers have a good water experience, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

\* This is a free of charge opportunity provided and available.

If you wish to file a complaint regarding a drinking water problem, contact the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form. You may also contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410. By file this form a release of information is requested from the form. Send your complaint form to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410. By file this form a release of information is requested from the form.

Date: June 26, 2014

2014 JUL -7 AM 11: 06

To: Conehoma Water Association  
Post Office Box 280  
Kosciusko, MS 39090

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad Space 3x14 Times 1 and making proof, \$255.96

Payment received from \_\_\_\_\_



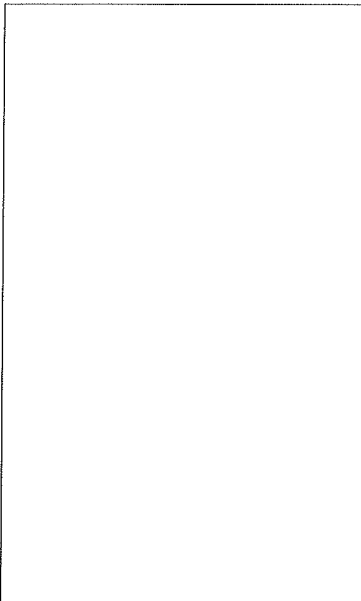
(Clerk)  
The Star-Herald  
207 North Madison St.  
Kosciusko, MS 39090

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

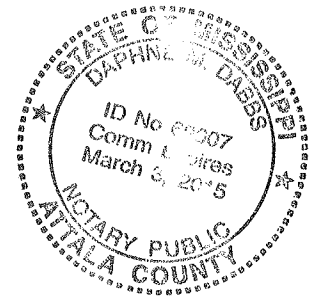
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ATTALA

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of **2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**, has been published in said newspaper 1 times, to-wit:

On the 26th day of June, 2014



(Clerk)



SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 26<sup>th</sup>

day of July, 2014.

Daphne M. Dabbs  
(Notary Public)