

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

WATER SUPPLY
AN 10: 55

Tiptersville Development Association Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0700010
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: 5/21/14, / /

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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 5/21/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5/22/14

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/4/2014
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

2014 MAY -5 PM 12: 32

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Tiptersville Water Association
 PWS#: 700010
 April 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 Coffee Sand 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 Tiptersville Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Shea at 662.223.6681. 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 first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Providence Baptist Church. The annual meeting is held the second Monday in March at 7:00 PM at the same location.

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 1st to December 31st, 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 for 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.19	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.123	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.06	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2012*	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.5 – 2.5	ppm	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 Tiplersville Development 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.

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi
Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned
Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
136	13	5/21/2014
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

27 DAY OF May, 2014



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: 05/05/2017



70/10

5-22-14

Posted at Tiplersville Post Office 38674
Posted at Walnut Glamour Styles Walnut, Ms

Printer's Fee \$ _____

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Chattanooga Water Association
PWSE 0100003
New 10/10/11

70103

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water source is from wells located in the Coffee and Clinch Basins.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to potential contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of our water source was determined is available to you. This report is available to you at the Chattanooga Water Office, 1000 Main Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Dobson at 628.790.3421. We want to meet with you to discuss the report. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled public meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Chattanooga Water Office, Annual Meeting Room.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring results occurred infrequently and in some cases, individual monitoring results and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of pesticides, agricultural fertilizers, animal waste, and other organic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities. These contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities, are not necessarily harmful to your health. However, some of these contaminants, which are the result of air and gas production and mining activities, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities. We are continuously monitoring for these contaminants in your drinking water. All drinking water monitoring data is available to you at the Chattanooga Water Office, 1000 Main Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Dobson at 628.790.3421. We want to meet with you to discuss the report. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled public meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Chattanooga Water Office, Annual Meeting Room.

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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 to 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 \$100,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.
- Pressure per gallon (PPG) - pounds per inch** - a measure of the productivity of water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Full Range MCLG/MCL/AL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, including from metal refineries, phosphate fertilizers, and other sources.
11 Chromium	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and other metal refineries.
17 Lead	N	2009/11	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	Discharge from metal refineries, phosphate fertilizers, and other sources.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2013	5	5-5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Above report sample. No sample reported for 2011. As you can see by the table, our system met or exceeded all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through 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. 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, NSDH now makes 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 most likely to come from materials associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is not responsible for lead levels in your drinking water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in pipes or tanks 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 at 1-800-426-6275. The Tennessee State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory EPA has been testing. Please contact 628.578.5502 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 minerals, 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 1-800-426-6275.

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 chronic waterborne diseases, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM LEAD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radon Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample for radon in tap water beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply complied with the requirements for radon in tap water as set forth in the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) for radon in tap water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of radon in tap water. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

The Chattanooga 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. Please note our report will not be mailed out to each customer, a copy can be obtained by calling 628.790.3421

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Chattanooga Water Association
PWSE 700010
April 2012

70110

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water source is from wells located in the Coffee and Clinch Basins.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to potential contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of our water source was determined is available to you. This report is available to you at the Chattanooga Water Office, 1000 Main Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Shea at 628.223.6561. We want to meet with you to discuss the report. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled public meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Chattanooga Water Office, Annual Meeting Room.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring results occurred infrequently and in some cases, individual monitoring results and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of pesticides, agricultural fertilizers, animal waste, and other organic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities. These contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities, are not necessarily harmful to your health. However, some of these contaminants, which are the result of air and gas production and mining activities, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or gas production, mining, or other activities. We are continuously monitoring for these contaminants in your drinking water. All drinking water monitoring data is available to you at the Chattanooga Water Office, 1000 Main Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Shea at 628.223.6561. We want to meet with you to discuss the report. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled public meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Chattanooga Water Office, Annual Meeting Room.

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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 to 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 \$100,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Full Range MCLG/MCL/AL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, including from metal refineries, phosphate fertilizers, and other sources.
11 Chromium	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and other metal refineries.
17 Lead	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	Discharge from metal refineries, phosphate fertilizers, and other sources.
20 Nitrate (as Nitrate)	N	2013	0	No Range	ppm	1	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from manure, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2013	5	5-5	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	0	By Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2013	5	5-5	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Above report sample. No sample reported for 2011. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We've proved that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through 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. 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, NSDH now makes 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 most likely to come from materials associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is not responsible for lead levels in your drinking water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in pipes or tanks 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 at 1-800-426-6275. The Tennessee State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory EPA has been testing. Please contact 628.578.5502 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 minerals, 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 1-800-426-6275.

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 chronic waterborne diseases, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM LEAD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radon Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample for radon in tap water beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply complied with the requirements for radon in tap water as set forth in the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) for radon in tap water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of radon in tap water. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

The Chattanooga 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. Please note our report will not be delivered to each individual customer. Copies will be posted at the Ripleyville Post office and at Mainst. Glamour Styles.