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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Casey Jones Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0820003

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: 151, 171, 12014

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 Yazoo Herald

Date Published: 5/7/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Deasonville Voting
Date Posted: 5/10/14

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.

John W. Moore President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/19/14
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

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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Casey Jones Water Association
 PWS#: 0820003
 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 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 well for the Casey Jones Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John W. Moore at 662-673-9706. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Deasonville Voting Building.

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 we detected during for 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/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	4.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2013	.308	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
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2013	.003	.001 - .003	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2013	32	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	51	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.1 – 1.60	ppm	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.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/07/11, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required.

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 3/31/2013.

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 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>. 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 Casey Jones 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: this consumer confidence report will not be mailed to each customer. It will be published in the local paper.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE
The State of Mississippi
County of YAZOO

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid JASON PATTERSON, who being by me first duly sworn state on oath, that he is PUBLISHER of the YAZOO HERALD, a newspaper published in the City of Yazoo City, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times as follows.

Vol. No. 143
Number 5
Dated May 7, 20 14

Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

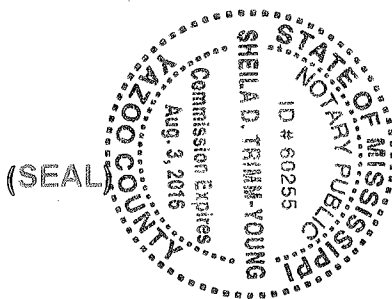
2014 MAY 21 AM 8:37

Affiant further states that said newspaper has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

(Signed) [Signature]
Jason Patterson, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of May, 20 14

(Signed) [Signature]
Sheila D. Trimm-Young
Notary Public



Words 3x16
Time 1
Amount of legal \$ 456 —
Proof of Publication \$ 3 —
Total Amount \$ 459 —

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Casey Jones Water Association
 PWS# 082003
 April 2014

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and to help you understand the water treatment process and the quality of your water. Our water is safe to drink and meets all state and federal drinking water requirements.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of our drinking water supply to identified sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the 11 County South West District and its water supply is protected from contamination by a public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The staff for the Casey Jones Water Association has received a number of requests for copies of this report.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don C. Moore at 802-875-8706. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend one of our regular public meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Deason Community Building.

We highly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. In cases where no drinking water quality issues were detected, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and other inorganic substances and some can be transported or leached from the ground or from human activity. Inorganic substances, such as nitrate and sulfate, may also come from sewage treatment plants, agricultural systems, agricultural operations, and animal operations. Some inorganic substances, such as nitrate, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, may also be synthetic. Synthetic substances, such as pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, are produced by human activities and can be transported or leached from the ground or from human activity. Inorganic substances, such as nitrate, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, may also be synthetic. Synthetic substances, such as pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, are produced by human activities and can be transported or leached from the ground 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 have provided the following definitions:

Actual Use: 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 Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is 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 a convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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 that are derived from the use of drinking water disinfection.

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 (µg/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or if Statistically Exceeding MCLG	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10 Barium	N	2013	205	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2013	42	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and iron mills, erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2011/13	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride	N	2013	300	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17 Lead	N	2011/13	1	0	ppm	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
18 Xylenes	N	2013	203	001 - 503	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum facilities, discharge from chemical facilities
Disinfection By-Products								
61 HAA5	N	2013	32	No Range	ppm	0	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62 THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2013	51	No Range	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	1 - 1.60	ppm	0	MGR1 = 2	Water additive used to control microbial

Violations: No violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) were reported for 2013. As you can see by the table, our system met all requirements. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements for the safe drinking water monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

Significant Occurrences: During 2013, the Mississippi State Department of Health used the following as a means of determining if a violation of the SDWA occurred: 1. A violation of the SDWA occurred if a contaminant was detected in a public water system's distribution system at a level above the MCLG. This system has entered into a Biological Control Agreement with MSDH to address this deficiency by 3/31/2015.

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 your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements.

Health Advisories: Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for monitoring the quality of drinking water. Lead in drinking water is primarily from service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for monitoring the quality of drinking water.

Public Health Advisories: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Pregnant women and nursing infants, such as persons with kidney disease, certain cancers, and certain chronic diseases, are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people should consult with their health care providers. EPA's Office of Public Health Advisories is available for more information at 1-800-455-6174.

The Casey Jones Water Association works to provide the highest quality water to every tap. We ask that all tap water users be protected by regular testing, which is the responsibility of the tap water user. Please note: The following information report will be mailed to each customer. It will be published in the local paper.



Master Gardeners attend District Meeting

Robbie Montgomery of Bentonla was among a group of Master Gardeners who recently attended the 11 County South West District annual meeting for their organization. Susan Halton, lecturer and curator of Eudora Wely Garden and co-author of "One Writer's Garden-Eudora Wely's Home Place," was the featured speaker for the event. Pictured from left are (front) Anna Ezeil, Susan Halton, Eugene Hines and Melissa McCoy, (back) Tonya Brieger, Ray Brooks, Robbie Montgomery, Jerry Williams and Sheila Salter.

MISSISSIPPI
 1.844.MSVOTER | MSVoterID.ms.gov
VOTER ID EASY & FREE

Beginning with the June 3, 2014 Primary Election, Mississippi voters will be required to show a photo ID to vote in person at the polls or to cast an absentee ballot in person at the clerk's office.

Any one of the following types of photo IDs may be used on Election Day for voter identification:

1. A driver's license
2. A photo ID card issued by a branch, department or entity of the State of Mississippi
3. A United States passport
4. A government employee identification card
5. A firearms license
6. A student photo ID issued by an accredited Mississippi university, college or community/junior college
7. A United States military ID
8. A tribal photo ID
9. Any other photo ID issued by any branch, department, agency or entity of the United States government or any State government
10. A Mississippi Voter Identification Card

If you don't have any of these...
 Mississippi's voter ID law makes a Mississippi Voter Identification Card available FREE OF CHARGE to any eligible voter who does not have an acceptable form of photo ID. Please contact us if you have questions or need assistance in obtaining a Mississippi Voter ID Card.
 Call toll-free: 1.844.878.6837 or 1.855.866.3745



DELBERT ROSEMANN
 Secretary of State