

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

Wake Forest Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

530025

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: / / , / / , / /

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 Choctaw Plaindealer

Date Published: 06/11/14

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.

Peggy Ray Clark
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-12-14
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

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Mustangs 7-1

MS Mustangs 7u team traveled to Winona, MS on Saturday, May 24 and took 1st place in the 82 challenge Memorial Day Tournament. They would like to thank the following sponsors who made it possible: Greg Fondren Logging, Quantum Choctaw Power, Coleman Funeral Home, and Doctor Sidney Prosser.

Region 4 State Games baseball roster filled

By Austin Bishop The Choctaw Plaindealer

The Region 4 team for the 2014 State Games of Mississippi Baseball team has been selected. Region 4 coach Tyler Rogers of Nanih Waiya said no Choctaw County athletes tried out for the team, but noted that players from several area schools were chosen.

The team was made up of athletes from Eupora, Louisville, Winston Academy, Nanih Waiya, New Hope, Columbus, Starkville, and Starkville

Academy as well as others. Pitcher/infielder Trey Pittman of Eupora High School made the squad, while shortstop/pitcher Reed McCool of Winston Academy, first baseman A.J. Triplett of Louisville, and outfielder Isaiah Eiland and outfielder/infielder Peyton Jones of Nanih Waiya also made the team.

The District 4 team is scheduled to arrive in Meridian on June 24 for the eight-team double-elimination event. The tournament is usually highly attended by college and professional scouts.

All-state baseball/softball teams announced

By Austin Bishop The Choctaw Plaindealer

TyQuan Forbes of Columbia and Darby Bishop of Newton County were named Mr. Baseball and Miss Softball respectively by the Jackson Clarion-Ledger.

Forbes hit .427 with 12 doubles and 34 homers for Columbia as a senior. He is an Ole Miss signee. Bishop, a junior, went 21-0 on the mound with a 1.53 ERA, while hitting .521 with 17 doubles, nine triples, three homers and 44 RBIs as she led the Lady Cougars to the MHSAA Class 4A State Fast-Pitch Championship.

Joining Forbes on the Clarion-Ledger's All-State Baseball first team are: catcher Blake Anderson of West Lauderdale; infielder Will Golsan of New Hope; junior infielder Austin Riley of DeSoto Central; infielder Bobby Bradley of Harrison Central; outfielder Rudy Martin of Lewisburg; pitcher Taylor Stafford of New Hope; outfielder Clay Casey of DeSoto

Central; outfielder Kirk McCarty of Oak Grove; pitcher Justin Steele of George County; pitcher Calder Mikell of Petal; and utility player Will Stokes of West Lauderdale.

Making the second team were: Taylor Braley of Oak Grove, Drew Crosby of DeSoto Central, Michael Davis of Clinton, Noah Hughes of Jackson Prep, Daniel Keating of Gulfport, Jake Mangum of Jackson Prep, Jamell Newson of Magnolia Heights, Konnor Pilkington of East Central, Javoria Redditt of Grenada, Houston Roth of Oxford, Kyle Smith of Petal, and Gage Teer of Brandon.

Joining Bishop on the Clarion-Ledger's All-State Softball first team are: junior infielder Ashton Lampton of Newton County; junior infielder Hailey Lunderman of Neshoba Central who was 2013 Miss Softball; first baseman Tylesha Davis of Northwest Rankin; junior catcher Reagan Dykes of Presbyterian Christian; junior pitcher Nicole Fullilove of South Panola; infielder

Chelsea Gates of Houston; infielder Parris Ladner of Northwest Rankin; outfielder Paige McKinney of DeSoto Central; sophomore pitcher Adriana Morgan of Lake Cormorant; seventh-grade pitcher Aspen Wesley of Neshoba Central; catcher Samantha Papp of Oak Grove; infielder D.J. Sanders of New Hope; junior outfielder Maeleah Smith of Wayne County; and outfielder Kalya Watts of Oak Grove.

Making the second team were: Madison Burge of Harrison Central, Olivia Dick of Northwest Rankin, Mahalia Gibson of Oak Grove, Heath Griffith of Lake Cormorant, Jay Harris of St. Martin, Hailee Kolwyck of Southaven, Lexi Malone of Petal, Simone McKinney of Harrison Central, Haylee Morse of Madison Central, Kristin Qualls of Madison Central, Kaleigh Tackett of Nettleton, Sabrina Turner of St. Patrick, Sarah Van Schiak of Petal, and Elizabeth Zorch of St. Patrick.

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Wake Forest Water Association PWQI DW: 030025 May 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 Choctaw Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been conducted 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 Wake Forest Water Association have reached level to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at 602.285.7243. 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 5:00 PM at the Water Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair shops, 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 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:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (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 convincing evidence that disinfection 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Detected, Level Detected, Range of Contaminant or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG, MCL, MCLG, MRDL, MRDLG, and Likely Source of Contamination. Includes sections for Inorganic Contaminants, Disinfection By-Products, and a note: 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 comply with monitoring requirements, MCHH 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/leadandwaterlead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.251.1562 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 Wake Forest 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.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF CHOCTAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared –Joseph McCain - County of Choctaw, State of Mississippi, Choctaw Plaindealer, duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 127, No. 24, on the 11, day of June, 2014

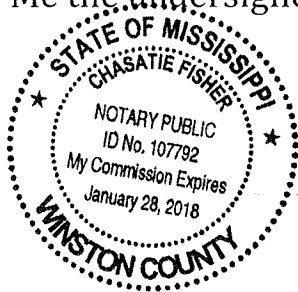
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2014

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2014

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2014

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____, day of _____, 2014

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 12 day of June, 2014
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.



By: _____

Printer's fee \$3.00