

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

2014 JUN 26 PM 9:32

Romola Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name

0110006

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: 6/19/2014 / / , / /

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: Port Gibson Revellie

Date Published: 6/19/2014

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

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Valerie Jounsend (operator)
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/25/14
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

2014 AUG 13 PM 4: 30

Romola Water Assn. 2013 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID # 0110006

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Romola distribution system is served by two wells that draw ground water from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and is available for review at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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,

Corrected Copy

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our monthly board meetings are held on the second monday of each month at 6:00p.m. at our office on Highway 18 #3. Our annual meeting is held on the second monday in May at 7:00p.m.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides -- they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Romola 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There's convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.8	1.1	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.13488	9E-05	0.001488	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.787	0.111	0.787	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.008	0.008	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.214	0.5	1.214	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.03	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Valerie Townsend
 Address:
 P. O. Box 324
 Pattison, MS 39144
 Phone: 601-437-0779

Report PWS ID# 011004
 (Confidence Report) as required
 to provide details about where your
 water is from, and how it is treated.
 This report provides you with information be-

water than the general population.
 If you are elderly, pregnant, have
 immune system disorders, some elderly
 people should seek advice about drinking
 water (CDC) guidelines on appropriate
 microbial contaminants are available.

ground water from the Cananda
 Department of Environmental

ected to contain at least small amounts
 necessarily indicate that water poses
 health effects can be obtained by calling
 at Hotline (800-426-4791).

include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds,
 the land or through the ground. It dis-
 material, and can pick up substances
 microbial contaminants, such as viruses
 systems, agricultural livestock opera-
 tions, which can be naturally occurring or
 water discharges, oil and gas production,
 but a variety of sources such as agricul-
 tural Contaminants, including synthetic
 chemical processes and petroleum produc-
 tion, septic systems, and radioactive con-
 taminants, and mining activities.
 Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 must provide the same protection for

of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office
 on Friday in May at 7:00 p.m.

ately 400 gallons of water per day or 100
 gallons of water to conserve water. Small
 leaks become second nature.
 water compared to up to 50 gallons for
 and shaving and save up to 500 gallons

to install, and can save you up to 750
 dollars.

and take only a few minutes to replace.
 it in the tank and wait. If it seeps into
 the ceiling it with a new, more efficient model.

only as fast as the soil can absorb it and
 regeneration that uses water wisely. Make

injection may exist at your home or busi-
 ness to a public water distribution system.
 We are responsible for enforcing cross-
 connections under any flow conditions, water
 or please contact us so that we can discuss
 an isolating it if that is necessary.

can help protect your community's drink-
 ing water in several ways:

leakages - they contain hazardous chemical

system to reduce leaching to water sources
 recycling center.

protection organization in your commu-
 nity starting now. Use EPA's Adopt-A-
 Watershed Information Network's How to

permanent or water supplier. Stencil a mes-
 sage: "Drains to River or Stream." Your
 residence has storm drains dumping directly

problems, especially for pregnant women
 bacteria and components associated with
 it. It is responsible for providing high qual-
 ity in plumbing components. When your
 potential for lead exposure by flushing your
 tap or cooking. If you are concerned about
 contamination of lead in drinking water, test
 the water from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

ADL's
 enforce regulations which limit the amount
 of lead below that of the drinking water
 report. Although many more contaminants
 your water. All sources of drinking water

contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful
 in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would
 not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve
 the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data pre-
 sented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires
 us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those con-
 taminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this
 type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.
 In the table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better
 understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, T, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(These are convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of Microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.9	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	0.13488	9E-05	0.001485	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.787	0.111	0.737	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.88	0.008	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.214	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	#Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds MCLG	Typical Source
Corrosion Test Results							
Lead-acid level or consumer type (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definitions
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm	NA: Not applicable
ppm	ND: Not detected
ppm	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Term	Definitions
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
T	T: Treatment technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Required
MPE	MPE: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:
 Valerie Townsend, P. O. Box 374, Pantola, MS 39144
 Phone: 601-529-0814

PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 2014 JUNE 25 PM 9:32
 CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

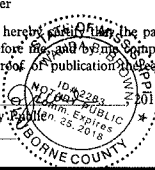
Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of :
 County, EMMA F CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly news
 per, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county
 state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has b
 established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication m
 tioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice
 which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively
 wit:

On the 19th day of June, 2014
 On the _____ day of _____, 2014
 On the _____ day of _____, 2014
 On the _____ day of _____, 2014

Emma F Crisler Publisher

And I, *Christina* do hereby certify that the pay
 containing said notice have been produced before me, and by my compa
 with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication of the
 be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal, this 24th day of June, 2014
Christina Notary Public
 Fees and proof of publication, \$453.00



Romola Water Association 2013 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID# 0110066

In my water well?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
The Romola distribution system is served by two wells that draw ground water from the Catboulda Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and is available for review at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 farm uses; 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
Our monthly board meeting are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office on Highway 18 #3. Our annual meeting is held on the second Monday in May at 7:00 p.m.

Water Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.

To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey
The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:
 - Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
 - Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
 - Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead
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. Patton Community Water Assn. 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>

Water Quality Data Table
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water

contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, T1, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of Microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.9	0.9	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.13488	9E-05	0.001488	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.787	0.111	0.787	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.88	0.008	0.008	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.214	0.5		2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	#Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definitions
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Term	Definitions
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNK	MNK: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:
Valerie Townsend, P. O. Box 324, Patton, MS 39144
Phone: 601-529-0814

ST. CL
Per
Count
per p
state,
establi
shion
which
wit:

An
contai
with t
be cor
with
Fee