

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Topisaw Creek Water Assn, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0430029

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 TOPISAW OFFICE + ON CCR REPORT IN AREA

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/15/14 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / ___

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Daily Leader

Date Published: 06/05/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/20/14

TOPISAW CREEK WIA OFFICE
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.

Donna Joubert/manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-20-2014
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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). No Special precautions are needed.

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from the ground.

Source water assessment and its availability

Available in the 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, 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?

Use good judgement by not waisting drinking water.

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. Topisaw Creek Water Association, Inc. 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	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.9	1.2	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.037	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.87	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead - source water (ppb)		1	1(MPL)	NA		2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0.7	NA		2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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:

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Ruth, MS 39662
Phone: 601-835-0712
Fax: 601-835-0773
E-Mail: topisawwater@yahoo.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LINCOLN COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the
Undersigned notary public in and for
Lincoln County, Mississippi,

Jennifer Harrison

an authorized representative of a
newspaper as defined and described in
Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the
Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended,
who being duly sworn, states that the
notice, a true copy of which hereto attached,
appeared in the issues of said newspaper
as follows:

Date June 5, 2014

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Number of Words

Published 1 Times

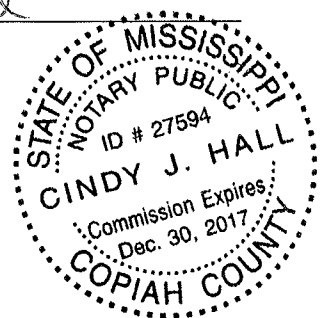
Total \$ 1389.33

Signed J. Harrison
Authorized Representative of THE DAILY LEADER

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 18th day of June, 2014

Cindy J. Hall
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:
Dec 30, 2017



43/29

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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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). No Special precautions are needed.

Where does my water come from?

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Source water assessment and its availability

Available in the 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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL IT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	Disinfectants & Disinfectant By Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)						
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.9 1.2	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Berium (ppm)	2	2	0.037	NA	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.87	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	NA	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead - source water (ppb)	1	10(MPL)	NA	NA	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0.7	NA	2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Organic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						

The **WATER OF THE COLUMBIAN WATER ASSOCIATION** has received lower ratings as a result of its responsibility to consumers.

TEST RESULTS

PHI 04/0028 Beyond

Contaminant	Unit	Value	Limit	Year	Violation	Notes			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	ppm	4	4	1.00	50	1.20	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	ppb	NA	80	2.25	NA	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Barium (ppm)	ppm	2	2	0.00374	NA	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	ppb	100	100	0.0117	NA	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	ppm	4	4	102	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

Water Quality Data Table

PHI 04/0028 Beyond

Contaminant	Unit	Value	Limit	Year	Violation	Notes			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	ppm	4	4	1.00	50	1.20	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatiles Acids (HACs) (ppm)	ppm	NA	60	31.0	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	ppb	NA	80	35	NA	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Arsenic (ppb)	ppb	0	10	0.13	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	ppm	2	2	0.0036	NA	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	ppb	100	100	1.3	NA	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	ppm	4	4	103	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

Water Quality Data Table

PHI 04/0028 Beyond

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	ppm	1.3	0.1	0.2	2013	20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	ppb	0	15	0.003	2013	20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	ppm	4	4	0.111	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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Chromium (ppb)	ppb	100	100	0.006	NA	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
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Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	ppm	1.3	0.1	0.1	2011	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	ppb	0	15	0.002	2011	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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TEST RESULTS

PHI 04/0028 Beyond

Contaminant	Unit	Value	Limit	Year	Violation	Notes			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	ppm	4	4	1.00	50	1.20	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	ppb	NA	80	8.16	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Barium (ppm)	ppm	2	2	0.012	NA	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	ppb	100	100	0.014	NA	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	ppm	4	4	151	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ppm	10	10	0.0	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ppm	1	1	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Erosion of natural deposits	

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	ppm	1.3	0.1	0.1	2013	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	ppb	0	15	0.003	2013	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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As you can see by the table our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems are at higher risk. People with certain medical conditions, such as kidney disease, are also at higher risk. If you are in one of these categories, you should consult with your health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by copper/pipes and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 call our office if you have any questions.

43/29
43/04

Topisaw

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 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 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?

Use good judgement by not wasting drinking water.

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. Topisaw Creek Water Association, Inc. 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 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