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

Enon-Locke Station Curtis Water Assoc.  
Public Water Supply Name

0540006  
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: 06/06/2014 / /

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: The Panolian

Date Published: 06/06/2014

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.

James H. Massy - President  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 14, 2014  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2014 SEP -5 AM 11:32

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Enon-Locke Station Curtis Water Association  
 PWS#: 0540006  
 May 2014 – Corrected Copy

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 Lower 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 wells for the Enon-Locke Station Curtis Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Massey at 662.563.4808. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend The annual meeting scheduled for the last Thursday of March at 7:00 PM at the Extention Bldg., Batesville, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2013	1	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013	.008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;

									discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.18	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2013	2.7	No Range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	2013	1	No Range	ppb	0.5	2		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2013	.0005	No Range	ppm	10	10		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2013	2	No Range	ppb	0	60		By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	27	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	.5 – .9	mg/l	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 contaminant 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Enon Locke Station Curtis 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: no CCR will be delivered to our customers.

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# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PANOLA

JOHN H. HOWELL SR., personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, to wit:

- Volume No. 134 on the 6 day of June, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

*John Howell*

AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 6 day of June, 2014.

By Cassie White

My Commission Expires Oct. 29, 2017

### Billing Information

A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12	\$ _____
B. Week 2 ..... words @ .10	\$ _____
C. Week 3 ..... words @ .10	\$ _____
D. Week 4 ..... words @ .10	\$ _____
DISPLAY LEGAL _____ COL. INCHES X 8.00 =	\$ <u>324</u>
Proof of Publication _____ @ \$3.00 ea.	\$ <u>3</u>
TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE .....	\$ <u>327</u>



### BILL TO:

Enon-Locke Curtis Water Assoc.  
3036 Waldrop Rd.  
Batesville, MS 38606

Phone (w/area code) \_\_\_\_\_

telephone wires and defacing German propaganda posters.

**execution on capture; their families subject to deportation to concentration camps."**

For Christmas, 1940, the Germans, to celebrate their joy in victory, placed a lighted Christmas tree in the center of Dreux

The French of Dreux were less celebratory. Dablin went to a cobbler and bought a rabbit skin.

Then under the cover of darkness he hung it into the tree where it caught the branches. The next morning it quickly became a source of amusement for townspeople as word spread about the subtle act of defiance. When the Germans discovered that their tree had been compromised, they mounted a guard. After that, they

demanding sharply, "OK then, you flippant little girl where do you buy the receipt-stamps your father sends for?"

Her mother cringed inside, worried that Liliane might lose her composure in the confrontation with the alien adult.

"You must think my father is not old enough to do his own errands," came Liliane's nonchalant reply.

But it was serious business. As soldiers without uniforms, members of the Resistance were subject to summary execution on capture; their families subject to deportation to

repeated bombing by Allied aircraft had failed to disable a key rail line near Dreux at the Cherisy Railroad Bridge. German engineers constantly repaired what little damage the bombs rendered to the rail link carrying supplies and reinforcements to the Germans fighting to hold the American, British, Canadian and other Allied troops back.

On July 17, 1945, Francis and Maurice Dablin, along with four other men split into two groups and approached the base of the Cherisy railroad bridge lugging over 600 pounds of high explosive. Using a sledgehammer, they created openings in the concrete base and placed the

**SMELL TEST**

Continued from A4

One alderman told Hoskins that he didn't want to set a precedent by paying for private development, and that's a reasonable concern.

But the precedent that should be set is that when the city issues a permit to property owner or developer giving him or her permission to proceed with a project, there should be no further costs or compliance requirements. The contractor/developer/business owner needs to be able to determine the project cost on the front

end without back-end surprises like Hoskins has encountered.

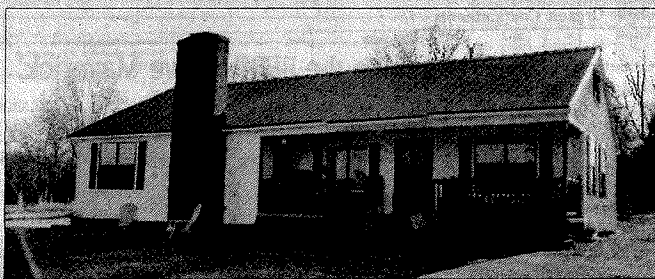
The city in its foresight has adopted stringent codes to protect the lives and property of its citizens. It has competent personnel to enforce its codes, advise and guide developers and contractors. When, in spite of these, surprises crop up that are not the fault of the contractor but are based on erroneous information from the city, the city needs to take responsibility.

**Correction**

A name listed in the Panola County Jail Log was recorded erroneously and published in the Tuesday June 3, 2014 edition of this newspaper. It should have listed Bruce Keaton Sinquefield

instead of Bruce Steven Sinquefield. The Panola County Sheriff's Department and The Panolian regret this error and any inconvenience that it may have caused.

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**2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
Enon-Loocke Station Curtis Water Association  
PWS# 0640006  
May 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility study has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Enon-Loocke Station Curtis Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Massey at 662-464-0006. If you would like to be informed about this water utility, if you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular meetings held on the last Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Extension Bldg. in Batesville.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists the constituents that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring is not required, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides; a variety of nutrients such as agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical (synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and solvents); and radon gas. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some of these constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which are required.

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**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 no known or expected risk to health at this level. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a sin

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

8. Arsenic	N	2013	1	No Range	ppb	n/a	10		Erosion of rock and electric
10. Barium	N	2013	008	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge from erosion of
13. Chromium	N	2013	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100		Discharge from erosion of
14. Copper	N	2008/11*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of systems; as deposits; or
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.16	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of rock and electric
17. Lead	N	2008/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of systems; as deposits; or
21. Selenium	N	2013	3.7	No Range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from metal refin
22. Thallium	N	2013	1	No Range	ppb	0.5	2		Leaching from glass, ceramic

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

78. Xylenes	N	2013	0000	No Range	ppm	10	10		Discharge from factories; or
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**Disinfection By-Products**

62. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010*	19.16	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.1	5-0	mg/l	0	MDRL=4		Water additive

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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, but they are all well below the safe levels.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association provides high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. While sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, install water filtering devices, and sleep you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Laboratory at <http://www.dshs.gov/leadwater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing at 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 include inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the E. coli Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Enon-Loocke Station Curtis Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every customer. We protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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