

5/12/14
MSDH

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

Copiah Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020
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: 5/7/14 / / , 6/1/14 / /

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 Meteor & The Copiah County Courier
Date Published: 5/7/14

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.

Bobby Jackson
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/9/14
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

MSDH

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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Copiah Water Association
PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020
April 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Copiah Water Office.

The source water assessment has been completed 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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary 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.

PWS ID#: 0150001		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.0867	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.114	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	1 - 1.5	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID#: 0150002**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	February	Monitoring		NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012*	.40	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012*	.17	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	.8 - 1.6	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID#: 0150004**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2012*	.017	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1.09	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1.7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.99	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	1 - 1.4	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID#: 0150020**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011*	.022	.003 - .022	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	1.25	.89 - 1.25	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	.17	0	ppb		0	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
22. Thallium	N	2011*	.18	No Range	ppb		0.5	2 Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2013	8	No Range	ppb		0	60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	14.91	No Range	ppb		0	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.4	.5 - 1.5	Mg/l		0	MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On system 0150002, during February 2012 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect three bacteriological and chlorine samples and we collected 2.

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

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

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

The Copiah 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Copiah

The METEOR, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1881
Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059
State of Mississippi, Copiah County

2014 MAY 12 AM 8:50

Personally appeared before the undersigned Notary Public in and for said County and State, HENRY CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed ONE consecutive times in said paper as follows:

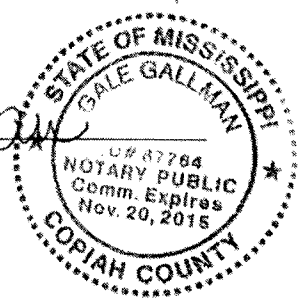
<u>MAY 7</u>	<u>2014</u>	Cost
		<u>\$ 403.65</u>
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____

Notary \$ 3.00
Total Cost \$ 406.65

Henry Carney Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of MAY, 2014

Gale Gallman
Notary Public



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Coastal Water Association
 PWS ID# 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150022
 April 2014

Water quality is defined as the water's physical, chemical, and biological characteristics. The goal is to provide you with a clear and accurate picture of drinking water. The water quality information provided in this report is based on the most recent data available for each parameter. As the industry continues to improve the quality of its water, we encourage you to continue to monitor the quality of your water.

The quality of water is determined by the amount of contaminants and their effects. The amount of contaminants is determined by the amount of water used. The amount of water used is determined by the amount of water consumed. The amount of water consumed is determined by the amount of water used for drinking, cooking, and bathing.

The quality of water is also determined by the amount of contaminants and their effects. The amount of contaminants is determined by the amount of water used. The amount of water used is determined by the amount of water consumed. The amount of water consumed is determined by the amount of water used for drinking, cooking, and bathing.

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PWS ID# 0150001 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Category	Unit	Value	Limit	Notes
Inorganic Contaminants					
Asbestos	Asbestos	MFL	0.000	0.000	Percentage of asbestos fibers per liter of water
Chloride	Chloride	mg/L	100	250	Excess chloride can cause taste and corrosion
Fluoride	Fluoride	mg/L	0.7	1.0	Excess fluoride can cause dental fluorosis
Lead	Lead	ppb	0	15	Excess lead can cause lead poisoning

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Category	Unit	Value	Limit	Notes
Trihalomethanes	THM	mg/L	0.1	0.5	Excess THM can cause taste and odor

PWS ID# 0150002 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Category	Unit	Value	Limit	Notes
Inorganic Contaminants					
Asbestos	Asbestos	MFL	0.000	0.000	Percentage of asbestos fibers per liter of water
Chloride	Chloride	mg/L	100	250	Excess chloride can cause taste and corrosion
Fluoride	Fluoride	mg/L	0.7	1.0	Excess fluoride can cause dental fluorosis
Lead	Lead	ppb	0	15	Excess lead can cause lead poisoning

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Category	Unit	Value	Limit	Notes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TCB	CFU/100 mL	0	500	Excess TCB can cause gastrointestinal illness

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Category	Unit	Value	Limit	Notes
Asbestos	Asbestos	MFL	0.000	0.000	Percentage of asbestos fibers per liter of water
Chloride	Chloride	mg/L	100	250	Excess chloride can cause taste and corrosion
Fluoride	Fluoride	mg/L	0.7	1.0	Excess fluoride can cause dental fluorosis
Lead	Lead	ppb	0	15	Excess lead can cause lead poisoning

Disinfection By-Products								
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Capacity (MCL/MCL)	LDL Maximum	MCL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorate	mg/L	2/13	1.3	0 - 1.8	mg/L	0	MRL = 4	Water system used to control nitrate
PWS ID#: 0150004 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Capacity (MCL/MCL)	LDL Maximum	MCL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Nitrate	mg/L	2/12	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, or leach of natural deposits
14. Copper	mg/L	2/12/14	1.08	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leach of natural deposits, leaching from metal refineries
17. Lead	mg/L	2/12/14	1.7	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leach of natural deposits
18. Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	2/13	0	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from metal tanks, leach of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorate	mg/L	2/13	1.3	0 - 1.8	mg/L	0	MRL = 4	Water system used to control nitrate
PWS ID#: 0150020 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Sample Capacity (MCL/MCL)	LDL Maximum	MCL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	mg/L	2/11	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	Discharge of natural deposits, runoff from glass and electronic manufacturing facilities
10. Nitrate	mg/L	2/11	0	0 - 2.2	ppm	0	0	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, leach of natural deposits
14. Copper	mg/L	2/12/14	0.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leach of natural deposits, leaching from metal refineries
16. Fluoride	mg/L	2/11	1.28	0 - 1.28	ppm	4	4	Presence of natural deposits, natural alkaline which provides strong leach discharge from fertilizer plant production facilities
17. Lead	mg/L	2/12/14	1.7	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leach of natural deposits
22. Thallium	mg/L	2/11	0	No Range	ppm	0.3	0.3	Leaching from ore processing, discharge from electronic, paint, and drug factories
Disinfection By-Products								
11. HAAs	mg/L	2/13	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
12. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	mg/L	2/13	14.81	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate	mg/L	2/13	1.4	0 - 1.8	mg/L	0	MRL = 4	Water system used to control nitrate

Major report number, no sample required for 2013

Microbiological Contaminants
 (1) Total Coliforms, Coliforms and fecal coliforms are normally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of other, potentially harmful, bacteria that may be present. Coliforms are found in most waters that support bacteria and are a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of these monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets the 2013 standards. On 2/13/2013, during February 2013 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for microbiological and chemical contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We have required to collect these microbiological and chemical samples and we reported 2.

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 our 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/lead/>. The United States Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. For the contact 1-877-789-7899 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 inorganic, organic, synthetic, and radioactive. As drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain inorganic and organic substances. 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 1-800-426-4773.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems, people with kidney or other chronic kidney disease, some cancer patients, and those who are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's LCR guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4773.

The Capital Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every one. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

