

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

THRASHER Kinton Assoc
Public Water Supply Name

PWS 590013

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: 6/5/2014 1 1 1 1

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1 1

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1 1
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 Banner Independent

Date Published: 6/5/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 1 1

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.

Ray John Siefert
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

9-30-14
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

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2013	.205	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2013	1	1 – 1.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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

\$ 302.⁴⁰/₁₀₀

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PRENTISS

BEFORE ME, Desiree Newcomb
a Notary Public in and for said county, or other
official qualified to administer oaths, this day
personally came the undersigned official of The
Banner Independent, a newspaper published
weekly in the City of Booneville, in Prentiss
County, State of Mississippi, who, being duly
sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of
which is hereto attached, was published in the
aforesaid newspaper for ONE consecutive
weeks to-wit

Vol. 117, Number 17, June 05, 2014

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Vol. _____, Number _____, _____, 20__

Brent Sawyer
Editor

Witness my signature this 24th day of June, 2014

Desiree Newcomb
Notary Public

3/5/2018
My Commission Expires

Filed this the _____ day of _____, 20__

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Threats to our water supply
PWS#00015

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with the highest quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to protect our water resources. We are committed to grant you the best water quality.

The source water assessment has been completed. The drinking water supply to identified potential susceptible areas is being monitored. Request the water quality report.

Regularly scheduled meetings are held in the office of Gene Gifford.

We routinely monitor the drinking water for non-hazardous contaminants.

A SPECIAL

* Always have an adult's supervision when working with craft.

Step One: Cut small strips one on top of the other.

Step Two: end of the strip.

Step Three: Place strip in the opposite direction.

Step Four: Place strip in the opposite direction.

Step Five: Remove strip from the opposite direction.

Step Six: Carefully lift strip to the opposite direction.

Step Seven: Cut small strips one on top of the other.

Step Eight: Place strip to the opposite direction.

GARRIBITI EYE CLINIC
3601 Highway 50001

Reception, Inc.
36 CR 5011 Wheeler
662-728-0205

Country Club

NOTARY PUBLIC
DESIREE NEWCOMB
ID No 108221
Comm Expires 03/05/2018

\$ 302.⁴⁰/₁₀₀

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Thrasher Water Association

PWS#590018 - May 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo 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 your review upon request. The water for the Thrasher Water Association has received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roy Taylor at 662-725-9630. We want our valued customers to be informed. Meetings are held on the first Monday of February, May, August and November at 7:00 PM at the Law office of Gene Gifford located at 105 S. Main St., Booneville, 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 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 that 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 contamination that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The maximum level of a 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 Micrograms per liter - one part per million corresponds to one millionth of a gram of a substance in a one liter of water. One part per billion corresponds to one billionth of a gram of a substance in a one liter of water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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	Date Collected	Level Detected	Level of Disinfectant Residual (MCL/ACL)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10, Barium	N	2013	206	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling fluids; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14, Copper	N	2013	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of metal pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from acid production
17, Lead	N	2013	0	0	ppb	0.015	0.015	Corrosion of metal pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine								Microbes

*Most recent violation(s) occurred during 2013.

As you can see, our water system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We've learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water system on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of the effectiveness of our drinking water treatment processes. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, we will now notify systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Excess elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead

OF PUBLICATION

**E OF MISSISSIPPI
TY OF PRENTISS**

Desiree Newcomb
lic in and for said county, or other
led to administer oaths, this day
me the undersigned official of the
endent, a newspaper published
City of Booneville, in Prentiss
e of Mississippi, who, being duly
s that the notice, a true copy of
to attached, was published in the
vspaper for ONE consecutive

Number 17, June 05, 2014
Number _____, _____, 20____
Number _____, _____, 20____
Number _____, _____, 20____
Number _____, _____, 20____
Number _____, _____, 20____
Number _____, _____, 20____

A. Sault
Editor

ay of June, 2014

Desiree Newcomb
Notary Public
3/5/2018
My Commission Expires

_____, 20____