

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
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APPROVED

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Nesbit Water Ass'n Inc  
Public Water Supply Name

0170014  
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

*Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report*

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
  - Advertisement in local paper
  - On water bills
  - Other Posted in NWA office 999 Deann Rd Nesbit, MS 38651

Date customers were informed: 05/26/09 and 6/2/09

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:  
Date Mailed/Distributed:  / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*  
Name of Newspaper: Desoto Times  
Date Published: 5/26/09 and 6/2/09

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

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Pat Dunaway office manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/25/09  
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7518

Revised copy posted in NWA Office and customers will be notified on next bill that they can obtain a copy at the office

# DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF DESOTO

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states on oath that she is the **CLERK** of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, 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 2 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No. 114 on the 26 day of May, 2009

Volume No. 114 on the 2 day of June, 2009

Volume No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Volume No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Volume No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Volume No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2 day of June, 2009

BY Judy H. Douglas

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013  
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED



3x14@6.48  
A. Single first insertion of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .12 \$ 272.16  
B. 1 subsequent insertions of 3x14@5.40 words @ .10 \$ 226.80  
C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 3.00  
TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 501.96

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Nesbit Water Association**  
**PWS ID: 0170014**  
**May 20, 2009**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 four wells. Our wells draw from the Sparta Sand 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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. Our wells have received a moderate susceptible ranking to contaminations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wilson Richmond at 901-493-2582. 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 at 4:00 pm. on the third Thursday of each month at the water office located at 999 Dean Rd.

Nesbit Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Arsenic	N	2/2008	5	no-range	ppb	0.2	50		Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from outside, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Copper	N	2/08	1.4	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL-1.5		Erosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	N	2/08	15.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL-1.5		Erosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	2/08	.016	no-range	Ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from truck refueling, erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	N	2/2008	277	no-range	ppb	5	5		Erosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and plants.
Strontium	N	2/2008	1.32	no-range	Ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	2/08	.961	no-range	ppm	.4	4		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Selenium	N	2/2008	1.46	no-range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>									
THM4 Total (haloethanes)	N	2/08	0.55	no-range	ppb	0	100		By-product of drinking water chlorination.

\*Most recent sample no sample required in 2008

\*\*\* A message from MSDH concerning radiological sampling \*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Ms. State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSHD was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

\*\*\* 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. Oak Hill 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy from the water office. Please call 662-429-8800 if you have any questions.



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2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Nesbit Water Association, Inc.  
PWS#: 0170014  
June 2009

Revised  
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 Sparta Sand Aquifer. We also purchase water from the City of Southhaven.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Nesbit Water Association, Inc. have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wilson Richmond at 901.493.2582. 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 Thursday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Nesbit Water Office, 999 Dean Rd.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

*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>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2008	.018	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2008	.961	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2008	.0006	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	9.55	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.3	.74 - 1.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

#### 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.

In June of 2008 our system had one sample containing Total Coliform. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria..

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

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The Nesbit Water Association, Inc. 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.