



2009 JUN 29 PM 1:29

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

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

Walls Water Assoc, Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name

170019 + 170043  
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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 6 / 11 / 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: 6 / 11 / 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.

Wade A. Carter Jr, Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/09  
Date

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUN 29 PM 1:29

**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   1   consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

- Volume No.   114   on the   11   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
- Volume No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

  Diane Smith  

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this   11   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



  4 x 14 @ 6.48  

- A. Single first insertion of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .12 \$   362.88
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ subsequent insertions of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .10 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$   3.00
- TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$   365.88

2009 JUN 29 AM 8:56

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**CERTIFICATION FORM**

Walls Water Assoc. Inc.  
 Public Water Supply Name

170019 + 170043  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 6 / 11 / 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: 6 / 11 / 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.

Wade A. Carter Jr., Manager  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/09  
 Date

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

## 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 1 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No. 114 on the 11 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

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

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11 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



4 x 14 @ 6.48  
A. Single first insertion of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .12 \$ 362.88

B. \_\_\_\_\_ subsequent insertions of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .10 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

C. Making proof of publication and deposing to same \$ 3.00

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 365.88

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**CERTIFICATION FORM**

Walls Water Assoc. Inc.

Public Water Supply Name

170019 + 170043

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 6 / 11 / 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: 6 / 11 / 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.

Wade A. Carter Jr. Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/09  
Date

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

**2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**White Water Association, Inc.**  
**FWO # 170002-170003 - Jan. 2003**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to maintain and improve the quality of our water and services. We are committed to providing the quality of your water that you expect to receive from the water utility and the water utility industry.

The water utility industry has been successful in providing the water utility industry with the most comprehensive and most accurate information on the quality of drinking water supply to residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The water utility industry has been successful in providing the water utility industry with the most comprehensive and most accurate information on the quality of drinking water supply to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact White Water Association, Inc. at 1-800-452-4234. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact your local water utility. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

The White Water Association, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2002. Our water meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

When your water has been tested for several years, you may wonder if the present test results are the best. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

Information on how to drinking water quality, and what you can do to protect your water supply is available from the State Drinking Water Office or at [www.dws.state.nj.gov](http://www.dws.state.nj.gov). We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, all community water supplies must report their annual drinking water quality monitoring results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2002. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

Although this report shows results of monitoring for contaminants in your drinking water, it does not guarantee that your water is safe. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not always indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

Public water utilities are required to monitor for contaminants in drinking water. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "health-based" level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "enforceable" level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. We've pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and dependable and meets or exceeds all federal, state, and local drinking water quality standards.

**DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS**

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	2002 Monitoring Results		MCLG	MCL	Notes
			Number of Samples	Number of Samples Exceeding MCL			
<b>Radon Gas</b>	None	None	0	0	None	None	None
<b>1. Arsenic</b>	0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	1	0	0.05	0.05	None
<b>2. Barium</b>	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	1	0	2	2	None
<b>3. Cadmium</b>	0.01 mg/L	0.01 mg/L	1	0	0.01	0.01	None
<b>4. Chloride</b>	250 mg/L	250 mg/L	1	0	250	250	None
<b>5. Copper</b>	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	1	0	1.3	1.3	None
<b>6. Fluoride</b>	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	1	0	4	4	None
<b>7. Lead</b>	0.01 mg/L	0.01 mg/L	1	0	0.01	0.01	None
<b>8. Nitrate</b>	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	1	0	10	10	None
<b>9. Selenium</b>	0.07 mg/L	0.07 mg/L	1	0	0.07	0.07	None
<b>10. Total Hardness</b>	None	None	1	0	None	None	None
<b>11. Total Dissolved Solids</b>	None	None	1	0	None	None	None
<b>12. Total Suspended Solids</b>	None	None	1	0	None	None	None
<b>13. Turbidity</b>	None	None	1	0	None	None	None
<b>14. Uranium</b>	0.02 mg/L	0.02 mg/L	1	0	0.02	0.02	None
<b>15. Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	None	None	1	0	None	None	None
<b>16. Zinc</b>	3 mg/L	3 mg/L	1	0	3	3	None

**DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS**

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	2002 Monitoring Results		MCLG	MCL	Notes
			Number of Samples	Number of Samples Exceeding MCL			
<b>17. Benzene</b>	0.007 mg/L	0.007 mg/L	1	0	0.007	0.007	None
<b>18. Bromoform</b>	0.08 mg/L	0.08 mg/L	1	0	0.08	0.08	None
<b>19. Chloroform</b>	0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	1	0	0.05	0.05	None
<b>20. DDT</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>21. Dieldrin</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>22. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>23. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>24. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>25. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>26. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>27. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>28. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>29. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>30. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>31. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>32. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>33. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>34. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>35. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>36. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>37. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>38. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>39. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>40. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>41. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>42. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>43. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>44. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>45. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>46. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>47. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>48. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>49. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>50. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>51. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>52. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>53. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>54. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>55. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>56. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>57. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>58. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>59. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>60. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>61. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>62. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>63. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>64. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>65. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>66. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>67. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>68. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>69. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>70. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>71. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>72. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>73. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>74. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>75. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>76. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>77. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>78. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>79. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>80. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>81. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>82. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>83. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>84. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>85. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>86. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>87. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>88. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>89. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>90. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>91. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>92. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>93. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>94. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>95. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>96. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>97. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>98. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>99. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None
<b>100. Heptachlor Epoxide</b>	0.001 mg/L	0.001 mg/L	1	0	0.001	0.001	None

For you can see by the table, our system has no violations. We're pleased that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and State requirements. We have tested thousands of samples and found that some violations have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

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 or synthetic in nature 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 1-800-452-4234.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children are particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. They should consult with their health care provider about drinking water. Pregnant women should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. The elderly and those with weakened immune systems are also more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. They should consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with kidney disease should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with high blood pressure should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with heart disease should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with diabetes should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with asthma should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with cancer should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with neurological disorders should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with autoimmune diseases should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic diseases should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with mental health issues should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with substance use disorders should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic fatigue should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic stress should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic anxiety should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic depression should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic insomnia should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic headaches should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic migraines should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic dizziness should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic vertigo should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic tinnitus should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ringing in the ears should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear infections should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear discharge should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear itching should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear swelling should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear redness should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear discharge should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear itching should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear swelling should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear redness should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear discharge should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear itching should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear swelling should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear redness should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear discharge should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear itching should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear swelling should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear redness should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear pain should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear discharge should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear itching should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water. People with chronic ear swelling should also consult with their health care provider about drinking water

people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, patients who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, especially, and infants can be particularly at risk from bacteria. These people should call their doctor about drinking water from their health-care providers. EPA/MSDC publishes an advisory to advise the public of potential biological contaminants and available resources (see Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791).

The Water Meter Association calls around the clock to provide you quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our infrastructure with their maintenance. Call 800-426-4791 for more information.

During your drinking water service, EPA's standard for lead in tap water is 15 parts per billion (ppb). EPA's standard believes the current understanding of lead's possible health effects against the level of lead in tap water drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of lead, which is a different issue to cause concern to consumers in high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin irritation and respiratory problems.

Some people have been shown to absorb lead in amounts of the MCL over many years' could experience skin damage or problems with their respiratory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Exposure to drinking water at levels above the MCL is a concern for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome, which leads to low oxygen for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should call your local health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about potential lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to take your water tap and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was determined) drinking 8 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to report a violation level for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrate: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrate in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water



# 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 1 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No. 114 on the 11 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

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

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11 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



4 x 14 @ 6.48

A. Single first insertion of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .12 \$ 362.88

B. \_\_\_\_\_ subsequent insertions of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .10 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 3.00

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 365.88

2445 Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.5229

# 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Walls Water Association, Inc.

PWS #: 170019 & 170043

RECEIVED

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 continuously 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 and 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 is 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 on request. The wells for the Walls Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wade A. Carter Jr., Manager. 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 fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Walls Water Office. The annual meeting will be held on the fourth Thursday in July at 7:00 PM at the Walls Public Library.

The Walls Water Association, Inc. 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.

### 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. Walls 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 two 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 Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-578-7532 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

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

Although this was not a result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDBH 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 601-578-7516.

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:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 MCLs as possible 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.

### TEST RESULTS-PWS #170019-BELLA

Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
6. Beta/Photon emitters**	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
11. Arsenic	N	0.0005	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
13. Barium	N	0.00023	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cadmium	N	0.000	ppm	0.005	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries;
16. Chromium	N	0.001000	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.1	runoff from waste batteries and paints
17. Copper**	N	0.426	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
19. Fluoride	N	0.400	ppm	4	4	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
20. Lead**	N	1	ppm	0	0	AL=15	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Selenium	N	0.0005	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Selenium	N	0.0005	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
78. Xylenes	N	0.5	ppm	10000	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	Violation Y/Y	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS-PWS #170043-HILLS			Likely Source of Contamination
			Unit	MCLG	MCL	
Radioactive Contaminants						
6. Beta/photon emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
13. Barium	N	0.0336	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cadmium	N	0.0081	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste incinerators and paints
16. Chromium	N	0.0085	ppm		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper**	N	0.1	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
01-09-2007	N	0.1	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	0.12	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Lead**	N	0.001	ppm	0.015	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Selenium	N	0.0085	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

All results are from samples taken in 2003 with the exception of Beta / Photon Emitters in 2002 (\*) and Lead and Copper in 2007(\*\*). Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/L.

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. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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).

The Walls 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

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

Walls Water Association, Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name

170019 + 170043  
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 — 7-5-09
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 6/11/09

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: 6/11/09

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.

Wade A. Carter, Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/09  
Date

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

# 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   1   consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No.   114   on the   11   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

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

  Diane Smith  

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this   11   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



  4 x 14 @ 6.48  

A. Single first insertion of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .12 \$   362.88  

B. \_\_\_\_\_ subsequent insertions of \_\_\_\_\_ words @ .10 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$   3.00  

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$   365.88

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
 2009 JUN 30 AM 8:57

PWS #: 170618 & 170643 June, 2009

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 continuously 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 Moccasin and Sports Sand aquifers.

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 is 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 on request. The wells for the Wells Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wade A. Carter, Jr., Manager. 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 fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Wells Water Office. The annual meeting will be held on the fourth Thursday in July at 7:00 PM at the Wells Public Library.

The Wells Water Association, Inc. 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.

**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. Wells 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 two 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/lead>. The Missouri State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 801-576-7002 if you wish to have your water tested.

\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MISSOURI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

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

Although this was not a result of action by the public water supply, MSHM 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 801-576-7010.

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:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 Allowable" (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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	TEST RESULTS-PWS #170618-BELJA		Likely Source of Contamination
				Measurement	MCLG	
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
8. Beta/Phospor emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
11. Arsenic	N	0.005	ppm	N/A	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
13. Barium	N	0.00023	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cadmium	N	0.001	ppm	0.05	0.05	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste industries and paints
16. Chromium	N	0.001000	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper**	N	0.425	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	0.493	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which prevents strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Lead**	N	1	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Selenium	N	0.005	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MISSOURI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

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

Although this was not a result of action by the public water supply, MSHM 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 801-576-7010.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	TEST RESULTS-PWS #170643-BELLS		Likely Source of Contamination
				Measurement	MCLG	
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
8. Beta/Phospor emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
13. Barium	N	0.0020	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cadmium	N	0.001	ppm	0.05	0.05	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste industries and paints
16. Chromium	N	0.005	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper**	N	0.1	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	0.12	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which prevents strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Lead**	N	0.01	ppm	0.015	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Selenium	N	0.005	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

All results are from samples taken in 2008 with the exception of Beta / Phospor Emitters in 2002 (\*) and Lead and Copper in 2007 (\*\*).

Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health recommended level of 0.9 - 1.2 mg/L.

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. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
 2009 JUN 30 AM 8:57

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).

The Walls 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are used to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrate in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Walls Water Association, Inc.**  
**PWS ID: 0170019 & 0170043**  
**July 2, 2009**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well's draw from the Lower Wilcox and Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to deliver 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. Our wells ranked a **moderate susceptibility to contamination**.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Wade A. Carter Jr., Manager**. At **662-781-3722** 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 fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Walls Water Office. The annual meeting will be held on the fourth Thursday in July at 7:00 PM at the Walls Public Library.

The **Walls 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

**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.

**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

**\*\*\* 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, MSDH 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. Walls 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 \$10.00 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).

The **Walls Water Association** works around the clock to provide 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.

The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to you, however; you may obtain a copy from the Walls Water office located at **6200 Goodman Rd. West.** If you have any questions, please call 662-781-3722.

**TEST RESULTS 0170019 Delta**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Beta/photon emitters*	N	2008	2.7	No-range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2008	1.3	.6-1.3	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic	N	2008	.5	No-range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	2008	.009	No-range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2008	1.0	No-range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2008	.426	No-range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cadmium	N	2008	1.0	No-range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Lead	N	2008	1.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2008	.5	.76-.89	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

**TEST RESULTS 0170043 Hills**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Beta/photon emitters*	N	2008	2.7	No-range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2008	1.3	.,871.3	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	N	2008	.033	No-range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2008	5.0	No-range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2008	.1	No-range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cadmium	N	2008	1.0	No-range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Lead	N	2008	1.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2008*

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09 Time: 10:59

PWSID: 170019, 170043

System Name: Walls

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Missy will Fax over CCR for Both Systems

NO CCR  
Certificates only Rec'd

6/26/09

Spoke with Missy Clerk 662 420-4362  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Missy Put the Original in the Mail.  
6/29/09 12:12 pm

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09 Time: 10:59

PWSID: 170019, 170043

System Name: Walls

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA \*

Other Violation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Missy will fax over CCR for both systems

NO CCR

Certificate only Rec'd 6/26/09

7/1/09 Missy will do corrected copy and fax over and notify customers of available corrected report.

Spoke with Missy Clerk 662 420-4362  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Spoke with Missy 7/14/09 @ 10:41