

Rec'd
6/26/09

APPROVED

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

Walls Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name
0170019 + 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, 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

2009 JUN 29 PM 1:29

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
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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 deposing to same \$ 3.00
- TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 365.88

2009 JUN 29 AM 8:56

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Phone: 601-576-7518

1992 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Water Association, Inc.
PNB 170002 170042 Jan, 2000

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality and safety of the water you receive. The report also provides you with a copy of the drinking water quality standards for public water systems. We know that you are interested in the quality of your water. We know that you are interested in the safety of the water that you receive. We know that you are interested in the safety of the water that you receive. We know that you are interested in the safety of the water that you receive.

If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water quality, please contact John A. Miller, Sr., Director. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to know more, please contact one of our regulatory compliance divisions. They are listed on the back cover of this report at 1-800-355-5500 or the Water Association. The annual meeting will be held on the 10th Thursday of July at 7:00 PM at the Utah State Capitol.

The Utah Water Association, Inc. routinely reviews for compliance with your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our sampling for the period of January 1991 to December 31, 1992. As stated in our annual report, we are taking steps to ensure that our water meets the highest quality standards for safety, health and quality. We are also taking steps to ensure that our water meets the highest quality standards for safety, health and quality.

In January, we tested levels of lead in every service line system, including for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from pipes and not from the water itself. Lead in drinking water is primarily from pipes and not from the water itself. Lead in drinking water is primarily from pipes and not from the water itself.

To comply with the regulations, we, as a public water supplier, have installed treatment for lead in drinking water. We have installed treatment for lead in drinking water. We have installed treatment for lead in drinking water.

Through this report, we are providing information on the water quality of our system. We are providing information on the water quality of our system. We are providing information on the water quality of our system.

Public water systems are required to test for lead in drinking water. We are testing for lead in drinking water. We are testing for lead in drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - The MCL is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is an excess of expected risk to health. MCLs apply to 95 percent of each year.

Contaminant	MCL	Level	MCLG		MCLD	MCL	Action Level	Notes
			Level	Frequency				
Radon (Radon) - MCLG	5	< 5						
Barium (Barium) - MCLG	2	1.5						
Bromine (Bromine) - MCLG	0.1	0.1						
Calcium (Calcium) - MCLG	175	175						
Chlorine (Chlorine) - MCLG	4	4						
Chlorine Dioxide (Chlorine Dioxide) - MCLG	0.8	0.8						
Chromium (Chromium) - MCLG	0.1	0.1						
Copper (Copper) - MCLG	1.3	1.3						
Ferrous Iron (Ferrous Iron) - MCLG	0.3	0.3						
Fluoride (Fluoride) - MCLG	4	4						
Lead (Lead) - MCLG	0.01	0.01						
Manganese (Manganese) - MCLG	0.05	0.05						
Nitrate (Nitrate) - MCLG	10	10						
Nitrite (Nitrite) - MCLG	1	1						
Sulfate (Sulfate) - MCLG	250	250						
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - MCLG	500	500						
Total Hardness (Total Hardness) - MCLG	700	700						
Zinc (Zinc) - MCLG	3	3						

We provide you with a copy of the 1991-1992 Annual Quality Report. We provide you with a copy of the 1991-1992 Annual Quality Report. We provide you with a copy of the 1991-1992 Annual Quality Report.

As a source of drinking water, we are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or both, and they can be toxic. We are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made.

Some health risks may be more serious than others. For information on contaminants in drinking water that are subject to regulation, contact the Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-624-6342.

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 seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSD continues to encourage the public to monitor the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other vulnerable populations by consulting with their health care providers. (MSD-2009-001)

The Water Meter Association calls around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water quality, which is the heart of our community, one tap at a time and our children's future.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for safety, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of lowering arsenic levels drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a natural byproduct of certain natural resources. EPA is committed to ensuring health effects such as skin damage and respiratory irritation.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic at levels at the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their respiratory system. This may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

While drinking water at levels above the goal is a concern for infants of less than six months of age, high nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may vary quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, please 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 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).

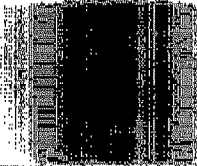
MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that only one out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was determined) drinking 8 glasses of water every day for a lifetime, may experience the described health effect.

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



DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

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COUNTY OF DESOTO

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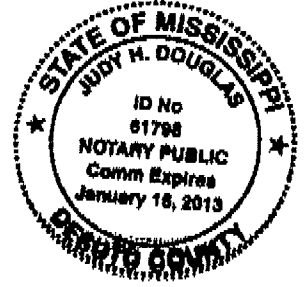
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2445 Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.5229

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 continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water that 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 Wanda 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 601-576-7502 if you wish to have your water tested.

*****A MESSAGE FROM NESH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radon/Lead Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon/lead 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, NESH 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 601-576-7516.

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-BELM

Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected					
Radioactive Contaminants							
6. Beta/photon emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	50		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
11. Arsenic	N	0.0035	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	0.000	ppm	0.005	0.005		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries 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	0.426	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
19. Fluoride	N	0.480	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Lead**	N	1	ppm	0	AL=1.5		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Selenium	N	0.0005	ppm	0.05	0.05		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
70. Xylenes	N	0.5	ppm	10000	10000		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	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	0.0001	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste materials and paints
16. Chromium	N	0.0005	ppm		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper** 01-09-2007	N	0.1	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
19. 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	0.0005	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 / 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.

2009 JUN 30 AM 8:57

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.

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.

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 #: 170010 & 170043 June, 2008

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 Waxahatchee and Sparta Sand aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general acceptability findings assigned to each well of this system is provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability 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 acceptability findings 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 Thursday of the month at 6:00 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 on 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.

If 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 601-678-7502 if you wish to have your water tested.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSOHS 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 Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not a result of inaction by the public water supply, MSOHS was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to receive this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-678-7618.

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 Micrograms per liter (µg/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 not 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.

TEST RESULTS-PWS #170010-NE1A

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
8. Beta/Phosn emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
11. Arsenic	N	0.005	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 re-fineries; 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; runoff from waste batteries and paints
18. Chromium	N	0.001000	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper**	N	0.428	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	0.480	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Lead**	N	1	ppm	0	0	AL=15	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

TEST RESULTS-PWS #170043-NE1S

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
8. Beta/Phosn emitters*	N	2.7	pCi/L	0	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
13. Barium	N	0.0020	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cadmium	N	0.001	ppm	0.005	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
18. Chromium	N	0.0005	ppm			1.00	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Copper**	N	0.1	ppm	1.3	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	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	0.015	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

All results are from samples taken in 2008 with the exception of Beta / Phosn emitters in 2002 (*) and Lead and Copper in 2007 (**).
 Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health recommended level of 0.8 - 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

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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).

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 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 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters*	N	2008	2.7	No-range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (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
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters*	N	2008	2.7	No-range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2008	1.3	.87-1.3	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