

JUN 23 AM 8:41

APPROVED

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

Northeast Itawamba Water Association #1-Ridge
Public Water Supply Name

0290016
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/23/09

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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.

Kenny Holcomb, General Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-09
Date

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

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report
Northeast Itawamba Water Association, Inc.
#1 Ridge System PWS ID #0290016

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Northeast Itawamba Water Association is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from wells located in the Gordo Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability.

Our source water assessment for #1 Ridge system has not yet been completed.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our bi-monthly meetings on the third Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. Our annual membership meeting is held on the second Monday in December beginning at 7:00 p.m. All meetings are held at our office located at 338 Salem Church Road.

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. Northeast Itawamba Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

*****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 Mississippi 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.

Water quality data tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2008. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year 2008. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

2008 Water Quality Data Table - #1 Ridge System PWS ID #0290016

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Range	Date	Violation	Typical Source
--------------	------	-----	------------	--------------	------	-----------	----------------

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	0	NA	2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	0	NA	2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.62	.54 - .62	2008	NO	Water additive to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppm)	.0006	.0006	<.0005	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; Ceramics, electronics, solder.
Arsenic (ppm)	.010	.010	<.0005	NA	2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.006139	NA	2008	NO	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppm)	4	.004	<.001	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppm)	5	.005	<.0001	NA	2008	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paint.
Chromium (ppm)	100	.1	<.0005	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppm)	200	.2	<.005	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<.1	NA	2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppm)	2	.002	<.0002	NA	2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from croplands.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.20	NA	2008	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	<.02	NA	2008	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.20	NA	2008	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppm)	50	.05	<.0005	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppm)	.0005	.002	<.0005	NA	2008	NO	Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories; Leaching from ore processing sites.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform (positive samples/ month)	0	1	0	NA	2008	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
--	---	---	---	----	------	----	---------------------------------------

Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Lead – Action level at customer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.0	2007	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper – Action level at customer taps (mg/L)	0	1.3	.1	2007	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Unit descriptions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
mg/L	milligram per liter
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
positive sample/month	number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	not applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:

Stevie Jones
Board President
662-585-3456

Jeff Holt
Operator
662-231-1004

NE Itawamba Water Assoc.
338 Salem Church Road
Golden, Ms. 38847
662-585-3480 Office