

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 29 AM 11:34

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSN.
Public Water Supply Name

0390002
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: 6/24/09

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: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS

Date Published: 6/24/09

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/26/09 LAWRENCE COUNTY LIBRARY

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.

Bobby Selman / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-28-2009
Date

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2009 JUN 29 AM 11:34
LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 390002

JUNE 18,2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from four wells using water from the Miocene and Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower to moderate susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-587-7635. 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 first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at our office.

Lawrence County Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The $\text{Goal} \cong$ (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium*	N	02-27-2006	0.00325	0	ppm	2.0	10	Discharge of drilling wastes ;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-2-2007	0.0162	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-2-2007	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	6-23-2008	0.14	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	08/16/2007	0.3	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*most recent sample

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium .Some people think water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

(73)TTHMs Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems,and may have a an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).

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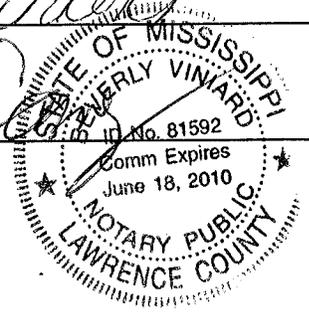
PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAWRENCE COUNTY

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 24, 2009
 _____, 20____
 _____, 20____
 _____, 20____
 _____, 20____
 _____, 20____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 24th day of June, 2009.

[Signature]
 Notary
[Signature]
 Publisher



Printer's Fee: \$241.32
 Proof Fee: \$3.00
Total: \$244.32

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION
JUNE 18, 2009**

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LCP 6-24-09

Deliver payment to:

Lawrence County Water
PO Box 964
Monticello, MS 39654
601-587-4530

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 AUG -3 AM 9:57

PRSR7 STD
US POSTAGE PAID
MAILED FROM
ZIP CODE 39654
PERMIT # 6

39/02

Previous Balance 0.00
Water 18160-13860=4300 22.90

Return this portion with payment
Billed: 07/28

After 08/15 pay 25.19

22.90 is due by 08/15

Total New Charges 07/28 22.90

22.90 is due by 08/15

Acct# 0003 After 08/15 pay 25.19
Svc. 06/19 to 07/19 (30 days)
LEROY HAYNES

Acct# 0003

1593 NOLA ROAD

LEROY HAYNES
1593 NOLA ROAD

MONTICELLO MS 39654

1593 NOLA ROAD
Accounts over 45 days will be cut off
REVISED 2008 CCR REPORT IN OUR OFFICE

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2009 AUG -3 AM 9: 57

LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION**PWS ID# 390002****JUNE 18, 2009**

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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2008	1.18 (RAA) Running annual average	1.0 - low 1.3 - high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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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. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August 2007. (No Chlorine Residual was recorded on the sample form) 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 notified systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

***** 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. Lawrence County Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/2/09 Time: 9:14

PWSID: 390002

System Name: Lawrence Co. W/A

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

8/07

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

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

Spoke with Bobby Selman
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)