

2009, 11 27 9:15

APPROVED

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Freeeny Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

0400003  
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: 06/07/09

- 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: THE CARTHAGIAN

Date Published: 06/04/09

- 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.

Kennerly Office Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-09-2009  
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,  
LEAKE COUNTY

Personally came before the undersigned Authority Brenda B. Howell duly qualified for Leake County, Mississippi Waid Prather, Publisher of *THE CARTHAGINIAN*, a newspaper, published in the City of

10:15 a.m. for Carthage, State and County aforesaid, who being duly sworn, deposes and through eight; yosays that publication of notice, of which the annexed is a copy, has been nine through 12 made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit. the courts from 1( to noon.

Dianne O'Neil Vol 138 No 12 On the 4th day of June 2009 as instructor.

Vol      No      On the      day of      2009

Vol      No      On the      day of      2009

Vol      No      On the      day of      2009

This 4th day of June 2009

Publisher - *THE CARTHAGINIAN*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
LEAKE COUNTY

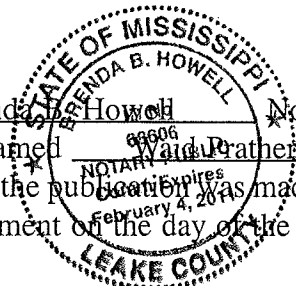
Personally appeared before me, Brenda B. Howell Notary Public of said County and State, the above named Waid Prather, Publisher, who being duly sworn declares that the publication was made as stated and that he signed the foregoing instrument on the day of the year therein mentioned.

Given under my hand this 4th day of June 2009

Brenda B. Howell, Notary Public

My commission expires on the 4th day of Feb. 2011

June 4, 2009



TO *THE CARTHAGINIAN* DR.

Publishing Freeny Water Asociation, 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS#: 0400003 & 0400018

5X17 1/2" ad      words space 1 time and making 1 Proofs of Publication: \$646.13

Received of      Payment in full of above account      2009.

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Freeny Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0400003 & 0400018**  
**May 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 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 resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations have been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Freeny Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ranking.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nicky Brantley at 601-267-8266. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at Freeny Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microorganisms 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 results 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 may be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be released from oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

- Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as 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 are based on health risk assessments and are set with a margin of safety.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However on system # 0400003 we violated a drinking water standard. We took 4 samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. 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 however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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

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

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 rea-

| PWS ID#: 0400003                    |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|--|
| Contaminant                         | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria          | N             | February       | Positive       | 4  | NA               | 0    |          | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples<br>Naturally present in the environment                     |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>       |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
| 10. Barium                          | N             | 2006*          | .014           | .009 - .014  | ppm              | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                         |
| 13. Chromium                        | N             | 2006*          | .8             | .6 - .8  | ppb              | 100  | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                          | N             | 2008           | .4             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives             |
| 16. Fluoride                        | N             | 2006*          | .124           | .118 - .124  | ppm              | 4    | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; wastewater additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and all factories |
| 17. Lead                            | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>     |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
| 81. HAA5                            | N             | 2005*          | 6              | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 82. TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]    | N             | 2005*          | 11             | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| Chlorine                            | N             | 2008           | .76            | .42 - .76  | ppm              | 0    | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |

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

| PWS ID#: 0400018                |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant                     | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 10. Barium                      | N             | 2006*          | .023           | .019 - .023  | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 13. Chromium                    | N             | 2006*          | .7             | .5 - .7  | ppb              | 100  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                       |
| 14. Copper                      | N             | 2008           | .4             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                        | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 81. HAA5                        | N             | 2007*          | 21.7           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 82. TTHM [Total]                | N             | 2007*          | 6.74           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 80     | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |

some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

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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 contaminant's. The presence of contaminant's does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminant's 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 contaminant's in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone plants, 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 their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminant's are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

**\*\*\*\*\* 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 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 possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Freeny Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We have just completed a new tank and approximately four miles of new line in the Community area to better serve our customers. 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.

| 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  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2006*          | .014           | .009 - .014  | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                            |
| 13. Chromium                  | N             | 2006*          | .8             | .6 - .8  | ppb              | 100  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 14. Copper                    | N             | 2008           | .4             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                |
| 16. Fluoride                  | N             | 2006*          | .124           | .118 - .124  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and animal feed factories |
| 17. Lead                      | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |

| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |   |       |     |           |     |   |          |  |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|-----|-----------|-----|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5                         | N | 2005* | 6   | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2005* | 11  | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2008  | .76 | .42 - .76 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes    |

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

| <b>PWS ID#: 0400018 TEST RESULTS</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|--|
| 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   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
| 10. Barium                           | N             | 2006*          | .023           | .019 - .023  | ppm              | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 13. Chromium                         | N             | 2006*          | .7             | .5 - .7  | ppb              | 100  | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                       |
| 14. Copper                           | N             | 2008           | .4             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                             | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>      |               |                |                |  |                  |      |          |  |
| 81. HAA5                             | N             | 2007*          | 21.7           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| 82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)     | N             | 2007*          | 6.74           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| Chlorine                             | N             | 2008           | 1.02           | .55 - 1.02   | ppm              | 0    | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |

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

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning sign of potential problems.