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Swimmer vanishes in Pearl River

JACKSON (AP) — Emergency responders continue to search for a man last seen swimming in the Pearl River.

About 3 p.m. Sunday, it was reported that a 24-year-old man from Clinton went under and did not resurface.

Jackson Police Department spokesman Lt. Jeffery Scott said the victim and others were swimming in an area of the Pearl River near the city's water treatment plant.

Police did not release the man's name.

The search was expected to continue today.

Two new colleges eyed for metro Jackson area

JACKSON (AP) — Two new higher-education options may come to the Jackson area in 2010.

The Mississippi Commission on College Accreditation has approved plans for a Tulane University satellite campus in Madison and a Strayer University campus in Jackson.

Both programs will cater to adult learners, with classes primarily in the evenings and on weekends.

"We appeal to a wide range of people — most of them are working people," said Richard Marksbury, dean of Tulane University's School of Continued Studies. "Our students range from 17 to 70."

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Friendship Community Water System, In
Revised June 18, 2009

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-com chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disord infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water

Where does my water come from?
The source of our two wells is Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our SWAP report is available. Please contact our office if you would like a copy of the full report.

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 conta indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtai Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includ As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in s resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, t agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural trial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, whi urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile orga and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and ra be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA pr inants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits fo protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 3022 River Ridge Road at 6:00 p.m.

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 moni meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required put to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system fail cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of We have since taken the required samples, as shown on the table. The samples showed we are meeting the drinking

*********A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL**
In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly f Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples an of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-56

Additional Information for Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young child components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Friendship Community Water System, Inc. is responsib trol the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you ca tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drin

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. sarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from test State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these cont

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contami						
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.66	0.94	2008
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5		NA	2006
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.506		NA	2006

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need to take special precautions?

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are there contaminants in my drinking water?

ing water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not ne te that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, a ter 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 su ng from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic ltural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runof or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agr storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial p troleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occ 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 in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide tion for public health.

can I get involved?

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e 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 drinki health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary dis nitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; there t be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact this water system. ve since taken the required samples, as shown on the table. The samples showed we are meeting the drinking water standards.

*********A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*********

ordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - Decemb public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Lal vironmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not t ction 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 have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-567-7518.

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Water Quality Data Table

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.66	0.94	2008	No	Water additive used to control mic
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5		NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineri fire retardants; ceramics; electroni solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.506		NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runo orchards; Runoff from glass and e

arium (ppm)	2	2	0.01577	NA	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes from metal refineries; Erosio deposits.
eryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineri [illegible] factories; Discharge cal, aerospace, and defense in
admium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes natural deposits; Discharge refineries; runoff from waste paints.
hromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2006	No	Discharge from steel and Erosion of natural deposits.
yanide [as free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fer ries; Discharge from steel/met
luoride (ppm)	4	4	0.148036	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; W which promotes strong teeth from fertilizer and aluminum
lercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits from refineries and factories; landfills; Runoff from croplan
itrate (ppm) neasured as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; L septic tanks, sewage; Erosio deposits.
itrite (ppm) neasured as Nitrogen]	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; L septic tanks, sewage; Erosio deposits.
elenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Erosion of natu Discharge from mines.
hallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2006	No	Discharge from electronics. Leaching from ore-processin factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	#Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
norganic Contaminants							
opper - action level at onsumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumb systems: Erosion of natural de
ead - action level at onsumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumb systems: Erosion of natural de

nit Descriptions

erm	Definition
pm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
IA	NA: not applicable
ID	ND: Not detected
IR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

mportant Drinking Water Definitions

erm	Definition
ICLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which th known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ICL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
T	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking wa
L	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requ which a water system must follow.
ariances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under c conditions.
IRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control n contaminants.
IRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking wate convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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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. Friendship Community 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. 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 of the report. 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

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

Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.66	0.94	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.506	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01577	NA		2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.148036	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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MCLG	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.
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TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Jeff Brown

PO Box 354

McComb, MS 39649

601-250-6611

570002

Friendship Community Water Association
PO Box 865
McComb, MS 39649

July 1, 2009

To: Joan
Fax # 601-576-7822
Subject: Friendship Community Water CCR Report and Certification Form

From: Candy
Friendship Community Water Association
Fax # 601-250-0063
Phone # 601-250-6611
601-551-0235

pages: 8 including cover

* Included is a copy of the newspaper with our CCR Report and I also included a computer printout of the same report that is easier to read since the newspaper print was so large. Please let me know if there is anything else I need to fax in to keep us out of violation.

Thanks! Candy