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JUN 26 2009

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Old River Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0790005

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

APPROVED

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

X 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 6/25/09

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/24/09

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

Name of Newspaper: The Woodville Republican

Date Published: 06/25/09

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.

Eddie Smiley - President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/25/09
Date

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Old River Water Association – PWS# 790005
June, 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 consists of three wells pumping from the Miocene Aquifer. Our "Source Water Assessment" has been conducted and copies are available at our office. In this assessment ranking, two of our wells have been ranked as "low", and one well ranked as "moderate". A "low" ranking indicates a slight chance of a well becoming contaminated. A "moderate" ranking is an indication that a well has an average chance of becoming contaminated.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Paul Thimmesch at (601) 888-3782. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report is not required to be delivered by mail. Copies are available at our office. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 4:30 PM at our office in Woodville. Our Annual Meeting is held on the second Monday of August, at 7:00 PM, at the County Courthouse.

The Old River 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:

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS (Dates presented in table are from most recent testing)

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	04/19/06	.360 @ Plant 80 .003 @ Plant 81		Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	04/19/06	.714 @ Plant 80		Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007	0.2	.0039-1.1788	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	20007	2	<.5 – 12.7	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2004	5.08		ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	2008	1.00	0.70 – 1.40	ppm		4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

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. Old River 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 and 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.

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 Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in March 2004. 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.

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.

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.



OLD RIVER WATER ASSN, INC.
 P.O. BOX 580 - 587 COMMERCIAL ROW
 WOODVILLE MS 39088-0580
 (601) 858-3752 FAX (601) 888-3743 **RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

PRESORTED
 FIRST CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 WOODVILLE MS
 PERMIT NO. 25

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	CURRENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	289130	282680	6,450	38.13

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT	
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	AFTER THIS DATE	
81	798	7/10/09	
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID	
38.13		41.94	

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Service From 5/9/2009 TO 6/11/2009 ACCOUNT # 798 6/24/09

MONTH	DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
6	11	1	38.13	3.81	41.94

2008 (CCR) CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE.

NELSON,-2-REV. NATHANII
 PO BOX 330
 WOODVILLE MS 39669-0330

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Wilkinson County

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Public Water Association - PWS# 790005
 June, 2009

this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide a reliable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of three wells. The "Source Water Assessment" has been conducted and copies are available. Two of our wells have been ranked as "low", and one well ranked as "moderate". There is a slight chance of a well becoming contaminated. A "moderate" ranking is a warning of becoming contaminated. If you are concerned about your water utility, please contact Paul Thimmesch at 662-932-2882. He will be happy to provide you with information. This report is not available at our office. If you want to learn more, please attend any public meetings held on the second Monday of every month at 4:30 PM at our office. The next meeting is held on the second Monday of August, at 7:00 PM, at the County Administration Center.

Public water utilities monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal standards. The results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st are available on our website. Groundwater, if contaminated, can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, pesticides, and other substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that not all contaminants are harmful. Some are not necessarily a health risk. In this table you will find many familiar terms. To help you better understand these terms we've provided definitions.

mg/l (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two million years.

ppb - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one second in two days.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which are designed to reduce the level of the contaminant to the MCL.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water to the MCLG.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

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Contaminants presented in table are from most recent testing

Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
.0039-1.1788	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<.5 - 12.7	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
0.70 - 1.40	ppm		4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead is a serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control lead in your water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce lead in your water by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information on testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead in your drinking water, visit the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact your water utility for more information.

Public water utilities monitor for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are available on our website. Beginning January 1, 2009, the Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a disinfectant to monitor for disinfection by-products (DBPs) as required by Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the required monitoring requirements in March 2004. We did complete the required monitoring that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure compliance, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday, June 25, 2009

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public, ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers

dated Thursday, June 25, 2009

of the 185 volume of said newspaper.

Andy J. Lewis Editor
 appeared to and subscribed before me this 25th day of June, 2009
Andy J. Lewis
11/2/10



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by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. g action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any eputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518. potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or es, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All y reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some ts does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental otline at 1-800-426-4791. ntaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno- cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone orga r immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be

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