

2010 JUL -8 AM 8:41



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Reedtown Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

110028 + 250021
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: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Name of Newspaper: The Port Gibson Reveille + Hinds County Gazette

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Karen Mathes - Office
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-7-2010
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Reedtown Water Association
 PWS#: 110028 & 250021
 May 2010

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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 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 wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene System Aquifers.

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 were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Reedtown Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph Lee Yates at 601-885-6839. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for March 15th at 6:30 PM at the Reedtown 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, 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; 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 and septic systems; 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. 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:

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 MCLGs as feasible using 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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

PWS #: 0110028		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.21	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing

									systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.52	No Range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	Y	2008*	104.75	79 - 134	ppb	0	60		By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2008*	138.25	133 - 142	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.2	.3 - 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021									
TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008*	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.3	.65 - 1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.118	.109 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	4.66	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	Y Monitoring	2009	.88	.3 - .88	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Disinfection By-Products:

- (81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer
- (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our water system failed to comply with the MCLs for TTHMs and HAA5s. Because the system exceeded a running annual average for at least two consecutive quarters without returning to compliance, the MSDH has required the system to submit a corrective action plan.

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 January & November of 2009. 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

The Reedtown Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

**2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Reedtown Water Association
PWS#: 110028 & 250021
May 2010**

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Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.21	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.52	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.3	.65 - 1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.118	.100 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2007*	4.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	Y	2008	.88	.3 - .88	ppm	0	MDFL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

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June 10-11.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	Y	2008*	104.75	79 - 134	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2008*	138.25	133 - 142	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.2	.3 - 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	2008*	1.2	0.5 - 1.2	ppm	1.0	1.0	Discharge of industrial wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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17. Lead	N	2009	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.62	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
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RT

trihalomethanes]									
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Our water system failed to comply with the MCLs for TTHMs and HAA5s. Because the system exceeded a running annual average for at least two consecutive quarters without returning to compliance, the MSDH has required the system to submit a corrective action plan.

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 January & November of 2009. 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

The Reedtown Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

Unless government draws the line at only prohibiting conduct that harms others against their will, no member of society can be secure in being able to do or have anything they most want and value.

—David Conway

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI)
)
COUNTY OF HINDS)

PERSONALLY CAME before me, a notary public in and for the State of Mississippi at Large, the CLERK of the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE*, a newspaper published in the City of Raymond, Second Judicial District of Hinds County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE* is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in the Mississippi Code of 1972, and the publication of a notice of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of:

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Reedtown Water Association
PWS# 110028 + 250021

Has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 10 day of June, 2010
On the _____ day of _____, 2010
On the _____ day of _____, 2010
On the _____ day of _____, 2010

SWORN TO and SUBSCRIBED before me, this

10 day of June, 2010

Mary Ann Keith
Notary Public

Heather Ripton
Clerk



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