



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Harmony Water Association, Inc.

Public Water Supply Name

120005#2#3 120018 120028 120016#2#3#4

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 / 30 / 10

- 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 Clarke County Tribune

Date Published: 6 / 30 10

- 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.

J. A. [Signature] President 7/1/2010
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

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
Harmony Water Association, Inc.**

June, 2010

Rec'd
7/1/10
120016

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.

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. 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.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Daniel Dearman at 601-776-2593 or 118 Long Blvd. Quitman. 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 third Monday of every month at 4:30 PM at the Harmony Water Association office, and our annual meeting is held the third Monday of October. You will receive a notice of location and time.

Harmony Water Association routinely monitors for 154 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 31 2009. 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.

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.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers water 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.

PWS # 120016-#2 #3 #4 - Sandy Basin & Hwy 514 Wells -- Lower Wilcox Aquifer

Lower susceptibility to contamination

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	1998*	3.6	No Range	PCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0005	1	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0005	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.006971 .001189 .126472	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0001	No Range	Ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

12. Cadmium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0001 .0001 .0001	No Range	Ppb				Corrosion of galvanized Pipes: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries:
13. Chromium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0005 .0005 .0005	No Range	Ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper #2 #3 #4	N	2008*	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.01 .01 .01	0	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead #2 #3 #4	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury #2 (inorganic) #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0002	No Range	Ppb	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from refineries and factories: runoff from landfills: runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate(as #2 Nitrogen) #3 #4	N	2009	2	No Range	Ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite(as #2 Nitrogen) #3 #4	N	2009	.05	No Range	Ppm	1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.000676 .0005 .0005	No Range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium #2 #3 #4	N	2008* 2007* 2007*	.0005	0	Ppm	2	2		Leaching from ore- processing sites: discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Disinfectant By Product

59. p- Dichlorobenzene	N	2006*	0.80	No Range	Ppb	0	0	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2006*	.060	No Range	Ppm	0		60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine(asCl2)	N	2009	0.60	0.48 0.60	Mg/L	n/a		4	Water Additives; used to control microbes

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes #2 #3 #4	N	2009 2008* 2008*	0.5	No Range	Ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
----------------------------	---	------------------------	-----	----------	-----	----	----	---

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.

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. Harmony 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Harmony Water Association work hard to provide quality water at every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF CLARKE

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said county of Clarke, legal clerk of The Clarke County Tribune, a newspaper published in the City of Quitman, County of Clarke, Mississippi, being duly sworn says that the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper as follows, to-wit:

Dated 6-30 2010
Dated _____ 20____
Dated _____ 20____
Dated _____ 20____

The Clarke County Tribune

By: J. Bozeman

Printer's Fee: \$ _____

Proof of Pub: \$ _____

TOTAL: \$ 672⁰⁰



Sworn to and subscribed before me, the said Notary Public as aforesaid, do certify that the newspaper containing said notice has been produced before me and compared with the copy hereto attached and that the same is correct and truly made.

Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this the 30 day of June 2010.

J. Bozeman
Notary Public

120016

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers water treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - See Tables -

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.

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. Harmony 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

PWS # 120016-#2 #3 #4 Sandy Basin & Hwy 514 Wells - Lower Wilcox Aquifer Lower susceptibility to contamination									
TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Radioactive Contaminants									
4. Beta/positron emitters	N	1996*	3.6	No Range	PCU		0	50 Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
7. Antimony #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0005	1	Ppm		6	4 Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
8. Arsenic #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0005	No Range	Ppb		na	50 Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.006971 .001189 126472	No Range	Ppm		2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
11. Beryllium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0001	No Range	Ppb		4	4 Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
12. Cadmium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0001 .0001 .0001	No Range	Ppb		5	5 Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries	
13. Chromium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0005 .0005 .0005	No Range	Ppb		100	100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper #2 #3 #4	N	2006*	0.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.01 .01 .01	0	ppm		4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead #2 #3 #4	N	2006*	2	0	ppb		0	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
18. Mercury #2 (inorganic) #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0002	No Range	Ppb		2	2 Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
19. Nitrate(as #2 Nitrogen) #3 #4	N	2009	2	No Range	Ppm		10	10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
20. Nitrite(as #2 Nitrogen) #3 #4	N	2009	.05	No Range	Ppm		1	1 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.000676 .0005 .0005	No Range	ppb		50	50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
22. Thallium #2 #3 #4	N	2006* 2007* 2007*	.0005	0	Ppm		2	2 Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	
Disinfectant By Product									
59. p-Dichlorobenzene	N	2006*	0.60	No Range	Ppb		0	100 By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAAS	N	2006*	.060	No Range	Ppm		0	50 By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine(asCl2)	N	2009	0.60	0.48 0.60	Mg/L		na	4 Water Additives; use to control microbes	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
76. Xylenes #2 #3 #4	N	2009 2008* 2008*	0.5	No Range	Ppm		10	10 Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	

*Most Recent Sample Results Available