MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0220064 & 0220065
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 Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 6/17/2010

☐ 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.

Sidney Hawke
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/25/10
Date

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

Young's Water and Sewer District Inc.

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Quality

PWS-MS0220064 and PWS-MS0220065

Is my water safe? In 2009 Young's W/S District 1 & 2 met all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards. This report is a snap shot of last year's water quailty. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Imuno-compromised persons such as cancer patients undergoing chemo, persons who have undergone organ transplants, or have HIV/AIDS or other imune systems disorder, the elderly and infants can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Center for Disease Control, the (CDC), guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791) on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

Where does my water come from? Youn'g Water & Sewer District has two deep wells located in the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifers.

Source Water Assessment and Availability: Our source assesment will be completed this summer. Copies of this assessment will be on file in the office for viewing. You may call 662-628-1035.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking Water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses health risk. Information can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in which bottled water must provide the same protection for public health. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Young/s Water & Sewer District Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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 Departmentof Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact *601.576.7582* if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violation: We are required to monitor monthly for specific constituents. The results indicate whether or not a public water system's water meets health standards. Young's Water & Sewer met all requirments for monitoring in 2009. No violations occured.

Unit Descriptions & Definitions for Water DataTables:

ppm-Parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L) NA-not applicable

ppb-parts per billions, or micrograms per liter(ug/L) ND-not detected

NR-monitoring not required but recommended

MCLG-Maximum Contaminants Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water, below which therre is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasable using the best available treatment technology

TT-Treatment technique:A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

AL-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Variances & Exemptions--EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

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-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MNR-Monitored Not Regulated

MPL-State assigned Maximum Permissible Level:

The table below lists the 6 contaminants in your drinking water that were detected during 2009. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less often than once a year since the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The monitoring dates will be noted.

Water Quality Data Tables

Water Quality Table PWS0220064 Young's Water Dist #1 - Dividing Ridge

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							

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

Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.56	0.20 1.0	2009	No	Water additive to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppm)	0	.010	.0004	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from orchards and from glass & electronics.Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastesDischarge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertlizers & aluminun factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.010	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of narural deposits; discharge from mines

Lead & Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceed AL**	**Typical Source**
Lead 90th - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	0.015	0.001	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90th-action level at consumers taps (ppm)	0	1.3	0.3	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Table PWS0220065 Young's Water District #2-Clear Springs

Contaminants	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL, or MRDL**	**TT, or Your Water**	**Range Low High**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
(There is continuning evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.40	0.20 0.60	2008	No	Water additive to control microbes
comment: RAA-for							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	0	.010	.004	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass & eletronicsErosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries;
Floride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.010	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Lead & Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Exceed AL**	**Typical Source**
Lead 90th - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	0.015	0.002	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90th-action level at consumers taps (ppm)	0	1.3	0.3	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

How can I get involved?

Young's Water and Sewer District monthly meetings are held on the second Monday night each month at 6PM. Contact Sidney Parker, Board President (601-669-0982) for information. The annual meeting is usually held in August each year. You will receive a newsletter with the date. Make a note and try to atttend this yearly update of your water system.

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER **PROOF OF PUBLICATION** COFFEEVILLE, MS 38922

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Paste Copy of Legal Notice Here

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 week in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 100 Number 24 Dated the 17 day of June , 2010

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 1 issue of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Sarah H. Williams

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of June, 2010.

Peggy Bennett

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

92.5 Inches 1 time @ $3.50 per inch	323.75
Proof of publication	3.00
Total	**$326.75**

My commission expires 10-8-13.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PEGGY BENNETT
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID# 18934
Commission Expires
October 8, 2013
YALOBUSHA COUNTY

PWS-MS0220064 and PWS-MS0220065

Is my water safe? In 2009 Young's W/S District 1 & 2 met all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards. This report is a snap shot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Imuno-compromised persons such as cancer patients undergoing chemo, persons who have undergone organ transplants, or have HIV/AIDS or other imune systems disorder, the elderly and infants can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Center for Disease Control, the (CDC), guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791) on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

Where does my water come from? Youn's Water & Sewer District has two deep wells located in the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifers.

Source Water Assessment and Availability: Our source assesment will be completed this summer. Copies of this assessment will be on file in the office for viewing. You may call 662-628-1035.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking Water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses health risk. Information can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in which bottled water must provide the same protection for public health. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Young/s Water & Sewer District Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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 Departmenlof Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violation: We are required to monitor monthly for specific constituents. The results indicate whether or not a public water system's water meets health standards. Young's Water & Sewer met all requirments for monitoring in 2009. No violations occured.

Unit Descriptions & Definitions for Water DataTables:

ppm-Parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L) — NA-not applicable

ppb-parts per billions, or micrograms per liter(ug/L) — ND-not detected

NR-monitoring not required but recommended

MCLG-Maximum Contaminants Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water, below which therre is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasable using the best available treatment technology

TT-Treatment technique:A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

AL-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Variances & Exemptions--EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

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-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MNR-Monitored Not Regulated

MPL-State assigned Maximum Permissible Level:

The table below lists the 6 contaminants in your drinking water that were detected during 2009. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less often than once a year since the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The monitoring dates will be noted.

Water Quality Data Tables

Water Quality Table PWS0220064 Young's Water Dist #1 - Dividing Ridge

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
(There is continuning evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.56	0.20	1.0	2009	No	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppm)	0	.010	.0004	N/A		2008	No	Runoff from orchards and from glass & electronics Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	N/A		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastesDischarge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	N/A		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers & aluminun factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.010	N/A		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Lead 90th - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	0.015	0.001	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90th-action level at consumers taps (ppm)	0	1.3	0.3	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Table PWS0220065 Young's Water District #2-Clear Springs

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
(There is continuning evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm) comment: RAA for	4	4	0.40	0.20	0.60	2008	No	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppm)	0	.010	.004	N/A		2008	No	Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass & eletronicsErosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	N/A		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries;
Floride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	N/A		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.010	N/A		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Lead 90th - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	0.015	0.002	2006-2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90th-action level at							

-IN ACCOUNT WITH-

The Coffeeville Courier

Advertising - Commercial Printing

P.O. Box 607 - Phone 675-2446

Coffeeville, MS 38922 6/24/10

M Young's Water

IF THIS ACCOUNT HAS BEEN PAID PLEASE DISREGARD THIS STATEMENT

June	17	Annual water report 92.5" @ 3.50	323	75
		POP	3	00
			326	75

Pd ck# 1879 6-18-10

ACCOUNT DUE & PAYABLE 10TH DAY OF MONTH FOLLOWING PURCHASE