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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

Northeast Itawamba Water Association, Inc  
Public Water Supply Name

0290016 and 0290017  
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: 6/16/09

- 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: Itawamba County Times Plus

Date Published: 6/16/10

- 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.

Steve Jones President  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-16-10  
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 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Northeast Itawamba Water Association, Inc.**  
**#2 Salem System PWS ID #0290017**  
**#1 Ridge System PWS ID #0290016**

**Is my water safe?**

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot 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. Northeast Itawamba Water Association is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

Our water comes from wells located in the Gordo Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability.**

Our source water assessment for #1 Ridge system has not yet been completed.

For our # 2-Salem customers, your source water assessment is currently available at our office located at 338 Salem Church Road.

**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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water 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 substances resulting 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, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

Please join us for our bi-monthly meetings on the second Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. Our annual membership meeting is held on the second Monday in December beginning at 7:00 p.m. All meetings are held at our office located at 338 Salem Church Road.

**Additional information for Lead**

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. Northeast Itawamba 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.

**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 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. 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.

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

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.

**Water quality data tables**

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2009. 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 2009. 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.

**2009 Water Quality Data Table - #2 Salem System PWS ID #0290017**

| <b>Contaminants</b>  | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Your Water</b> | <b>Sample Range</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Typical Source</b>   |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>  |             |            |                   |                     |             |                  |   |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |             |            |                   |                     |             |                  |   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)  | N/A         | 60         | 0                 | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)  | N/A         | 80         | 2.84              | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)   | 4           | 4          | .53               | .35 - .70           | 2009        | NO               | Water additive to control microbes  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |             |            |                   |                     |             |                  |   |
| Antimony (ppm)   | .0006       | .0006      | <.0005            | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; Ceramics, electronics, solder.  |
| Arsenic (ppm)  | .010        | .010       | <.0005            | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.                              |
| Barium (ppm)   | 2           | 2          | .008629           | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Beryllium (ppm)  | 4           | .004       | <.0001            | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.           |
| Cadmium (ppm)  | 5           | .005       | <.0001            | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paint. |
| Chromium (ppm)   | 100         | .1         | <.0005            | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Cyanide (ppm)  | 200         | .2         | <.005             | NA                  | 2008        | NO               | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.  |

|                                       |       |      |          |    |      |    |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|----------|----|------|----|--|
| Fluoride (ppm)                        | 4     | 4    | .124     | NA | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury (ppm)                         | 2     | .002 | < .0002  | NA | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from croplands.        |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)  | 10    | 10   | .02ppm   | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)  | 1     | 1    | < .05ppm | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10    | 10   | .25ppm   | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Selenium (ppm)                        | 50    | .05  | < .0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries<br>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.                        |
| Thallium (ppm)                        | .0005 | .002 | < .0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories; Leaching from ore processing sites.                                 |

### Microbiological Contaminants

|  |   |   |   |    |      |    |                                       |
|--|---|---|---|----|------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform (positive samples/ month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | 2008 | NO | Naturally present in the environment. |
|--|---|---|---|----|------|----|---------------------------------------|

| Lead & Copper                                 | MCLG | AL  | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceed AL | Typical Source  |
|---|------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
| Lead – Action level at customer taps (ppb)    | 0    | 15  | 1.0        | 2007        | 0                      | NO        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper – Action level at customer taps (mg/L) | 0    | 1.3 | .1         | 2007        | 0                      | NO        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

### Unit descriptions:

| Term                  | Definition   |
|-----------------------|--|
| mg/L                  | milligram per liter  |
| ppb                   | parts per billion  |
| ppm                   | parts per million  |
| positive sample/month | number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA                    | not applicable   |

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

| Term | Definition  |
|------|---|
| 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.                                  |
| MCL  | Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.              |
| AL   | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |

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

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.

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**Water quality data tables**

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2008. 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 2008. 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.

**2009 Water Quality Data Table - #1 Ridge System PWS ID #0290016**

| <b>Contaminants</b>   | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Your Water</b> | <b>Sample Range</b> | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Typical Source</b>                     |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |             |            |                   |                     |                    |                  |   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | N/A         | 60         | 0                 | NA                  | 2008               | NO               | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)   | N/A         | 80         | 0                 | NA                  | 2008               | NO               | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4           | 4          | .61               | .45 - .75           | 2009               | NO               | Water additive to control microbes        |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|                 |       |       |         |    |      |    |   |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|----|------|----|---|
| Antimony (ppm)  | .0006 | .0006 | <.0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; Ceramics, electronics, solder.  |
| Arsenic (ppm)   | .010  | .010  | <.0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.                              |
| Barium (ppm)    | 2     | 2     | .006139 | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Beryllium (ppm) | 4     | .004  | <.001   | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.           |
| Cadmium (ppm)   | 5     | .005  | <.0001  | NA | 2008 | NO | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paint. |
| Chromium (ppm)  | 100   | .1    | <.0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Cyanide (ppm)   | 200   | .2    | <.005   | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer   |

factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

|                                       |       |      |          |    |      |    |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|----------|----|------|----|--|
| Fluoride (ppm)                        | 4     | 4    | <.1      | NA | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury (ppm)                         | 2     | .002 | < .0002  | NA | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from croplands.        |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)  | 10    | 10   | .2ppm    | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)  | 1     | 1    | < .05ppm | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10    | 10   | .25      | NA | 2009 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Selenium (ppm)                        | 50    | .05  | < .0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries<br>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.                        |
| Thallium (ppm)                        | .0005 | .002 | < .0005  | NA | 2008 | NO | Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories; Leaching from ore processing sites.                                 |

**Microbiological Contaminants**

|  |   |   |   |    |      |    |                                       |
|--|---|---|---|----|------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform (positive samples/ month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | 2008 | NO | Naturally present in the environment. |
|--|---|---|---|----|------|----|---------------------------------------|

| <b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>                      | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>AL</b> | <b>Your Water</b> | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b># Samples Exceeding AL</b> | <b>Exceed AL</b> | <b>Typical Source</b>   |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Lead – Action level at customer taps (ppb)    | 0           | 15        | 1.0               | 2007               | 0                             | NO               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper – Action level at customer taps (mg/L) | 0           | 1.3       | .1                | 2007               | 0                             | NO               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Unit descriptions:**

| <b>Term</b>           | <b>Definition</b>  |
|-----------------------|--|
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| AL          | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| MRDL        | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminant |

**For more information please contact:**

**Stevie Jones**  
**Board President**  
**662-585-3456**

**Jeff Holt**  
**Operator**  
**662-231-1004**

**NE Itawamba Water Assoc.**  
**338 Salem Church Road**  
**Golden, Ms. 38847**  
**662-585-3480 Office**

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public  
in and for said state and county, Alisha Wilson  
general manager of the

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

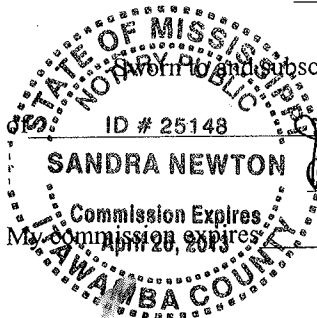
a newspaper published  
in the Town of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the

Announces  
of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said  
newspaper as follows:

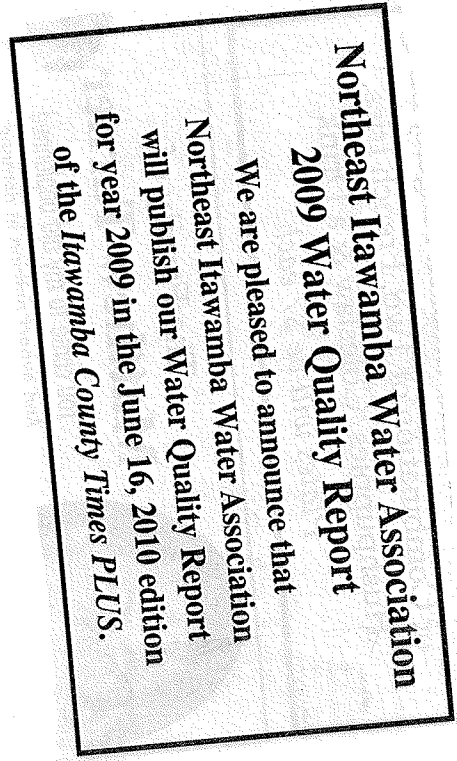
Volume 109, No. 23, Date June 9, 2010  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been  
examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made,  
and that the Itawamba County Times has been established, published and  
had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more that one  
year next proceeding the first date written above.

Alisha Wilson  
General Manager



Subscribed before me this the 9 day  
June, 2010  
Sandra Newton  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_





PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public  
in and for said state and county, Alisa Wilson  
general manager of the

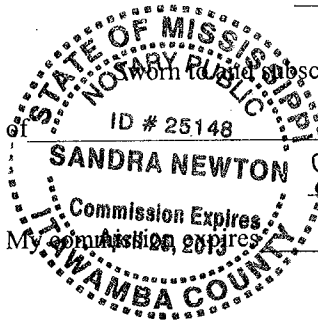
ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

a newspaper published  
in the Town of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the  
Drinking Water Quality Report  
of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said  
newspaper as follows:

Volume 109, No. 24, Date June 16, 2010  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
Volume \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Date \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

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and that the Itawamba County Times has been established, published and  
had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more that one  
year next proceeding the first date written above.

Alisa Wilson  
General Manager



subscribed before me this the 16 day  
June, 2010  
Sandra Newton  
My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_