



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

DOUBLE PONDS WATER ASSN. Public Water Supply Name

0330003 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.

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: 6/16/10

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: PRENTISS HEADLIGHT

Date Published: 6/16/10

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

Date Posted: 6/16/10 JEFF. DAVIS COUNTY LIBRARY, DOUBLE PONDS WATER OFFICE

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.

Bob Selman / OPERATOR Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-2010 Date

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

*2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
**DOUBLE PONDS WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID# 330003**

**June 10,2010**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 four wells pumping water from the Hattiesburg Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it shows our wells have a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-455-0334. 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 second Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the office in Prentiss, Ms.

Double Ponds 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*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 **AMaximum 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 **AGoal** (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

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2009	1.13 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.07-low 1.18-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	1-26-2009	.01151 .02622	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	7-26-2007*	0.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	7-26-2007*	6.0	1	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate	N	4-22-2009	0.40 0.30	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion from natural deposits

\* most recent sample

### **Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

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

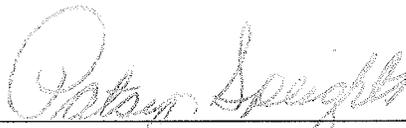
# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT  
P.O. BOX 1257  
PRENTISS, MS 39474  
(601)792-4221

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, Patsy Speights, who having been by me first duly sworn, states on oath that she is the General Manager of THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT, a legal newspaper established and having a general circulation in the Town of Prentiss and said County and State aforesaid for more than twelve months prior to the first publication of the notice herein, a copy of which is hereto attached, and that said notice has been published in said newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ consecutive times with the respective numbers and dates as follows:

VOL. 104 NO. 40 ON THE 16<sup>th</sup> DAY OF June, 2010  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_



**Patsy Speights**  
General Manager

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 16<sup>th</sup> DAY OF June, 2010



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
**DOUBLE PONDS WATER ASSOCIATION**  
 PWS ID# 330003

June 10, 2010

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Double Ponds 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 1 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.

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**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The Maximum Allowable (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 Action Level (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									
Contaminant	Units	Detected	Level	Range of Values in 4 Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Health Basis of Contaminant	Remarks
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (These are monitoring evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)									
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	2009	1.13 (RAA) Maximum Annual Average	1.07 low 1.16 high	1500	4.0	4.0	Water additive used as control measure	
<b>Inorganic Constituents</b>									
10. Barium	N	1-96-2009	20111 / 20922	0	ppm	3		2. Discharge of drilling water, discharge from coal pulverizer, erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	7-96-2007	0.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood structural	
17. Lead	N	7-96-2007	6.0	1	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate	N	6-20-2002	0.40 / 0.30	0	ppm	10		10. Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from peat, leaching from peat, leaching from peat	

**Most recent sample**

**Inorganic Constituents:**  
 (10) Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.  
 (14) Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.  
 (17) Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.  
 (19) Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

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 for chlorine residual as required by the State Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in September 2006. (We failed to record a chlorine residual on the BCL form.) 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 notified systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

\*\*\*\*\* 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. Double Ponds 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7889 if you wish to have your water tested.

**\*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING \*\*\*\*\***  
 In accordance with the Radonprotection Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon from January 2007 to 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 analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of an action 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 inorganic, organic or radioactive. 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

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 5 samples for coliform bacteria during May 2010. Two of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so.

**WHAT SHOULD I DO?**

**YOU DO NOT NEED TO BOIL YOUR WATER OR TAKE OTHER CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

**WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are natural present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. **WE DID NOT FIND ANY OF THESE BACTERIA IN OUR SUBSEQUENT TESTING,** and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

**WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT WAS DONE TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION?**

Two of the five samples that we must take come back showing the presence of coliform bacteria.

The following specifies corrective actions this water supply has taken in response to this violation:  
 We have increased sampling for total coliform bacteria to catch the problem early if it recurs. The well and distribution system has been disinfected and additional samples do not show presence of coliform bacteria.

For more information, please contact DARRELL COOLEY, OPERATOR at 601-442-5404