RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 11 AM 8:58

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

North Lee County Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

4100404100254100244100354100274100022
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: 5/25/10

☐ 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: Daily Journal

Date Published: 5/25/10

☐ 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.

Mgr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-8-10
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
NORTH LEE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION
BARNES CROSSING WATER ASSOCIATION-PWS ID# 0410024
BIRMINGHAM RIDGE RD WATER ASSOCIATION-PWS ID# 0410025
CEDAR HILL WATER ASSOCTIATION-PWS ID# 0410027
MACEDONIA WATER ASSOCIATION-PWS ID# 0410035
RED HILL WATER ASSOCIATION-PWS ID# 0410040
LAKE PIOMINGO WATER ASSOCIATION-PWS ID# 0410022

We are very pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009. 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 has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Barnes Crossing Water Association's water source is five (5) wells that draw from the Eutaw and the Lower Eutaw Formation Aquifer. Birmingham Ridge Water Association's water source is four (4) wells, which draw from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer. Cedar Hill Water Association's water source is two (2) wells that draw from the Gordo Formation Aquifer. Macedonia Water Association's water source is one (1) well that draws from the Eutaw Aquifer. The Red Hill Water Association's water source is one (1) well that draws from the Eutaw-McShan Aquifer. Lake Piomingo Water Association's water source is three (3) wells that draw from the Eutaw Aquifer.

We are 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 Dan Durham of the North Lee County Water Association office (869-1223). 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, which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month . They are conducted at the Water Association office, located at 1004 Birmingham Ridge Road, Saltillo, Mississippi. This report will not be mailed out to each individual customer but you may pick up a copy in the office.

North Lee County Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2009 through 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

Idaho

drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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.

In this table you may find some terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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, that a water system must follow.

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.

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 the service lines and home plumbing. North Lee County 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

BARNES CROSSING WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.141	0.132- 0.141	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.9	1.4- 1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.108	0.1- 0.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	N	2009	2.5	0	ppb	50	50	Dischage from petroleum and metal refineries. erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Copper	N	2008	.365	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2008	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.07- 0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

BIRMINGHAM RIDGE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.132	0.127- 0.132	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.8	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.102	0.12- 0.102	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2008	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2008	.9	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.21	0.09- 0.021	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

CEDAR HILL WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.135	0.132- 0.135	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.8	0.7- 0.8000	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.106	0- 0.106	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2007	.2648	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2007	1.1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.19	0.12- 0.19	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

LAKE PIOMINGO WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.138	0.129- 0.138	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.9	0.6- 0.9000	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.117	0- 0.117	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2008	.2182	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2008	2.7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.12- 0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

MACEDONIA WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.135	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.0	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2007	.2541	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2007	1.5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.19	0.11- 0.19	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

RED HILL WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects #of samples exceding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.140	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.1	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2009	0.037	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood pre-servatives
Lead	N	2009	0.0005	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.09- 0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

921594

LEGAL NOTICE

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
NORTH LEE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION

BARNES CROSSING WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410024
BIRMINGHAM RIDGE ROAD WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410027
CEDAR HILL WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410035
MACEDONIA WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410040
RED HILL WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410045
LAKE PIONTICO WATER ASSOCIATION - PWS ID# 0410022

We are very pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009. 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 has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Barnes Crossing Water Association's water source is five (5) wells that draw from the Eutaw and the Lower Eutaw Formation Aquifer. Birmingham Ridge Water Association's water source is four (4) wells, which draw from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer. Macedonia Water Association's water source is two (2) wells that draw from the Lower Eutaw Formation Aquifer. Macedonia Water Association's water source is two (2) wells that draw from the Eutaw Aquifer. The Red Hill Water Association's water source is one (1) well that draws from the Eutaw Aquifer. Cedar Hill Water Association's water source is one (1) well that draws from the Eutaw Aquifer. Lake Piontico Water Association's water source is three (3) wells that draw from the Eutaw Aquifer, Lake Flamingo Water Association's water source is three (3) wells that draw from the Eutaw Aquifer.

We are 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 Dan Durham at the North Lee County Water Association office (662-869-1223). 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 which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month. They are conducted at the Water Association office, located at 1004 Birmingham Ridge Road, Saltillo, Mississippi. This report will not be mailed out to each individual customer but you may pick up a copy in the office.

North Lee County Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2009 through 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, but drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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.

In this table you may find some terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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, that a water system must follow.

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.

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 the service lines and home plumbing. North Lee County 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.

BARNES CROSSING WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.141	0.132-0.141	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.9	1.4-1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.108	0.1-0.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	N	2009	2.5	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Copper	N	2008	.365	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2008	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.07-0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

BIRMINGHAM RIDGE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.132	0.127-0.13	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.8	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.102	0.12-0.102	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2008	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2008	.9	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.21	0.09-0.02	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

CEDAR HILL WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit of	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.135	0.132-0.135	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.8	0.7-0.8000	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.106	0-0.106	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2007	.2649	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2007	1.1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.12-0.19	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

MACEDONIA WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.135	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.0	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2007	.2541	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2007	1.5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.19	0.11-0.19	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

RED HILL WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.140	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	1.1	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2009	0.037	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2009	0.0005	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.09-0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

LAKE PIOMINGO WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	N	2009	0.138	0.129-0.138	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2009	0.9	0.6-0.9000	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2009	0.117	0-0.117	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2008	.2182	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2008	2.7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	N	2009	0.18	0.12-0.18	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control micro

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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

May 25, 2010.