



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Lincoln Rural Water / Newak Retreat
Public Water Supply Name

0430030
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: 6/1/2010

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: 6/1/2010

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.

Tommy Ruppert President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/1/2010
Date

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

QUALITY ON Tap Report
LINCOLN RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION – Heucks Retreat
PWI ID# 430030
June 1, 2010

Lincoln Rural Water is 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 consists of one well pumping from the Catahoula Aquifer. Lincoln Rural Water is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. The following reports show our water quality and what it means.

If you have any question about this report or concerning you water utility, please contact Billy Walker at 1536 Monticello St., Brookhaven, Ms.ms. 601-833-6449. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the above location at 7:00 P.M. and our Annual meeting is held on the 3rd Monday of March at the Lincoln County Courthouse at 7:00 P.M

Lincoln Rural Water Association routinely monitors for as many as 154 constituents in you drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small amount 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:

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Addition 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. ABC 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 leak 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/sagewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have you water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG or MCL	MCL or MRL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
There is no violation without the addition of disinfectants, which is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.52	1.33 1.80	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.050	NA	2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.044	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000868	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002153	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.000759	NA	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.49	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.2	2007	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15	0.002	2007	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
Ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Ramona Smith
 Address:
 P O Drawer 712
 Brookhaven, MS 39602
 601-833-6449
 601-833-9691
 lrwmona@cableone.net

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).

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. Please call our office if you have any questions.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ELEVATED FLUORIDE LEVELS DETECTED**

This is an alert about your drinking water and cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Lincoln Rural Water has a fluoride concentration of 2.49 mg/l.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water **DOES NOT** contain more than 4mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover levels in your drinking water exceed 2mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in the aquifer in our source water. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4mg/l.

For more information, please call office at 601-833-6449. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatments units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

This notice is being sent to you by LINCOLN RURAL WATER / HEUCKS RETREAT SYSTEM 0430030.

Date distributed JUNE 1, 2010.