



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

based

Wake Forest
Public Water Supply Name

0530025
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: / /

- 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: Starkville Daily News
Date Published: 6/18/10 - 6/21/10 - 6/25/10 (3 times)

- 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.

Roxy Ray, Clerk - Wake Forest Water
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date 6-29-10

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

THE NEWSPAPER IS SET FOR D

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Wake Forest Water Association FWW ID 530623 June 20, 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 of your water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our water flows from the Cedar Fork aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or receiving your water utility, please contact John Rouse (919) 562-7788. 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 meeting of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the water treatment plant on Sunset Parkway SE.

Wake Forest 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 1st to December 31st, 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 substances, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to be present at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our source water assessment last year concluded that our wells were ranked Moderate to Low in terms of vulnerability to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 919-562-4494.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 1,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Percentages per liter (P/L) - percentages per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 "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.

Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level (ppm)	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Health Source of Contaminant
Chloride	mg/L	2/20/09	200	0-1000	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of natural deposit, sulfates from natural deposits and from fertilizers, discharge from mines
Ammonia	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0114	No Range	ppm	4.0	4.0	From natural deposits, runoff from orchards, pens and manure production wastes
Iron	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0111	No Range	ppm	3.0	3.0	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Barium	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0056	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	2/20/09	0.01	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Ammonium	mg/L	2/20/09	0.005	No Range	ppm	5	4	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, fertilizer application
Chlorine	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0050	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0018	No Range	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, discharge from mines
Cyanide	mg/L	2/20/09	0.001	No Range	ppm	200	200	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, discharge from mines and fertilizer application
Fluoride	mg/L	2/20/09	0.7	No Range	ppm	4	4	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and fertilizer application
Lead	mg/L	2/20/09	0.011	No Range	ppm	0.01	0.01	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, discharge from mines and fertilizer application
Manganese	mg/L	2/20/09	0.002	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and fertilizer application
Antimony	mg/L	2/20/09	0.0002	No Range	ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and fertilizer application

Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level (ppm)	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Health Source of Contaminant
Chloride	mg/L	2/20/09	0.44	0.30-0.40	ppm	6	6	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs (Total)	mg/L	2/20/09	1.0	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HAAs (Total) - These results are reported in 2009.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and people with certain underlying conditions, such as kidney disease, are particularly at risk from inorganic chemicals. These people should consult with their health care providers (EPA/ACW) guidelines on appropriate water use when drinking water from their home. For more information on the health effects of these contaminants, please contact the Environmental Protection Agency's National Health and Environmental Effects Laboratory at (800) 424-9773.

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**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Wake Forest Water Association**  
**PWS ID 830028**  
**June 30, 2010**

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Shumaker, 260-8793. 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 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 6:00 P.M. at the Wake Forest Association office on Forest Park Rd.

Wake Forest Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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 31st, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked Moderate to Low in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 262-6644.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) one part per million corresponds to one ounce in 100,000 gallons of a single penny is \$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 is \$10,000,000.

Radon per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or MCL/MCLG	Test Method	MCL	MCLG	Priority	Priority Reason of Contamination
Chlorine	ppm	06/01/10	0	ppm	5	2		1	Corrosion of galvanized pipe and other metals & pipes from water heaters & pipes
Ammonia	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppm	50		10	Presence of natural deposits: runoff from organic glass and electrolyte production causes
Barium	ppm	06/01/10	0	ppb	20	20		20	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or smelters of various deposits; discharge from mines
Boron	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppm	2		1	Discharge of drilling waste, effluents, runoff of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppm	10		10	Runoff from fertilizer use, animal waste, sewage, discharge from animal operations
Asbestos	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	7		7	Discharge from petroleum, fire, toxicologic, manufacturing and other activities
Cadmium	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	100		100	Discharge from steel and other metal refineries, smelters, and other activities
Copper	ppm	06/01/10	0	ppm	1.3	1.3		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system of natural deposits, discharge from steel processing
Cyanide	ppm	06/01/10	0	ppb	200	200		200	Discharge from industrial activities, discharge from plants and facilities
Fluoride	ppm	06/01/10	0.470-1.080	ppm	4	4		4	Runoff of natural deposits, effluents which water treatment strong toxic, discharge from fertilizer and other activities
Lead	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	0		AL	Corrosion of household plumbing system of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	3		3	Runoff of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and other activities, runoff from smelters, steel processing
Antimony	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	6		6	Discharge from petroleum, effluents, toxicologic, manufacturing, electronics, solder
Chlorides & Sulfates by PWSID	ppm	06/01/10	0.30-0.40	ppm	4	4		4	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate by PWSID	ppm	06/01/10	0	No Range	ppb	D		40	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Notes:**  
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 \*\* Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly at risk. People with certain chronic diseases, such as kidney disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Your doctor may advise you to limit your consumption of drinking water. If you are concerned about drinking water from your health care provider, EPA's "Protecting Vulnerable People" guidance on appropriate steps to protect drinking water and other public health concerns can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.  
**Radon in Drinking Water:**  
 If present, elevated levels of radon 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. AWC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality water but does not control the radon in your water. To reduce radon in your water, you can aerate your water for 30 minutes to 2 hours before using it for drinking, cooking, or boiling. If you are concerned about radon in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information on radon in drinking water, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.  
**Microbiological Sampling:**  
 In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, community water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for coliform bacteria beginning January 2007. In January 2007, your public water supply completed sampling for coliform bacteria. As a result of the sampling, the Department of Health, Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Department of Health, Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Laboratory, and the State of North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) were required to issue a violation. The State of North Carolina is taking action to ensure the quality of our water supply. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 262-776-7318.  
 Please call or write if you have questions. We wish that all our customers help to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, and way of life and our children's future. This CWR report will not be mailed. A copy of this report is available at our office upon request.