



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN -8 AM 8:46

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Adatom Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

530001
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: 06/04/10

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: Starkville Daily News

Date Published: 06/04/10

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Well House Self Cree Rd, Starkville, MS

Date Posted: 06/04/10

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Operator

06/07/2010
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2006*	1.2	.9 - 1.2	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.149	.123 - .149	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1	.005 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	4	3 - 4	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2009	.30	.23 - .30	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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.

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. Our 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 1-800-426-4791.

The Adaton Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

The State of Mississippi }
OKTIBBEHA COUNTY }

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposed and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated June 4, 2010
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 7th day of June, A.D., 2010

By: Mari B. Deaton
Notary Public
Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
My Commission Expires: October 19, 2010
Bonded Thru Holder, Brooke & Garland, Inc.

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS
By: [Signature]
() Publisher Clerk

SEAL: Publication Fee \$ 369.00
Proof(s) Of Publication \$ -
Total Charges \$ 369.00

AFFIDAVIT# 33947

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Adrian Water Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 1207
May 2010

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water 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 continuously 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 wells drawing from the Great Lakes.

The source water assessment has been completed for our water system to determine the potential vulnerability of its drinking water supply to selected classes of contamination. The source susceptibility (vulnerability) report is available on our website at www.adrianwater.com and provides information on how the vulnerability determination report has been prepared and how to make some adjustments and identify water supply sources. The web for the Adrian Water Association has received independent susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Shuman at 602.415.6640. 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 Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at Bell Creek Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring results are required by 2009, they table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of soil or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radon, which can lead to substances or compounds that are found in the water. These minerals and compounds can be found in water from natural sources, such as springs and wells, and can come from sewage treatment plants, industrial and domestic operations, and other sources. Some of these contaminants, such as lead and iron, which can be naturally occurring or result from local environmental conditions, such as erosion, weathered discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as Agriculture (often agricultural 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 and other systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of other industrial processes and mining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA provides the MCLs and the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled water, should contain the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. EPA's tap water, including bottled water, should contain the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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 actions which a water system must take.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The ideal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set as strict as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that levels at or below this level are necessary for health protection in certain microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Ppm (parts per million) (ppm) or mg/L (milligrams per liter) (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Ppb (parts per billion) (ppb) or µg/L (micrograms per liter) (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or # of Samples Exceeding Maximum	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Other source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2009	1.2	1.1 - 1.2	ppb	10	10	10	10	Seepage of natural arsenic, runoff from agricultural fields and electronic production wastes
16. Barium	N	2009	148	143 - 148	ppm	1	1	1	1	Discharge of effluents, discharge from a refinery, presence of natural deposits
13. Chloride	N	2009	1	508 - 1	ppb	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, corrosion of metal deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of metals, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009	1	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of metals, leaching from wood preservatives
21. Selenium	N	2009	2	3.4	ppb	50	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of metal deposits, discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chloroform	N	2009	10	10 - 10	ppm	0	MDL + 1	MDL + 1	MDL + 1	By-product of disinfection
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* Maximum level, no single report for 2009.

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do complete the monitoring requirements as mandated by law, but should you discover a problem, in an effort to assure system compliance all monitoring requirements, and if you notice a change in any drinking water quality prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 lead-based pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our 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 tested for lead, you can reduce 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, visit the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 617.675.7662 if you want to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our state. These substances can be pesticides, herbicides 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 1-800-426-4771.

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's Safe Drinking Water Act provides on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

The Adrian Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide you quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, one way by the way of the and our children's future.