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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Blackjack water Association
Public Water Supply Name

MS. 0530002
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: Starkville Daily News

Date Published: 6/12/10

- 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.

Heedie Weaver President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/15/10
Date

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

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
BLACKJACK WATER ASSOCIATION #1
 PWS ID#330001
 JULY 1, 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 paramount 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. The BlackJack Water Assn. is supplied by groundwater pumped from 2 wells, each about 1400 feet deep in the Ozark region. Our Source Water Assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available at our office.

We are pleased to report that the water provided by BlackJack Water Assn. meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Theodor Weaver at (662) 324-8827. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the BlackJack Methodist Baptist Church. Our annual meeting will be held in August of 2010. Further details regarding this meeting will be sent to the next issue to the meeting.

BlackJack Water Assn. 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, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic, organic, chemical, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. We encourage you 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:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Maximum allowable concentration that the constituent is not to exceed.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The MCLG is the level of a constituent in drinking water that we believe is necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.

Health Advisory Level (HAL): A health advisory level is a recommended level of a constituent in drinking water that we believe is necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.

Enforcement Maximum (EM): The EM is the level of a constituent in drinking water that we believe is necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The SMCL is the level of a constituent in drinking water that we believe is necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (SMCLG): The SMCLG is the level of a constituent in drinking water that we believe is necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Volume (L) | Date Collected | Level Detected | Level of Concern (MCL, MCLG, SMCL, HAL, EM) | MCL | MCLG | SMCL | Health Status of Contaminant |
|--|------------|----------------|----------------|---|------|------|------|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is supporting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) | N | 2008 | 0.27 | 0.20-0.30 ppm | 4 | | 4 | Water additive which is essential for control of microbial |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| As Arsenic | N | 2008 | 0.015 | NO RADIUM | Em | 2 | 2 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Quinone | N | 2008 | 0.000 | 0.0-0.000 mg/L | 200 | | 200 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| 11. Copper | N | 2008 | 0.1117 | NO RADIUM | ppm | 1.5 | AL-1 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| 14. Fluoride | N | 2008 | 0.123 | 0.11-0.11 mg/L | ppm | 4 | 4 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| 11. Lead | N | 2007 | 0.0004 | 0-1.5 | ppm | 0 | AL-1 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008 | 0.0002 | 0.000-0.007 | ppm | 0.05 | 0.05 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 71. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2007 | 1.5 | NO RADIUM | mg/L | 0 | 0 | Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant may cause skin irritation. |

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 1-800-424-6719.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Pregnant women and infants, especially, are at greater risk. For example, certain contaminants in drinking water may cause miscarriages or stillbirths, or complications in pregnancy. Some infants and young children may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children have a higher intake of drinking water per body weight than adults. The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-6719.

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. City of Sherburne 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 procedures, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water utilities to monitor for lead in drinking water. Please call our office if you have questions.

We are not an insurance policy. We are not a water supplier, which is the heart of our community, but we are the soul of our community.