



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Rock Hill Community Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0530017
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: 7/24/2010

- 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: _____
Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___
- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*
Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___
- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Lita Bonner - Office Mgr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

8-14-10
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Rock Hill Community Water Association
 P.O. Box 0530017
 June 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 of your drinking water and 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 is from wells drawing from the Ocoee Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility observations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The test for the Rock Hill Community Water Association has received a high susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water quality, please contact Wella Harrison at 866.455.0758. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend the annual meeting scheduled for the Monday, November 16, 2010 at 7:30 PM at the Rock Hill U.M. Church, 2011 Rockhill Road.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where sampling wasn't required in 2009 the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Discharged contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, but not come from sewage treatment plants, toxic systems, agricultural practices, and other. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, oil and gas production, mining, or other activities. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential lawn care, and synthetic 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 oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations for certain inorganic contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 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, please don't feel intimidated by 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 (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

15. Arsenic	N	2/09	0.04	N/A Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2/09	0.06	N/A Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2/09	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of copper pipes, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2/09	0	0	ppb	0	AL+10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2/09	0	N/A Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from refineries and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2/09	80	75-100	ppm	0	MRDL of 4	Water additive used to control chlorine
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** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.*

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. In an effort to assure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any violations several days 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. It 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/leadandtapwater/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.875.7082 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 microbial, 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. Infants, 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 others can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should take special precautions about drinking water. For more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Rock Hill Community Water Association works around the clock to provide you 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.