

2010 JUN -8 AM 8:46



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Chapel Hill Pleasant Grove Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

530018

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, Cedar Lane, Crawford 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.

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

06/07/2010
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
 Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association
 PWS#: 0530018
 May 2010

2010 JUN -2 PM 12: 15

We're pleased to present to you this 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 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 two wells drawing from the Gordo 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 identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Carl Malone at 662.272.5732. 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 first Saturday of each quarter at 7:00 PM at the Pleasant Grove M. B. Church.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This 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 monitoring 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; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water 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 septic 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 that limit the amount of certain 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 requirements which a water system must follow.

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 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of 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/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.033	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.79	No Range	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
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.115	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	.9	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2007*	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	4.63	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.10	.15 – 1.10	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* 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 Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We also have a emergency generator for back up service to customers' water. 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 deposes 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: Maria B. [Signature]
Notary Public

Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
My Commission Expires: October 19, 2010
Bonded Third Person, Brooks & Garland, Inc.

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

By: [Signature]
() Publisher (x) Clerk

SEAL:

Publication Fee	\$	<u>430.50</u>
Proof(s) Of Publication	\$	<u> </u>
Total Charges	\$	<u>430.50</u>

AFFIDAVIT# 33948

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association
PWS# 063016
July 2010

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and provide you with the information you need to protect your water resources. We are committed to providing you with the information you need to protect your water resources. We are committed to providing you with the information you need to protect your water resources.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the types of substances that may be present in your water supply. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available to viewing upon request. The wells for the Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Carl Malone at 662.272.2732. 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 first Saturday of each quarter at 7:00 PM at the Pleasant Grove M.S. Chapel.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This 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 monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results of water tests over the surface of land of importance. It discloses 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, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources (such as agricultural, urban, domestic, and industrial uses), and radon, which can be naturally occurring or result from gas seeps and water-bearing rocks. Organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and motor vehicles. Volatile organic chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that tap-water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain inorganic and organic chemicals that can be present in public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally expected to contain at least some amount of some chemicals. It's important to remember that the presence of these chemicals does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the 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 (MCL) - The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years at a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 200 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects (if of Surface MCL/MCLG)	MRDL	MCL	MCLG	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2/09	0.00	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2/09	0.78	No Range	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pig iron; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2/09	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from metal pipes
16. Fluoride	N	2/09	1.16	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water softening; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2/09	2	0	ppb	0	0	0	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2/09	8	No Range	ppb	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2/09	2	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2/09	4.83	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2/09	1.10	1.5 - 1.10	ppm	2	MRDL = 4	2	Water additive used to control microbes

* All other metals comply. 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 allowed us to confirm present, in an effort to ensure systems compliance with monitoring requirements. MRDLG cover codes evidence 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 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 water 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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 662.272.2732 if you wish to have your water tested.

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The Chapel Hill-Pleasant Grove Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We also have a emergency treatment plant and an advanced treatment plant. We are that all our customers have an protected water sources, which are the best of our community, our way of life and our children's future.