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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Fannin Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0610008

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: ___/___/___

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: Rankin County News

Date Published: 6/2/10

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.

Lynn Yates - Office Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-4-10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Fannin Water Association
 PWS#: 0610008
 May 2010

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 wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Fannin Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Boyd at 601-668-6247. 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 last Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fannin Water Office. The annual meeting will be held May 12, 2010 at 2:00 PM at the First Baptist Church, Fannin.

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 we detected during for 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	2008*	.005	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.5	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.109	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*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2009	.568	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2009	.002	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2007*	22.7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	7.07	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.44	1 – 1.44	ppm	0	MDRL = 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 contaminate 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 Fannin Water Association 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. Notice: This report will not be mailed out to each customer. Copies are available upon request to our water office.

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 3RD DAY OF JUNE, 2010, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 15-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FANNIN WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 162 No. 45 on the 2nd day of June, 2010

Marcus Bowers
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 3rd day of June, 2010

Frances Conger Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 14 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$273.00

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$276.00



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Fannin Water Association FVOP 061000 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 need 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 Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general responsibility rankings assigned to each step of the system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the responsibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Fannin Water Association has involved a moderate

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Boyd at 601-658-6247. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fannin Water Office. The annual meeting will be held May 12, 2010 at 2:00 PM at the First Baptist Church, Rankin.

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 we detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. It shows where monitoring is required in 2009. The table includes the most recent results. An asterisk (*) next to the name of a contaminant indicates that the contaminant is not routinely monitored. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrate and fluoride, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fertilizers, pesticides, and other inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, refineries, or farming practices and herbicides, which may come from agricultural and domestic applications, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and other activities and other sources. Organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and of petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. Pesticides, which are by products of agricultural production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. Volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and of petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. Microbiological contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and other activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA requires public utilities to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and other activities. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Goal (MCLG) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available monitoring technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "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 continuing concern that the 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Detected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit	MCLG	MRDL	Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Arsenic	N	2009	0.05	No Range	ppm	0	0	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
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13. Chloride	N	2009	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
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14. Copper	N	2009	0	No Range	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
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18. Fluoride	N	2009	1.00	No Range	ppm	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive when providing drinking water, discharge from fertilizer and phosphorus factories
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17. Lead	N	2009	0	No Range	ppb	0	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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21. Selenium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

69. Ethylbenzene	N	2009	500	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
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70. Xylenes	N	2009	200	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical factories
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2009	22.7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	2.07	No Range	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Chlorate	N	2009	1.44	1 - 1.44	ppm	0	N/A	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 contaminant 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 contaminants have been detected however EPA has determined that your water is SAFE to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Thanks to regular monitoring we are able to determine if we have or have not met our drinking water health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no bacteria or coliforms. We are also required to monitor for disinfection by-products (DBPs) on a monthly basis.

If present, elevated levels of DBPs can cause various 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 quality 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 for lead. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State 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 601-276-1242 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 inorganic, organic or synthetic and include radon, arsenic, lead, and other metals, 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 related health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-8271.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, pregnant women, and infants can be particularly at risk from radon. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of radon by appropriate and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-8271.

The Fannin Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers take no present our water service, which we take the least of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This report will not be mailed out to each customer. Copies are available upon request to our water office.