



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Raleigh
Public Water Supply Name

650008
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: 6/23/10

- 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: Smith Co. Reformer

Date Published: 6/23/10

- 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.

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

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
Town of Raleigh
PWS#: 0650008
June 2010

2010 JUN -8 PM 2:44

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 Town of Raleigh have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joel Peoples at 601-782-4672. 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 Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

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*	.0006	.0001 - .0006	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.158	.127 - .158	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
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2005*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2005*	8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	2.37	1.07 – 2.37	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

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 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 Town of Raleigh 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.

2009 ANN

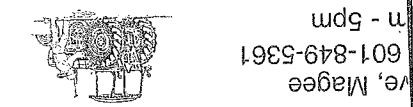
We're pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. We want to ensure the quality of your water. Our services we deliver to you every day. (to understand the efforts we make to ensure the quality of your water. Our

The source water assessment has been updated to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing details of the water system and is available for viewing on our website. Rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact us. We will be happy to help you understand the report. We will be holding open houses on the first Tuesdays of each month.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your water. The table reflects the most recent results. In some cases, radioactive materials and chemical contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as lead and copper.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.RHS.MISSISSIPPI.GOV



FACTORY SUPPLY

601-849-5361

601-729-2177

601-849-5361

601-729-2177

601-765-4461

601-782-9411

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Johnson Family Reunion

The descendants of Asa and Rose Owens Johnson will have a family reunion Saturday, July 10, at the Magee Civic Center, 117 1st Ave. in Magee.

A business meeting will be held at 11 a.m. Bring your favorite covered dish for our big family lunch at noon.

RHS Football Program ads

The Raleigh High School Cheerleaders are now selling ads for the 2010 Football Program. Prices are: Full page color - \$120, black/white - \$100; Half page color - \$60, b/w - \$50; Quarter page color - \$35, b/w - \$25. This is a great way to advertise your business or cheer your favorite student on!

You may contact Mabry Ely, Reed Ivey, Nicole Jones, Kirstyn Lingle, Aubree Middleton, Alex Gilreath, Kelsey Martin, Cassidy Tally, Emily Tebo, Chandler Hardin, Tori McDonald, Haley Middleton, Jennifer Murillo, Haley Mason, Katrena Rayner, Emily Tebo or Mrs. Tonja Ely to purchase your ad. The RHS Cheerleaders would like to thank you for your support and look forward to cheering our Raleigh Lions on to a winning season!

High School have a 3 Saturday, Ju and their s guest(s) wi p.m. at Roo: Morton in t "Commons Lodge:

The char room cost : RHS 1980 Please bring with non al and lawn ch

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There planned : Philadelphia on this con on Faceboo

Churches service

Goodwater Church will Goodwater Lester, "Eb Green Acr speaker.

Please l covered dis the Fellows

There wil taken. B Pastor at G Nibbitt, l Baptist, ir attend.

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 4x16

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 23 day of June 20 10

On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

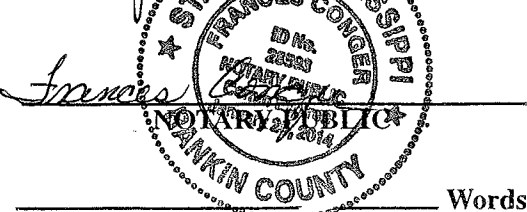
On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

Maile Turner OFFICE CLERK

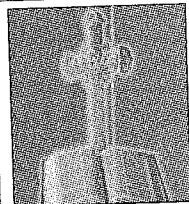
SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the 25th

day of July 20 10



Words

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Smit



SULLIVAN'S GROC

263 Magnolia, Hwy. 35 S., Raleigh, MS 601-782-4711

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
TOWN OF RALEIGH
PWS# 0650008 - June 2410

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Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.0068	.0001-.0068	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nat. dep.
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nat. dep.
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep. leaching from wood pre.
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.158	.127-.158	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fert. & aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2008*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2007*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2005*	8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	2.37	1.07-2.37	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

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