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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Pineville Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

065006 ID# 065006-01 ID# 065006-02
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.

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: 6/1/2010

- 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: Smith Co. Reformer

Date Published: 6/2/2010

- 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.

Jerry A. Nicholson
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/10/10
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
 Pineville Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018
 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 & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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. 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 Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wanda Craft at 601-789-5005. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at the office located at 8305 HWY 501.

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.

PWS ID#: 0650006		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

				MCL/ACL					
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2006*	.033	.011 - .033	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
12. Cadmium	N	2006*	.2	.1 - .2	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	1.68 - 2	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	
17. Lead	N	2008*	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	1	.3 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS ID#: 0650017 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*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.5	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	
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2009	.562	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
76. Xylenes	N	2009	.0001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	1	.3 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS ID#: 0650018 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*	.001	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2006*	.158	No Range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1.9	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
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2008*	34.25	24 - 46	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	44.5	37 - 53	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1	.3 - 1	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 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 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 Pineville Water Association, Inc. 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 to customers, however, copies are available upon request by calling 601-789-5468.

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

Pineville Water Assoc.
2009 Annual
Drinking Water
Quality Report

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

On the 2 day of June 2010

On the ___ day of ___ 20__

On the ___ day of ___ 20__

On the ___ day of ___ 20__

Paul Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the 3rd

day of June 2010

Mary Carol Lewis
NOTARY PUBLIC

Words

Legal Not

SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF SALE

WHEREAS, on the 29th day of July 2002, Donnie Watts and wife Donna Watts executed a Deed of Trust in favor of Community Bank of Mississippi, Beneficiary, which Deed of Trust is recorded in Deed of Trust Book 475, at pages 408-412, on August 6, 2002, in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Smith County, Mississippi;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Community Bank of Mississippi, the holder of said Deed of Trust and the note secured thereby, substituted Stanley A. Sorey, as Substituted Trustee therein, as authorized by the terms thereof, by instrument dated the 9th day of May, 2007, and recorded the 9th day of May, 2007, in Substitution of Trustee Book 3 at pages 19-20 in the office of aforesaid Chancery Clerk;

AND WHEREAS, default having been made in payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust, and the holder of the note and Deed of Trust having requested the undersigned Substituted Trustee so to do, I will on the 11th day of June, 2010, offer for sale at public outcry and sell during legal hours between the hours of 11:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. at the main front door of the County Courthouse of Smith County, at Raleigh, Mississippi, for cash to the highest and best bidder, the following described land and property, situated in Smith County, Mississippi, to wit:

Commence at the Northwest Corner of Section 2, Township 2 North, Range 7 East, Smith County, Mississippi and run South 455.8 Feet; thence East 990 feet to, and for the Point of Beginning; thence run East 210 feet; thence South 246.7 feet to the North Right-of-Way line of State Highway #18; thence run North 69 degrees 30 minutes West 224.2 feet along North Right-of-Way line of said State Highway #18; thence run North 168.2 feet back to the Point of Beginning, containing 1 acre more or less and being in the Northwest 1/4 of Northwest 1/4, Section 2, Township 2 North, Range 7 East, Smith County, Mississippi.

I will convey only such title as is vested in me as Substituted Trustee.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE, this the 10th day of May, 2010.

STANLEY SOREY
SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE
PREPARED BY:
STANLEY SOREY
SOREY & SOREY
Attorneys at Law
P.O. Box 861
Raleigh, Mississippi 39153
Telephone No. (601)782-9999

(3135)
May 19, 26, June 2, 9

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF NELSON SMITH, DECEASED
CAUSE NO. 2010-072-P2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Letters Testamentary having been granted on the 3rd day of May, 2010 by the Chancery Court of Smith County, Mississippi to the undersigned upon the Estate of Nelson Smith, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the

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s/ Emily M.

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Telephone: (

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May 19, 26,

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2009 ANNUAL
PINEVILLE
PWS# 063

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Report. The source water assessment has been completed to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information about the water system and is available for viewing and downloading.

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quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality of the water. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Department of Health Public Health Laboratory.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to protect your water sources, which are the heart of our community.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to customers. The Pineville Water Association, Inc. works to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

Station	Date	Level	Detected	Exceeding MCL/ACL
ducts	2008	7.49	No Range	
	2009	1.31	35-1.31	
ants	2008	1	0	
	2009	1.13	63-1.13	
ducts	2008	4.25	No Range	
	2009	4.84	3.44-4.84	
ants	2008	1	0	
	2008	4.79	No Range	
ants	2008	0.76	No Range	
	2008	0.38	No Range	
TEST	2008	1.13	63-1.13	
	2009	1.31	35-1.31	
TEST	2008	1	0	
	2009	1.13	63-1.13	

Wednesday, June 2, 2010

**2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PINEVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PWS# 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018 • 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 & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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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 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 (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 3,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID # 0650006

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCA/CL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2009	033	011-033	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nat. dep.
12. Cadmium	N	2009	2	1-2	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of nat. dep.; discharge from metal tol.; runoff from waste batteries & paints.
13. Chromium	N	2009	2	1.68-2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nat. dep.
14. Copper	N	2009	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.; leaching from wood pres.

17. Lead	N	2008	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.
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Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2008	1	3-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 0650017 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/VCL	Unit Measurement	MCLD	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nat. dep.
13. Chromium	N	2008	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nat. dep.
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep. leaching from wood pres.
17. Lead	N	2008	.2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
60. Ethylbenzene	N	2009	.562	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
76. Xylenes	N	2009	MDRL=100	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; disc. from chemical factories.

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2009	1	3-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 0650018 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/VCL	Unit Measurement	MCLD	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008	.001	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nat. dep.
12. Cadmium	N	2008	.158	No Range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of nat. dep.; discharge from metal ref.; runoff from waste batteries & paints.
13. Chromium	N	2008	1.8	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nat. dep.
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep. leaching from wood pres.
17. Lead	N	2008	.3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.

Disinfection By-Products								
B1. HAA5	N	2008	34.25	24-48	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
B2. TTHM	N	2008	44.5	37-53	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1	3-1	ppm	0	MDRL=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. 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.

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010003000 | 04/26 | 05/26

SERVICE ADDRESS

HWY 501 - BAILEY HILL

METER READINGS

CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
16649	16588	61

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 31.35
 TAX 2.19
 PAST DUE .10
 NET DUE >>> 33.64
 SAVE THIS >> 21.40
 GROSS DUE >> 55.04

PINEVILLE WATER ASSN
 P.O. BOX 37
 RALEIGH, MS 39153
 601-789-5005

FIRST-CLASS MA
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 15
 RALEIGH, MS

AMOUNT DUE ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE PLUS LATE FEE
	06/16/2010	
AMOUNT DUE	AFTER 26TH	PAST DUE AMOUNT
33.64	21.40	55.04

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE
 UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010003000
 TALLY #1 FARMS
 214 MIMOSA DRIVE
 RALEIGH, MS 39153