



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Wallerville Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0730009
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: 6/15/10 - on bills

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
6/16/10 - in paper

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: 6/16/10

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Jennie Stephens - Smith Library

Date Posted: 6/16/10
219 King Street
P.O. Box 846
New Albany, MS 38652

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.

Audrey Crane, Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-16-10
Date

Mail Completed Forms 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
 Wallerville Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 0730009
 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 Eutaw 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. 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 Wallerville Water Association, Inc. have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Connie Sappington at 662-316-9688. 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 Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at CR 121 - Wellhouse.

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 Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								

8. Arsenic	N	2006*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.125	.119 - .125	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	2	1 - 2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2009	1	No Range	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 Wallerville 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.

Proof of Publication

State of Mississippi,
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County,

Mississippi, the publisher of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. _____

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

On the 16th day of June, 2010
On the _____ day of _____, 20____
On the _____ day of _____, 20____
On the _____ day of _____, 20____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

16 day of June, 2010

Arnette Pichay
Notary Public

Chancery Clerk & Ex Officio Notary Public
My Commission Expires January 2, 2012

Barbara Clark
Chancery Clerk



RECEIVED OF _____
payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20____

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

By T. Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., June 16, 2010

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing _____

case of _____

_____ Cause No. _____

Amt. Due \$ _____

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Vermont Water Association, Inc.
PWQR-072009
May 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and how we monitor it. Our primary goal is to ensure you have a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from the Lake Champlain Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed. The general susceptibility analysis indicates that the aquifer is not susceptible to contamination from surface water. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessment was conducted is available for your public water system and is located at the following URL: <http://www.vta.org>. The work for the Vermont Water Association has been completed.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Carrie Desjardins at 802-233-0000. She will be happy to help you. If you would like to see more, please select one of our reports and contact us for more information. There are links on the bottom of each report at 7:00 PM at 802-233-0000.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are monitored during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. It contains the monitoring method used to detect the contaminant, the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or maximum contaminant goal (MCG), the health effects of the contaminant, and the source of the contaminant. The MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowed. The MCG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to be exceeded. The MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to be exceeded. The MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to be exceeded.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Unit	Year Collected	Lab Method	Result	MCL	MCLG	Health Effects
Inorganic Contaminants							
8. Arsenic	µg/L	2009	A	No Range	100	10	Exposure to arsenic causes: cancer from drinking water; skin lesions; and neurotoxic effects.
10. Barium	mg/L	2009	105	118 - 119	1000	2	Exposure to barium causes: muscle weakness; and irregular heartbeats.
14. Copper	mg/L	2009	A	0	1.3	1.3	Exposure to copper causes: stomach pain; and diarrhea.
15. Chloride	mg/L	2009	2	No Range	250	250	Exposure to chloride causes: stomach pain; and diarrhea.
17. Lead	µg/L	2009	2	0	15	15	Exposure to lead causes: brain damage; and kidney damage.
21. Selenium	µg/L	2009	2	1-2	50	50	Exposure to selenium causes: kidney damage; and thyroid damage.
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	mg/L	2009	1	No Range	1.0	1.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most recent sample. No sample reported 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 the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 samples that allowed us to collect samples. In an effort to protect your system, we complete all monitoring requirements, MCHM, for public systems of any drinking water 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 you have lead pipes in your home, you can reduce 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing at \$10 per sample. Please contact 603-676-1160 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. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are man made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are man made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are man made.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. People with kidney disease, liver disease, and other chronic diseases are also more vulnerable. Some people may be particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4761.

The Vermont Water Association, Inc. makes accurate this check to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our subscribers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



WALLERVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION
 C/O BNA BANK
 P.O. BOX 811
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 662-534-4147

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
 * CUTOFF NOTICE ON BACK

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 NEW ALBANY MS
 PERMIT NO. 23

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	366100	356200	9,900	14.90 (0.40)
Credit				

THIS BILL IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE

CUSTOMER		PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
1	288	07/05/10
TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT		PAST DUE AMOUNT TO BE PAID
14.50		18.85

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT
 WALLERVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION

1521 L2 ST. HWY 178 E.
 2009 Consumer Confidence Report Available by Request

METER READ			ACCOUNT	6/14/10
MONTH	DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE
6	1	5	14.50	4.35
				PAST DUE AMOUNT
				18.85

ROBIN SHANE CRANE
 1521 L2 SH 178 E
 NEW ALBANY MS
 38652-9213

You are responsible to keep your account current.
 Note: \$50 fee will be charged to account disconnected
 for failure to pay monthly water charges;
 PAST DUE AC

