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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Bethlehem Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

MS 0730024  
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: 6/11/10

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: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: 6/11/10

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)

Date Posted:  / /

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.

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

6-15-10  
Date

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

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 11th day of June, 2010

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

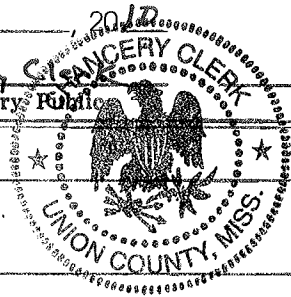
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

14 day of June, 2010

Annette M. Hickey, Chancery Clerk & Ex. Off. Notary Public  
Ryi Renee Moore, D.C. Notary Public  
My Commission Expires January 2, 2013



RECEIVED OF \_\_\_\_\_  
payment in full of the above account.

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE  
By T. Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., June 14, 2010

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing \_\_\_\_\_

case of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amt. Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_

PWS#0730024

Bethlehem Water Association

### 2009 Annual Water Quality Report

#### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the city of New Albany that has seven wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation and Ripley Formation aquifers.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### How can I get involved?

The Bethlehem 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. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will be mailed. If you want to learn more, please attend the annual meeting scheduled for the second Thursday of February at 6:30 PM at the Bethlehem Church Education Building.

#### Monitoring Requirements Not Met

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. During November 2009 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 8 samples, but we only collected 3 samples. During December 2009 we did not monitor or record our chlorine residual which is a requirement of the Disinfection By-Products Rule and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 10 samples, but we only collected two samples.

#### Additional Information for Lead

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. Bethlehem 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>.

#### Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The absence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants that change from year to year because the priorities of the federal government do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
<b>Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</b>	NA	80	1.11	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</b>	NA	60	0	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Chlorine (as Cl<sub>2</sub>) (ppm)</b>	4	4	0.76	NA	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	2	2	0.117	NA	2009	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Arsenic (ppb)</b>	0	10	6.72	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	100	100	1.73	NA	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	4	4	0.287	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>	50	50	3.06	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
<b>Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)</b>	1	1	0.05	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide (as Free CN) (ppb)</b>	200	200	0.434	NA	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from agricultural factories.
<b>Lead - source water (ppb)</b>	MPL	0.001	0.001	NA	2002	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Copper - source water (ppm)</b>	MPL	0.31MP	0.1	NA	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)</b>	10	10	0.3	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Total Coliform (colony forming units/100ml)</b>	0	1	NA	NA	2009	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, not recommended.

Term	Definition
<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>AL</b>	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>Variations and Exemptions</b>	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permitted not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
<b>MNR</b>	Monitored Not Regulated
<b>MPL</b>	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**  
 Contact Name: Greg Clayton  
 Address: 1517 CR #1  
 New Albany, MS 38652  
 Phone: 662-518-0791



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community (C)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: Bethlehem Water Association

PWS ID #: MS0730024

For Violation: Total Coliform Rule & Disinfection ByProducts Rule

Occurring on: November and December 2009

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by on (hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by on (mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by New Albany Gazette (local newspaper) on 6-11-10 (alternate method if applicable) (date)

Greg Clayton (Signature)

President (Title)

6-15-10 (Date)