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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

ELLISON RIDGE WATER ASSN.

Public Water Supply Name

800013

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: WINSTON COUNTY JOURNAL

Date Published: 6/30/2010

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.

Bobby Moody Pres.
Name/Title (President/Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/6/2010
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

Ellison Ridge Water Association

PWS# 0800013

June 18, 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells pumping from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Billy Moody at (662) 773-6706 or Jerry Pearson at (662) 773-3282. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have questions our next meeting will be Thursday, July 8, 2010 at 7:00 PM at Pearson Plumbing Co., 459 Old Robinson Rd., Louisville, MS.

The Ellison Ridge Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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								
15. CYANIDE	N	2009	.010	No Range	Mg/L	.200	.200	Discharge from plastic/ fertilizer steel/ metal factories
14. Copper	N	2009	0.002	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009	.001	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.91	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Disinfectants & By Products	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (asC12) (ppm)	4	4	1.17	.85	1.35	2009	N	Water Additive used to Control microbes

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. did not have any violations during this testing period.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT

Total Coliform: Two samples taken each month for the year 2009 and there were not violations for this testing period.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 (800-426-4791).

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations, and wild life; 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 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 regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Ellison Ridge Water Assn. 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 Dept. of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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. Beginning Jan 1, 2004, the MSDH required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did not have any violations for the past year.

We at Ellison Ridge Water Assn. work hard to provide 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.

ELLISON RIDGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ELLISON RIDGE WATER ASSN. is using this means of distribution to provide the CCR Report to our members.. If you need additional copies of this report, please come by the water office or call 662-773-3282.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WINSTON

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared Brenda Perry, County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal, being duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 Consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 117, No. 24, on the 30 day of June, 2010
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 2 day of July 2010
me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.



By: Susan D. Adcock

Brenda Perry

Printer's fee 73.00

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Ellison Ridge Water Association
 PWS# 080013
 June 16, 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells pumping from the Lower White Aquifer.

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Contaminant	Volume Filtered (gallons)	Date Collected	TEST RESULTS		MCLG	MCL	Treat. Technique
			Level Detected (ppm or mg/L)	Units			
Inorganic Contaminants							
13. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	0.0	mg/l	10	10	None
14. Copper	N	2009	0.00	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13
15. Lead	N	2009	0.0	ppb	0	0	AL-15
16. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	1.91	mg/l	10	10	None
Disinfection By-Products							
17. Chloroform (as Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	0.0	ppm	0.05	0.05	None
Other Contaminants							
18. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	2009	150	ppm	500	500	None

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. did not have any violations during this testing period.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANCE

Total Coliform Two samples taken each month for the year 2009 and there were no violations for this testing period.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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 cysts and parasites and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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. Beginning Jan 1, 2006, the MSDDI required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorate residuals as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. We do not have any violations for the past year.

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ELLISON RIDGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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