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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

Central Water Association, Inc

Public Water Supply Name

500001 500005 500009  
500004 500007  
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: 5/18/11

- 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:

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: 5/13/11

- 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.

Blom Gedda Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-18-11
Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Central Water Association  
 PWS ID#: 0500001, 0500004, 0500005, 0500007 & 0500009  
 May 2011

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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 Lower Wilcox and Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Central Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Glenn Goldman at 601-656-6171. 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 second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Central Water Office located at 915 Valley View Dr.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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#: 0500001		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

10. Barium	N	2010	.058	No Range	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
17. Lead	N	2008*	10	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	5.83	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2010	.74	.6 – 1.05	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

### PWS ID#: 0500004

### 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
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	.085	.084 - .085	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	6.85	4.95 – 6.85	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.08	.8 – 1.49	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

### PWS ID#: 0500005

### 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
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	.086	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	5.65	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Chlorine	N	2010	.94	.60 – 1.43	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

<b>PWS ID#: 0500007 TEST RESULTS</b>								
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010	.036	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	11	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	1.01	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.85	.6 – 1.23	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

<b>PWS ID#: 0500009 TEST RESULTS</b>								
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010	.039	.037 - .039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	2.3	.6 – 2.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2010	1.59	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2010	.006	.005 - .006	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	14.31	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1	.78 – 1.28	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the tables, our systems had no 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. 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 Central 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.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
NESHOPA COUNTY**

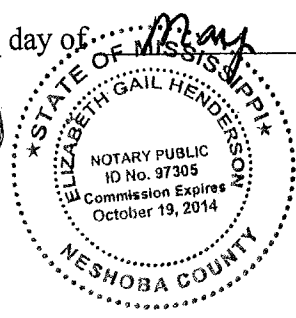
PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Neshoba County, Mississippi, James E Prince, Editor and Publisher of THE NESHOPA DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Neshoba County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

- Date 5/18, 2011
- Vol. 130<sup>th</sup>, No. 20
- Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2011
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2011
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2011
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: *Delbra Myers*  
Editor and Publisher of  
THE NESHOPA DEMOCRAT

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me the 20 day of May, 2011.

*Elizabeth G. Henderson*  
Notary Public



Chancery Clerk of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and  
8, 9 and 10, Block M, Town  
according to plat thereof on  
Chancery Clerk's Office of  
County, Mississippi.  
only such title as is vested in  
MY SIGNATURE, this the  
May, 2011.  
THOMAS, TRUSTEE  
THOMAS AND KILGORE  
THOMAS, MSBN 8159  
S AT LAW  
ICE BOX 96  
PHIA, MISSISSIPPI 39350  
871  
es: May 18, 25, June 1 and  
WHEREAS, THE BANK OF NEW YORK  
AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICAT  
HOLDERS CWABS, INC. ASSET  
BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES  
2006-24, the current Beneficiary of said  
Deed of Trust, re-appointed RECON  
TRUST COMPANY as Trustee thereof, as  
evidenced by an instrument recorded in  
Book 2010 at Page 1639 in the Office of  
the Chancery Clerk of Neshoba County  
Mississippi; and  
WHEREAS, THE BANK OF NEW YORK  
AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICAT  
HOLDERS CWABS, INC. ASSET  
BACKED CERTIFICATES, SERIES  
2006-24, the current Beneficiary of said  
Deed of Trust, substituted RECON  
TRUST COMPANY N.A. as Trustee  
therein in place of the afore-mention  
original Trustee and substitute  
Trustees, as authorized by the term  
thereof, as evidenced by an instrument  
recorded in Book 2011 at Page 2981 in  
the Office of the Chancery Clerk of  
Neshoba County, Mississippi; and  
WHEREAS, default having been made in  
ance of the conditions and  
as set out in the above  
Deed of Trust and the said  
ing been requested and  
said. The Commercial Bank  
to execute the trust, and  
ordance with the Deed of  
aid and the laws of the State  
the dates for publication of  
Notice of Sale in Neshoba  
Newspaper published in the  
Philadelphia, Neshoba County,  
See LEGALS, page 6E  
ASSET-BACKED CERTIFICATES  
TRUST COMPANY AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CER  
INDEPENDENTNESS, THE BANK OF NEW

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 Lower Wilcox and Mainland Upper Wilcox 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 Central Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Glenn Goldman at 891-896-6171. 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 second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Central Water Office located at 915 Valley View Dr.

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 the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 MCLG as is 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 of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a 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 Micrograms per liter (µg/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 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID# 0500001 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
10. Barium	N	2010	038	No Range	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
17. Lead	N	2008*	10	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	5.83	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.74	6 - 1.05	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID# 0500004 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
10. Barium	N	2010	085	.084 - 085	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	6.85	4.95 - 6.85	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.08	1 - 1.49	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID# 0500005 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
10. Barium	N	2010	085	.084 - 085	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	6.85	4.95 - 6.85	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.08	1 - 1.49	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID# 0500007 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
10. Barium	N	2010	085	.084 - 085	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	6.85	4.95 - 6.85	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.08	1 - 1.49	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

Chlorine	N	2010	94	60 - 1.43	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID# 0500007 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010	038	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	11	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	1.01	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.85	6 - 1.23	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID# 0500009 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010	038	.037 - .039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	3	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	2.3	0 - 2.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2010	1.09	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2010	.008	.005 - .008	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	14.31	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1	.78 - 1.28	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the tables, our systems had no 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 requires 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. Please contact 601.576.7502 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 Central 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.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me the 20 day of May, 2011.

*Elizabeth Henderson*  
 Notary Public

