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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Walls Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0170019 + 0170043
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: 6/16/11

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: DeSoto Times-Tribune

Date Published: 6/16/11

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.

Wade A. Carter, Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/17/11
Date

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

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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Walls Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0170019 & 0170043
May 2011

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower 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. 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 Walls Water Association have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wade Carter, Manager at 662.781.3722. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have a concern, you can meet with the board, by request at our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Walls Water Office located at 6200 Goodman Road W.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID # 0170019

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.009	.001 - .009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.2	1 – 1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.001	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	1.26	.52 – 1.26	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	.621	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	.87	.7 – 1.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID # 0170043

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.036	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	1.2	.37 – 1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2007*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	7.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.97	.82– 1.15	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.*

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 system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Walls Water Association # 0170019 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride samples results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 -1.3 ppm was 55%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Walls Water Association – Lake Forest # 0170043 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride samples results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 -1.3 ppm was 69%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Walls 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
COUNTY OF DESOTO

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states on oath that she is the **CLERK** of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Volume No. 116 on the 16 day of June, 2011

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

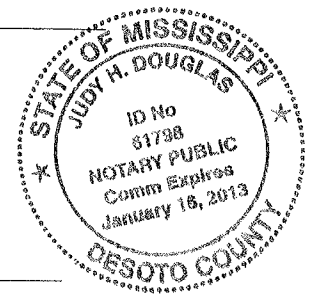
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16 day of June, 2011

BY Judy Douglas

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED



A. Single first insertion of 3x12 @ 6.48 words @ .02 \$ 233.28

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C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ -0-

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 233.28

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This is pleased to inform you that the results of the 2010 Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and to provide you with the information you need to ensure you have a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing the information necessary to ensure you have the best water possible. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Water Table.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to harmful potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination was made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results of the Water Table Assessment have been reviewed by the Mississippi Department of Health in terms of acceptability for consumption.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water quality, please contact Wade Carter, Manager, at 662.781.3722. We want our valued customers to be satisfied about their water quality. If you have a concern, you can meet with the board, by request at our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Wells Water Office, located at 6603 Woodman Road.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists the 18 of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring was not 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 contamination, 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 vehicle exhaust 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's drinking water regulations 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal MCLG" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Permissible Disinfectant Level (MPDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or suspected risk of health. MRDLs 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.

Radioactivity per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID # 0170019		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results of 8 Samples Exceeding MCL(MCLG)Action	Unit Measure used	MCLG	MCL	AL	MRDL	MPDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
10. Barium	N	2008	0.08	0.01 - 0.08	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2008	1.2	1 - 1.2	ppb	100	100				Discharge from steel and copper mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2008	.001	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	1.26	.52 - 1.26	ppm		4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
21. Selenium	N	2008	621	No Range	ppb	50	50				Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Disinfection By-Products											
Chlorine	N	2010	87	7 - 1.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4				Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 0170043		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results of 8 Samples Exceeding MCL(MCLG)Action	Unit Measure used	MCLG	MCL	AL	MRDL	MPDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
10. Barium	N	2008	0.08	No Range	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2008	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	1.2	.57 - 1.2	ppm		4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products											
Chlorine (Disinfectant)	N	2008	7.68	No Range	ppm	0	60				By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2010	87	12 - 1.15	ppm	0	MRDL = 4				Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most free of sample. No sample required for 2011.
 ** Fluoride level is consistently reported to be 0.5 to 1.2 mg/L.

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 uniform presence. In an effort to ensure system compliance, all monitoring measurements, MCLGs, now routine, 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 lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.578.7282 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Wells Water Association # 0170019 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 66%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Wells Water Association - Lake Forest # 0170043 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 66%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Wells 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 source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Volume No. _____ on the _____
 Volume No. _____ on the _____
 Volume No. _____ on the _____
 Volume No. _____ on the _____

Diane M.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

BY *Judy*

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JAN 2012
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B. _____ subsequent insertions of

C. Making proof of publication and dep

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