

2011 MAY 27 AM 9:01



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

ACL Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name
#0610001 and #0610041
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: 5/26/2011

- 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: Rankin County News
Date Published: 5/19/2011

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted: 5/10/2011

- 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.

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

Date 5/26/11

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

2011 MAY 10 AM 1:17

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
ACL Water Association  
PWS#: 0610001 & 0610041  
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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 ACL Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Overby, Certified Operator, at 601-546-2322. 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 Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 1182 HWY 43 South, Pelahatchie, MS.

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#: 0610001****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  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|----------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>    |               |                |                |  |                    |      |          |   |
| 10. Barium                       | N             | 2010           | .002           | .001 - .002  | ppm                | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 13. Chromium                     | N             | 2010           | 1              | .9 - 1   | ppb                | 100  | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 14. Copper                       | N             | 2008*          | .2             | 0  | ppm                | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N             | 2010           | .115           | .112 - .115  | 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  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |               |                |                |  |                    |      |          |   |
| 81. HAA5                         | N             | 2008*          | 7              | No Range   | ppb                | 0    | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N             | 2008*          | 13.34          | No Range   | ppb                | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Chlorine                         | N             | 2010           | .74            | .80 – 1.68   | ppm                | 0    | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

**PWS ID#: 0610041****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  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|----------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>    |               |                |                |  |                    |      |          |   |
| 10. Barium                       | N             | 2010           | .002           | No Range   | ppm                | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 13. Chromium                     | N             | 2010           | 1.2            | .5 – 1.2   | ppb                | 100  | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 14. Copper                       | N             | 2008*          | .5             | 0  | ppm                | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N             | 2010           | .13            | No Range   | ppm                | 4    | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                         | N             | 2008*          | 2              | 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           | 2.97           | No Range   | ppb                | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Chlorine                         | N             | 2010           | .75            | .56 – 2.2  | ppm                | 0    | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

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

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate 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>.

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 ACL 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.

# AFFIDAVIT

MAY 27 AM '11

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 19TH DAY OF MAY, 2011, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ACL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 163 No. 43 on the 18th day of May, 2011

*Marcus Bowers*  
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 19th day of May, 2011

*Frances Conger* Notary Public  
FRANCES CONGER  
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 16.5 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$321.75

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$324.75



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
ACL Water Association  
PWS# 0610011 & 0610041  
May 2011

Thank you for this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water that you receive every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We have the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We want to ensure the quality of your water. Our water comes from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

An assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are listed below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been placed in the water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the ACL Water Association have received a susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Thank you for this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. Please contact Perry Overby, General Operator, at 601-373-3333 or our valued customers to be returned about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please stand any of our 3 meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of even months at 7:00 PM at the ACL Water Office located at 601 Parkside Blvd.

Information for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where a contaminant was not detected in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, and may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Other sources of water pollution include: natural occurrences of radon and radium, volcanic activity, and geologic formations, such as oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides; and industrial discharges, such as petroleum products, cooling water, and chemical and waste by-products. Other sources of water pollution include: natural occurrences of radon and radium, volcanic activity, and geologic formations, such as oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides; and industrial discharges, such as petroleum products, cooling water, and chemical and waste by-products. Other sources of water pollution include: natural occurrences of radon and radium, volcanic activity, and geologic formations, such as oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides; and industrial discharges, such as petroleum products, cooling water, and chemical and waste by-products.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the ACL Water Association at 601-373-3333. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water possible.

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MACs are set to protect against the health risks of drinking water containing a contaminant at this level.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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ppm or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in a dollar.

ppb or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in a billion.

0610001 TEST RESULTS

| Violation Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|--|
| N            | 2010           | 0.02           | 0.01 - 0.02   | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of solid wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| N            | 2010           | 1              | 0 - 1   | ppb              | 150  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| N            | 2009           | 2              | 0   | ppm              | 1.3  | AL+1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood construction                        |
| N            | 2010           | 115            | 112 - 115   | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water pollution which penetrates along seeps; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities |
| N            | 2009           | 1              | 0   | ppb              | 0    | AL+15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |

By-Products

| Violation Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination            |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|---|
| N            | 2009           | 7              | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 50     | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| N            | 2009           | 13.34          | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 50     | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| N            | 2010           | 74             | 70 - 74   | ppm              | 0    | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

0610041 TEST RESULTS

| Violation Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|--|
| N            | 2010           | 0.02           | No Range  | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of solid wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| N            | 2010           | 1.2            | 0 - 1.2   | ppb              | 150  | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| N            | 2009           | 5              | 0   | ppm              | 1.3  | AL+1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood construction                        |
| N            | 2010           | 13             | No Range  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water pollution which penetrates along seeps; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities |
| N            | 2009           | 2              | 0   | ppb              | 0    | AL+15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |

By-Products

| Violation Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination            |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|---|
| N            | 2010           | 2.07           | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 50     | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| N            | 2010           | 70             | 66 - 72   | ppm              | 0    | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

Note: No sample required for 2010.  
As for the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all

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 service 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 continuously 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 Sparta Sand Aquifer.

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has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ACL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 163 No. 43 on the 18th day of May, 2011

Marcus Bowers  
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 19th day of May, 2011

*Jessie Logan* Notary Public  
FRANCES CONGER  
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 16.5 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$321.75

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$324.75



| PWS ID#: 0610001                 |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------|------|----------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Contaminant                      | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL      | MCL | MCL | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>    |               |                |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
| 10. Barium                       | N             | 2010           | .002           | .001 - .002   | ppm          | 2    | 2        | 2   | 2   | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                         |
| 13. Chromium                     | N             | 2010           | 1              | 0 - 1   | ppb          | 100  | 100      | 100 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                       | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0   | ppm          | 1.3  | 1.3      | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives             |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N             | 2010           | .115           | .112 - .115   | ppm          | 4    | 4        | 4   | 4   | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth decay from fluoride and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                         | N             | 2008           | 1              | 0   | ppb          | 0    | AL=15    | 0   | 0   | 0   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |               |                |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
| 61. HAA5                         | N             | 2007           | 7              | No Range  | ppb          | 0    | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N             | 2008           | 13.54          | No Range  | ppb          | 0    | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Chlorine                         | N             | 2010           | 74             | .50 - 1.68  | ppm          | 0    | MRDL = 4 | 0   | 0   | 0   | Water additive used to control microbes  |

| PWS ID#: 0610041                 |               | TEST RESULTS   |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------|------|----------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Contaminant                      | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL      | MCL | MCL | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>    |               |                |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
| 10. Barium                       | N             | 2010           | .002           | No Range  | ppm          | 2    | 2        | 2   | 2   | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                         |
| 13. Chromium                     | N             | 2010           | 1.2            | 0 - 1.2   | ppb          | 100  | 100      | 100 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                       | N             | 2008           | 0              | 0   | ppm          | 1.3  | 1.3      | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives             |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N             | 2010           | .13            | No Range  | ppm          | 4    | 4        | 4   | 4   | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth decay from fluoride and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                         | N             | 2008           | 2              | 0   | ppb          | 0    | AL=15    | 0   | 0   | 0   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |               |                |                |   |              |      |          |     |     |     |  |
| 62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N             | 2010           | 2.97           | No Range  | ppb          | 0    | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Chlorine                         | N             | 2010           | 70             | .55 - 2.2   | ppm          | 0    | MRDL = 4 | 0   | 0   | 0   | Water additive used to control microbes  |

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

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 featured this 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 allowed us to confirm that your water is safe to drink. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MCHL has notified 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 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. If 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/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbial, 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 visiting 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. Immunocompromised 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 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 ACL 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.

ACL Water Association  
 1182 Highway 43 South  
 Pelahatchie, MS 39145  
 (601) 546-2322

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| Serv Type    | Meter Reading |                   | Units Used     | Amount      |  |
|              | Previous      | Current           |                |             |  |
| WTR          | 261210        | 265890            | 4680           | 18.36       |  |
| Billing Date |               | Due Date          | After Due Date | By Due Date |  |
| 05/26/2011   |               | 06/10/2011        | 20.20          | 18.36       |  |

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| Account No.    | Due Date    |
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