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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Pine Street Water

Public Water Supply Name

003006

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

- Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: / /

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Wilk-Amite Record

Date Published: 6/10/11

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

Date Posted: 6/13/11 Wilk-Amit Water office bulletin

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.

Belinda Stetler Office Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/13/11
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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## Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.039	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009*	.0134	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009*	.7	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	.48	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	1.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.15	1.15 – 1.31	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 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. 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 Pine Street 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.

CCR report will be published in Wilk-Amite Record Newspaper only.

# Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
AMITE COUNTY

COPY OF NOTICE

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared Betty N. Stevens who duly states on oath that she is the Publisher of the Wilk-Amite Record, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Gloster, Mississippi, with a general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereby attached, has been made in said newspaper 2 times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

Vol. 200 No. 143 on the 10 day of June 2011

Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2011

Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2011

Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2011

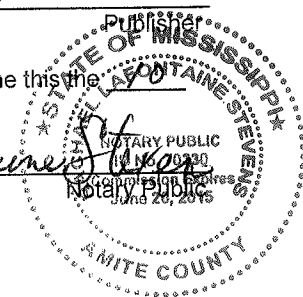
Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2011

Affiant further states on oath that the said newspaper has been established for twelve months next prior the first publication of said notice.

Betty N. Stevens  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 17 day of June, 2011.

Rachael Latentamer  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public



**WILK-AMITE RECORD, GLOSTER, MS., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 2011 PAGE 5**

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Pine Street Water Association  
 PWSID: 0500005  
 June 2011

We're proud to provide you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water you receive and to provide you with the information you need to make the most of your water. We've also included information on how to conserve water and protect our water resources. We've also included information on how to protect your water from contamination.

The annual water quality report has been prepared for the public water system to determine the overall performance of its drinking water system. It identifies potential sources of contamination. The general responsibility for ensuring the quality of the system is provided immediately below. A report containing information on how the public water system's performance was made has been included in our water quality report for the year 2010. The water for the year of 2010 has received a "Good" overall performance rating.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pine Street Water Association at 601-626-1111. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact the monitoring personnel for the public water system at 601-626-1111 or 601-626-1112.

We strongly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring was not required by the SDWA, we have indicated the monitoring method. The water flows over the surface of land and underground. It is composed of natural and human-made sources. In some cases, radioactive materials and can risk up substances or contaminants from the presence of natural or human-made sources. Potential contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, landfills, animals, agricultural operations, and wildlife, human activities, such as use and disposal, which can be naturally occurring or from human activities, such as industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, oil and gas operations, and hydraulic fracturing. Some may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban development, and industry. Some may be the result of natural processes, such as volcanic activity and natural gas production. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA requires regulations that set the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water systems that supply drinking water must be regularly inspected to ensure that they meet the requirements of these regulations. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some states also will have their own rules and regulations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these rules, we've provided the following information:

Actual level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a notification requirement which is 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 strict as possible to protect the health of the consumer.

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 do not enforce a numeric drinking water standard.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is concern that excessive use of a disinfectant can create disinfection byproducts.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not enforce the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Some public water systems or laboratories may have a different unit and will not necessarily correspond to one maximum level value or health goal.

Units per gallon (ppg) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) are both per gallon and correspond to one maximum level value or health goal.

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Contaminant	Unit	Date Detected	Level (ppg)	Health Effects	MRDL	MCL	MCLG	MRDLG	Limit Description of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
11. Boron	ppm	2/02	2.0	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	Excess of drinking water, boron can lead to kidney damage, excess of kidney stones
14. Copper	ppm	2/02	0.104	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.13	Excess of copper in drinking water can cause stomach pain, nausea, and diarrhea. Excess of copper in drinking water can also cause liver damage.
17. Lead	ppm	2/02	7	0	ppm	0	0	0.01	Excess of lead in drinking water can cause lead poisoning, which can lead to brain damage, kidney damage, and other health problems.
18. Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	2/10	45	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	Excess of nitrate in drinking water can lead to methemoglobinemia, a condition that interferes with the body's ability to use oxygen.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
12. Trihalomethanes (Total)	ppm	2/10	0.18	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By product of drinking water chlorination
13. Chloroform	ppm	2/10	1.15	1.15 - 1.31	ppm	0	0	0.05	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. In sample required for 2010.

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