MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

N.E. JEFF. DAVIS WATER
Public Water Supply Name

0330007
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: 6/23/11

☐ 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: PRENTISS HEADLIGHT

Date Published: 6/23/11

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

Date Posted: 6/23/11 JEFF. DAVIS CO. LIBRARY

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www._____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

BOBBY SELMAN / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-2011
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

7

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTHEAST JEFF. DAVIS WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID # 330007

JUNE 12,2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells that draw groundwater from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been compiled by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and a copy of this assessment is available at our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman at 601-455-0334.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 every month at 6:30 p.m. at our office in Prentiss, Ms.

Northeast Jeff. Davis Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The AMaximum Allowed≅ (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2010	1.09 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.09-low 1.17-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	9/12/2001 *	1.10	NO RANGE	PCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	9/12/2001 *	1.6	NO RANGE	PCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	1-14-2009	0.0154	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	7-26-07*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19.Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	N	7-6-2010	0.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks,sewage;erosion of natural deposits

*most recent sample

Radioactive Contaminants:

(4) Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19)Nitrate.Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and,if untreated ,may die.Symtoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

********** Additional Information for Lead**********

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North East Jeff. Davis 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**********A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**********

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 Agencys 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 (800-426-4791).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January 2004. 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 notified systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Please call our office if you have questions.
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 childrens future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
P.O. BOX 1257
PRENTISS, MS 39474
(601)792-4221

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, Patsy Speights, who having been by me first duly sworn, states on oath that she is the General Manager of THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT, a legal newspaper established and having a general circulation in the Town of Prentiss and said County and State aforesaid for more than twelve months prior to the first publication of the notice herein, a copy of which is hereto attached, and that said notice has been published in said newspaper 1 consecutive times with the respective numbers and dates as follows:

VOL. 105 NO. 41 ON THE 22 DAY OF June, 2011
VOL.____ NO.____ ON THE ___ DAY OF _____, 20__
VOL.____ NO.____ ON THE ___ DAY OF _____, 20__
VOL.____ NO.____ ON THE ___ DAY OF _____, 20__
VOL.____ NO.____ ON THE ___ DAY OF _____, 20__
VOL.____ NO.____ ON THE ___ DAY OF _____, 20__

Patsy Speights

Patsy Speights
General Manager

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 22 DAY OF June, 2011

NOTARY

Terrell Tynes

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 97372 TERRELL TYNES Commission Expires Oct. 24, 2014 LAWRENCE COUNTY

2011 JUN 29 PM 2:29

Outdoors

Local student qualifies to compete at world's largest junior high rodeo

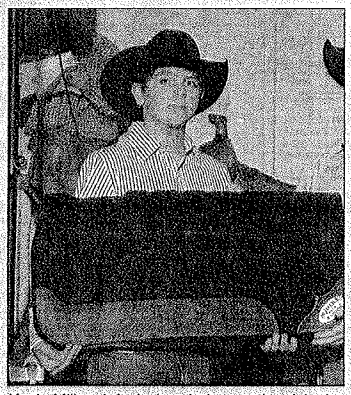
Kash Miller, a 6th grade student at Prentiss Christian School has earned a position on the Mississippi state National Junior High rodeo team and will be traveling with fellow teammates to Gallup, New Mexico, from June 26 - July 2 to compete at the 7th Annual National Junior High Finals Rodeo (NJHFR) in the Ribbon Roping competition.

Featuring more than 1000 contestants from 47 states, Canadian provinces and Australia the National Junior High Finals is the world's largest junior high rodeo. In addition to competing for more than $75,000 in prizes, NJHFR contestants will also be vying for more than $100,000 in college scholarships and the chance to be named the National Junior High Finals Rodeo National Champion.

To earn this title, contestants must finish in the top 20 after two go-rounds of intense competitions before advancing on to Saturday's final championship performance. Again, this year, the Saturday championship performance will be televised nationally as a part of the "Cinch Town Tour" telecast series. The NJHFR is scheduled to air on RFD TV on a Wednesday, in August. You may check online at http://nhsra.com for the broadcast schedule.

Along with great rodeo competition and the chance to meet new friends from around the world, NJHFR contestants have the opportunity to enjoy volleyball, tug-of-war, contestant dances, family-oriented activities sponsored by Fellowship of Christian Cowboys, and the chance to shop the NJHFR western tradeshow, as well as visit the historical attractions of New Mexico and nearby Arizona.

To follow your local favorites at the NJHFR visit the NHSRA website daily for complete results at www.nhsra.org. For ticket information and reservations call toll free at 1-800-590-1302.



Kash Miller, left, is headed to national junior high finals rodeo.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTHEAST JEFF. DAVIS WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID # 330007

JUNE 12,2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells that draw groundwater from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and a copy of this assessment is available at our office.

It's pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Schiura at 601-455-0381. 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 every month at 6:30 p.m. at our office in Prentiss, Ms.

Northeast Jeff. Davis Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The AMaximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	2010	1.09 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.09-low 1.17-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Conservation Corner

James L. Cummins, Jr.
Executive Director
Mississippi Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Bats

One of my, and my wife's, favorite past times is to sit on the front porch after dinner and watch the 60 or so bats leave from behind the shutters on the front of our home.

Dr. Merlin D. Tuttle, the founder and executive director of Bat Conservation International, is one of our nation's foremost authorities on bats. Bat Conservation International has created an educational video titled Building Homes for Bats. It is narrated by Dr. Tuttle and features some very successful bat house builders. They explain how they attract bats.

"Why attract bats?" you ask. Not only do bats reduce insect pests, but they are also fascinating to watch. When people, who are often frightened by bats close to their homes, realize how many insects are being eaten nightly by

MSU vet camp offers hands-on learning

By Karen Templeton
MSU Ag Communications

After a unique summe camp experience at age 1 Mississippi State Universit College of Veterinar Medicine student Tori Ha knew she wanted to become veterinarian.

"I went to a veterinar school camp at the Universit of Prince Edward Island Canada, where campers wer

Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	9/12/2001	1.10	NO RANGE	PCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	9/12/2001	1.6	NO RANGE	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
16. Barium	N	1-14-2009	0.0151	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	7-29-07*	1.9	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19.Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	N	7-5-2010	0.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks,sewage;erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample

Radioactive Contaminants:
(4) Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants:
(16) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
(19)Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and,if untreated ,may die.Symtoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**********Additional Information for Lead**********

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North East Jeff. Davis 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**********A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**********

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 Agencys 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 (800-426-4791).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2005, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January 2004. 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 notified systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Please call our office if you have questions.
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.