



2011 JUN 29 PM 2:26

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

LAWRENCE CO. WATER ASSN. Public Water Supply Name

0390002 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: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: LAWRENCE CO. PRESS

Date Published: 6/23/11

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

Date Posted: 6/23/11 LAWRENCE 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 SELMAW / OPERATOR Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-2011 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

LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 390002

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 four wells using water from the Miocene and Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower to moderate susceptibility to contamination.

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, our operator, at 601-587-7635. 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 first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at our office.

Lawrence County 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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

*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  $\text{MCL}$  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  $\text{MCLG}$  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
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL <sub>2</sub> )	N	2010	1.17 (RAA) Running annual average	1.15 - low 1.23 - high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2-2-2009	0.003187	0	ppm	2.0	10	Discharge of drilling wastes ;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-2-2007*	0.0162	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-2-2007*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	08/16/2007*	0.3	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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\*most recent sample

#### Inorganic Contaminants:

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

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(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. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

#### Volatile Organic Contaminants

(73) TTHMs. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 (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 August 2007. (No Chlorine Residual was recorded on the sample form) 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.

\*\*\*\*\* 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. Lawrence County 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.

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.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
**LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER**

PWS ID# 390002

JUNE 12, 2011

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

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is from the Miocene and Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells are free from contamination.

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, call 587-7635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. We hold our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month.

Lawrence County Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in surface water. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January through May. If you are concerned about substances such as pesticides, herbicides, or radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is tested for some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of a constituent does not indicate a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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 is equal to one milligram per liter, or one penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion is equal to one microgram per liter, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a specific action to be taken to protect the public health.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required procedure to be used to protect the public health from drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is known or expected to be safe. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

We're pleased and services we want you to understand we're committed to

The source water supply to provided immediately furnished to our Association have

If you have any valued customer meetings. They

We routinely monitor drinking water and wasn't required if naturally occurring of animals or from septic systems, or occurring or from farming; pesticide residential uses; processes and products be naturally occurring EPA prescribes including bottled water. Remember that this

In this table you've provided the following

**Action Level** - the must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - the

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - the

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - the

**Parts per million (ppm)** - the

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - the

Contaminant	Violation
10. Barium	N
17. Lead	N
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N

Disinfection	
Chlorine	N

\* Most recent sample.

As you can see by the Federal and State regulations however the EPA has

We are required to monitor for indicator of whether or not sampling that showed systems of any missing

If present, elevated lead in drinking water is primarily responsible for providing your water has been 30 minutes before using. Information on Drinking Water Hotline offers lead testing. Please

All sources of drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain some substances. Some people may be

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposes and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 22, 2011  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of June, 2011

Beverly Vinard  
 Notary  
John Carney  
 Publisher



Printer's Fee: \_\_\_\_\_

Proof Fee: \_\_\_\_\_ \$3.00

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

TEST RESULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control.)				
Chlorine (as CL <sub>2</sub> )	N	2010	1.17 (RAA) Running annual average	1.15 - low 1.23 - high
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>				
10. Barium	N	2-2-2009	0.008187	0
14. Copper	N	2-2-2007*	0.0162	0
17. Lead	N	2-2-2007*	1.0	0

