



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

mooreville - Richmond water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0410001-0410007-0410032-0410039
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: 05/26/11

- 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: Lee County Courier.

Date Published: 05/26/11

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

Date Posted: 05/26/11 water office

- 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.

Daniel Daniel - operator.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-13-11
Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Mooreville Richmond Water Association
 PWS#: 0410001, 0410007, 0410032 & 0410039
 May 2011

2011 JUN 16 PM 2:30

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw 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. 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 Mooreville Richmond Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Faust at 662.844.0311. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #: 0410001		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2009*	.093	.089 - .093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.153	.116 - .153	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

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	1.03	.6 - 1.45	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID #: 0410007

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.105	.098 - .105	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	1.7	.9 - 1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.127	.102 - 1.27	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	.29	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	2.55	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.18	.95 - 1.53	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #: 0410032

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.096	.084 - .096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	2	.9 - 2ge	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

15. Cyanide	N	2009*	48.5	16.8 – 48.5	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.101	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*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2010	.702	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2010	.002	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	1.11	.97 – 1.27	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID #: 0410039

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.096	.088 - .096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	1.6	1.2 – 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.124	.1 - .124	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	1.10	.87 – 1.33	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* 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 system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can

minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Mooreville Richmond Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2011 JUN 16 PM 2:30

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF LEE

Before the undersigned, a NOTARY
in and for said state and county, JIM CLARK
general manager of the

LEE COUNTY COURIER

a newspaper published
in the Town of TUPELO in said county and state, makes oath that the

WATER REPORT

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said newspa-
per as follows:

Volume 20, No. 21 Date MAY 26 20 11

Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____ 20 _____

Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____ 20 _____

Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____ 20 _____

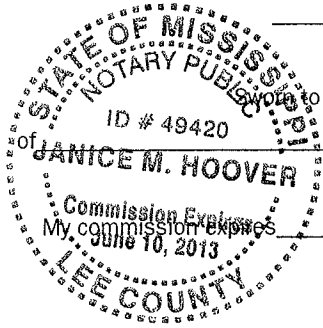
Volume _____, No. _____ Date _____ 20 _____

And I, hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been examined
by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made, and that The Lee
County Courier has been established, published and had a bona fide circulation in
said city, county and state for more than one year next proceeding the first date writ-
ten above.

[Signature]
General Manager

to and subscribed before me this the 26TH day

May 20 11
Janice M. Nooder
June 10, 20 13



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Mooreville Richmond Water Association

PWS #s: 0410001, 0410007, 0410032 AND 0410039
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 of the water you receive in your area. Our mission is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the information that we provide to you so you can make the most of it. Our water source is from wells located in the Mooreville area.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall sustainability of the drinking water supply to the Mooreville area. A report containing detailed information on the water quality assessment was made available to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The link for the Mooreville Richmond Water Association has been provided in the report in the form of a hyperlink to the report.

If you have any questions about the report or something you see, please contact David Frew at 601.845.0111. We want our readers to be informed about the water they drink. If you need to be added to our regularly scheduled meetings, they are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:30 PM at the office.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were included during the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table indicates the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, as well as various man-made substances. The presence of minerals or from human activity, mineral contamination, such as nitrate, can be a natural occurrence. It may also come from agricultural practices, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban areas, and industrial processes. Other contaminants that may be found in your drinking water include: radon, which is a naturally occurring radioactive gas; and disinfection by-products, which are formed when disinfectants like chlorine are used to kill bacteria and other organisms in the water. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

This table will list many more contaminants than you might be familiar with. To help you better understand these items we've provided the following information:

Actual Level: The concentration of a contaminant when it is detected. Figures provided for other requirements which a water system must follow the following information.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the public health 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. MCLG is set to protect the public health using the best available treatment technology.

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 of microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG is set to protect the public health using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years at a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

PWS ID #: 0410001 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2009	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppm	100	100			Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2006	0.0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL-13		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

16. Fluoride	N	2009	1.63	1.63 - 1.63	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	AL-15			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Disinfection By-Products										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	2010	1.10	1.10 - 1.10	ppm	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID #: 0410007 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2009	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2009	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	ppm	100	100			Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL-13		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2009	1.07	1.07 - 1.07	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2009	1	0	ppm	0	AL-15			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
20. Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	2010	29	No Range	ppm	1	1			Leaching from fertilizers, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

20. Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	2010	29	No Range	ppm	1	1			Leaching from fertilizers, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
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20. Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	2010	29	No Range	ppm	1	1			Leaching from fertilizers, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
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The Mooreville Richmond Water Association works around the clock to provide you 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.

Disinfection By-Products										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	2010	1.10	1.10 - 1.10	ppm	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID #: 0410032 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2009	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	1 - 1	ppm	100	100			Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2004	0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL-13		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

16. Fluoride	N	2009	1.01	No Range	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	AL-15			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Volatile Organic Contaminants										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
01. Benzene	N	2010	0.02	No Range	ppm	0.07	0.07			Discharge from petroleum refineries.
14. Xylenes	N	2010	0.02	No Range	ppm	0.1	0.1			Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical plants.

Disinfection By-Products										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	2010	1.11	1.11 - 1.11	ppm	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID #: 0410039 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2009	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2009	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	ppm	100	100			Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009	4	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	AL-13		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2009	1.14	1.14 - 1.14	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	AL-15			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Chlorine	N	2010	1.10	1.10 - 1.10	ppm	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control microbes.
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* Must receive sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, but system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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, MCRWA now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

In general, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the type of materials used in household plumbing. When your water has been shown to contain lead, you can:

• Flush your faucet 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 601.878.7362 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 minerals, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 1-800-426-4771.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

The Mooreville Richmond Water Association works around the clock to provide you 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.

THE LEE COUNTY
Courier
 303 West Main St. • Tupelo, MS 38804
 Phone 662-840-8819 • Fax 662-840-9051

2011 JUN 15 PM 2:30
Statement

Date
5/26/2011

To:

MOOREVILLE-RICHMOND WATER ASSOCIATION
 751 HIGHWAY 371
 MOOREVILLE, MS 38857

Amount Due
\$370.90

Rep

Amount Enc.

Date	Transaction	Amount	Balance
05/26/2011	INV #96908. Due 05/26/2011. Orig. Amount \$370.90. --- ADS \$370.90	370.90	370.90

Amount Due
\$370.90