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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Cumberland Water #2
Public Water Supply Name

780020
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: 6/29/11

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

Name of Newspaper:

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: / /

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.

Shelly Mitchell, President
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

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Cumberland Water Association - Water Quality Report

Well No. 2 (PWS 780020)
2011

Cumberland Water Association is presenting this report to you as required by regulations governing drinking water providers. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact CWA System Operator Parvin South, at 662-263-5350. If you want to learn more, attend our regularly scheduled annual meeting, which will be held Monday Sept. 19, 2011.

In accordance with federal and state laws, we routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water. The following tables show the results of our most recent monitoring. 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. Our water source is an underground aquifer known as the Gordo Formation.

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:

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

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 "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 - 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.

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. Cumberland 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.

Test Results From Cumberland Water Association Well No. 1 (PWS 780003)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	0.00139	ppm	n/a	.05	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	0.15981	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes.
Chlorine	No	0.12	ppm	4	4	Water additive (disinfectant)
Chromium	No	.00291	ppm	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Copper	No	.24	ppm	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	No	.165	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead	No	.0011	ppm	0.0	.015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	No	.004	ppm	.05	.05	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
VOC's	No	<0.5	ppb			

As you can see by the table, 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 completely SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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).