



2011 JUN 30 AM 8:47

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

ELLISON RIDGE WATER ASSN. INC.

Public Water Supply Name

800013

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.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- XX 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: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: "WINSTON COUNTY JOURNAL"

Date Published: 06 / 22 / 2011

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.

Billy Moody
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
BILLY MOODY

6/24/2011
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

Ellison Ridge Water Association

PWS# 0800013

June 13, 2011

2011 JUN 30 AM 8:47

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 three wells pumping from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Billy Moody at (662) 773-6706 or Jerry Pearson at (662) 773-3282. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have questions our next meeting will be Thursday, July 14, 2011 at 7:00 PM at Pearson Plumbing Co., 459 Old Robinson Rd., Louisville, MS.

The Ellison Ridge 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.

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.

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
15. CYANIDE	N	2010	.015	No Range	Mg/L	.200	.200	Discharge from plastic/fertilizer steel/metal factories
14. Copper	N	2009	0.00	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009	.001	0	ppb	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	1.49	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Disinfectants and By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
82. TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0	80	00	00	00	2010	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (asCl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.23	.95	1.60	2010	N	Water Additive used to Control microbes

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. did not meet the Consumer Confidence Reports rule for 2009 reporting deadline.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT

Total Coliform: Two samples taken each month for the year 2010 and there were no violations for this testing period.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations, and wild life; 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 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 regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Ellison Ridge Water Assn. 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 Dept. of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 Jan 1, 2004, the 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. We did not have any violations for the past year.

We at Ellison Ridge Water Assn. work hard to provide 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.

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. has chosen to use the "Winston County Journal" as the means of distribution to provide this CCR Report to our members. If you would like additional copies of this CCR Report or wish to obtain further information, please come by the water office located at Pearson Services Inc. at 459 Old Robinson Rd. Louisville, Ms 39339.

ELLISON RIDGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ELLISON RIDGE WATER ASSN. is using this means of distribution to provide the CCR Report to our members.. additional copies of this report, please come by the water office or call 662-773-3282.

If you need

2011 JUL 30 AM 8:47

80/13

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WINSTON

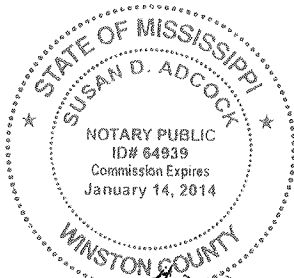
Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared Brenda Perry, County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 Consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol 118, No. 25, on the 22 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
Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 29 day of June 2011
me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: Susana D. Adcock

Charleston Bann



Printer's fee 75.00

80/13

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Ellison Ridge Water Association
 (PWS# 000601)
 June 13, 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 of 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 and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three wells pumping from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Holly Moody at (662) 723-6765 or Jerry Pearson at (662) 733-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have questions our next meeting will be Thursday, July 14, 2011 at 7:00 PM at Pearson Plumbing Co., 459 Old Robinson Rd., Louisville, MS.

The Ellison Ridge 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 minerals, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Ppm 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.

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.

Contaminant	Volume Type	Unit	Level	Level	TEST RESULTS		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
					Range	# of Exceedances			
Inorganic Contaminants									
15. Arsenic	N	ppm	0.05	0.05	No Range	0	0.05	0.05	Discharge from private facilities, natural mineral deposits
16. Copper	N	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	0	1.3	AL-13	Discharge from private facilities, corrosion of metal pipes, leaching from old plumbing
17. Lead	N	ppm	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	AL-01	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from old pipes
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ppm	10	1.49	No Range	0	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank, storage
Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Year	Year	Range	Range	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
19. Trihalomethanes	0	5.0	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	2/10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
20. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	1.0	1.23	0.1	0.0	0.0	2/10	0	Water additive used to control microbes

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. did not meet the Consumer Confidence Reporting rule for 2009 reporting deadline.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT

Total Coliform: Two samples taken each month for the year 2010 and there were no violations for this testing period.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our state. These substances can be inorganic, organic or radioactive. 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. 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 infection. 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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from 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 areas, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, which may also come from gas production and mining activities. In order to naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Ellison Ridge Water Assn. 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Mississippi State Dept. of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7282 if you wish to have your water tested.

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. Beginning Jan 1, 2004, the MSDH required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chloramine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did not have any violations for the past year.

We at Ellison Ridge Water Assn. work hard to provide 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.

Ellison Ridge Water Assn. has chosen to use the "Wilcox County Journal" as the means of distribution to provide this CCR Report to our members. If you would like additional copies of this CCR Report or wish to obtain further information, please come by the water office located at Pearson Services Inc. at 459 Old Robinson Rd. Louisville, MS 39339.

ELLISON RIDGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ELLISON RIDGE WATER ASSN. is using this means of distribution to provide the CCR Report to our members. If you need additional copies of this report, please come by the water office or call 602-733-2322. Publish: 6/22/11