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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Bradley Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name

530004
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

- 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: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

Date Published: 6/9/11

- 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.

Secretary / SECRETARY
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/2011
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Cadmium	N	2010	.0005	0	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipe ; from metal refineries; deposits ; batteries & paint
Arsenic	N	2010	0.0008 6	0	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits ; Runoff from orchards & glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium	N	2010	.00030 47	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Barium	N	2010	.19358 9	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitro gen)	N	2010	0.25	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Chromium	N	2010	.00176 2	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2009	0.0099	0	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	2010	.015	No Range	ppb	.2	.2	Discharge from steel/ metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	2010	.241	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; additive which water promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2009	0.0005	0	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	2010	.00124 9	No Range	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from electronics ; ; leaching from ore-processing
Beryllium	N	2010	.0005	No Range	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from metal refineries coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical aerospace
Antimony	N	2010	.0005	No Range	ppb	6	4	Discharge from petroleum ; fire retardants; ceramics; solder test addition

Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHMs Total	N	2010	9.34	No Range	ppb	0	100	By- product of drinking chlorination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products								
Chlorine [asC12]	N	2010	0.42	0.10-2.0	ppm	4	4	water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample None required in 2010

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.

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. 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.

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. ABC 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 radionuclids 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. **This CCR report will not be mailed. A copy of this report is available at our office upon request.**

over 51,000 were injured in motor vehicle crashes in 2009. Ten of those fatal crashes occurred in Mississippi.

Morgan's family and supporters are angry at what happened to her, but are working to ensure it doesn't happen again.

"If nothing else we want to use this case as an opportunity to increase mutual respect on the roads from both sides," Dyess said. "It is not and should not be a battle for the road, we are all human beings and we need to respect each other and life."

The League of American Bicyclists promotes the campaign and educates the public on the rules of the road. They encourage cyclists to be aware of the laws, wear a helmet and bright colors, ride predictably and stay as visible as possible.

"If bicyclists and motorists follow the rules of the road, we can prevent these tragedies from happening again."

working to unite cyclists. Over the last few years, Starkville has taken strides to make the city a safer place for cyclists and pedestrians. The introduction of bike lanes and the new helmet ordinance were each put in place to help keep cyclists safe.

"I've been cycling half my life, in urban as well as in rural environments. It's tempting to get into a 'rut,' just like drivers do, in which you go on 'automatic pilot' and assume all motorists can see you, and all motorists are considerate if they do. Sadly, this is not true," said William Kalkficz, a professor at Mississippi State University and friend of the Morgans. "Aside from obeying all traffic laws, wearing my helmet at all times, I've recently taken to wave and smile and motorists who show obvious consideration, I figure it can only help! I think

they are clearly visible to motorists.

"In light of this tragedy with Jan, Bike Walk Mississippi felt like we needed to have an event that would allow people to take their anger and frustration and show support for Jan and other cyclists who have been hurt or killed on our roads," Moody said. "We also want people to light a candle and take a moment for reflection at 8 p.m. on Friday in their honor."

community a little bit different is the presence of Mississippi State University. Not only is the university a fairly stable economic engine in our economy, but it results in a large number of our residents and patrons being students there. A full-time student is probably not as affected by shifts in economic trends as a full-time worker."

MORGAN

From page 1

This will be her toughest challenge, no doubt, but her fighting spirit will serve her well.

Bike Walk Mississippi is encouraging friends, family and supporters of Jan Morgan to wear bright yellow this Friday in her honor. Bright colors are traditionally worn by cyclists when they are out on the road to ensure

TAX

From page 1

Mayor Parker Wiseman said despite national economic setbacks, he is optimistic about the state of the local economy.

"Our revenue has performed quite well given the state of our national economy over the last 18 months," he said. "One of the factors that makes our

Don't ride on sidewalks and ride as close to the curb as possible. Follow the same road rules as cars and observe all traffic signals and stop signs. Keep alert and aware of your surroundings and know what is in front and behind you.

For motorists: Use caution when making a right-hand turn in front of a cyclist and make sure you can safely make the turn before the cyclist gets there or wait until they pass you before turning.

Leave a space of at least three feet between your car and bicycle when passing and be sure you can see road ahead of you before attempting to pass a cyclist.

Be extra cautious when passing children and remember bicycles belong on the road too.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Bradley Water Association PWS ID # 6539904 June 30, 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 securing the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our two wells draw from the Cordo Formation.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more or have questions please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Longview Fire Station, 2166 Hwy 12W.

The Bradley 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.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER & MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-418-6531.

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

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.

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.

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	Unit	Date Collected	Level (ppm)	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chloride	M	2010	5005	0	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; from road salt; depositions; batteries & paint
Arsenic	M	2010	0.0005	0	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from vehicles

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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cordo Formation Aquifer.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Rock Hill Community Water Association
PWS# 0530017
May 2011

