



2011 JUN 21 AM 8:34

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

WAKE Forest Water
Public Water Supply Name

530025
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: 6/25/11

- 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.

Peggy Ray, Clerk/Sec
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-11
Date

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

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Wake Forest Water Association**  
**PWS ID 530025**  
**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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our two wells draw from the Gordo Formation.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Shaw at (662) 465-8788. 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 Board meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the water Association office on Sturgis Reform Rd.

Wake Forest 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.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked Moderate to Low in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.465-6494.

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

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                     | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Detects or<br># of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measurement | MCL<br>G | MCL        | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|----------|------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                  |                   |                   |  |                     |          |            |  |
| Cadmium                         | N                | 2010              | .0001             | 0  | ppm                 | 5        | 5          | Corrosion of galvanized pipe ;<br>refineries;<br>from waste batteries & paint  |
| Arsenic                         | N                | 2010              | .002              | No Range   | Ppb                 | n/a      | 50         | Erosion of natural deposits ;<br>Runoff from orchards ,<br>glass and electronics<br>production wastes                              |
| Selenium                        | N                | 2010              | .0064             | 0  | ppb                 | 50       | 50         | Discharge from petroleum and<br>metal refineries; erosion of natural<br>deposits; discharge from mines                             |
| Barium                          | N                | 2010              | .055              | No Range   | Ppm                 | 2        | 2          | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>refineries;<br>erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nitrate<br>(as<br>Nitro<br>gen) | N                | 2010              | 0.25              | No Range   | ppm                 | 10       | 10         | Runoff from fertilizer use,<br>leaching from<br>septic tanks, sewage;<br>erosion from natural deposits                             |
| Antimony                        | N                | 2010              | .0005             | No Range   | ppb                 | 6        | 4          | Discharge from petroleum ; fire<br>retardants, ceramics; solder<br>test addition   |
| Chromium                        | N                | 2010              | .0005             | No Range   | Ppb                 | 100      | 100        | Discharge from steel and pulp<br>of natural deposits   |
| Copper                          | N                | 2010              | 0.0074            | 0  | ppm                 | 1.3      | AL=<br>1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>erosion of natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood preservatives                                |
| Cyanide                         | N                | 2010              | .015              | 0  | ppb                 | 200      | 200        | Discharge from steel/metal factories;<br>discharge from plastic and fertilizer<br>factories  |
| Fluoride                        | N                | 2010              | .936              | 0.670-1.080  | ppm                 | 4        | 4          | Erosion of natural deposits; additive<br>which water promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and<br>aluminum factories |
| Lead                            | N                | 2010              | 0.0008            | No Range   | ppb                 | 0        | AL=<br>15  | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>erosion of natural deposits;  |
| Mercury<br>(inorganic)          | N                | 2010              | .0002             | No Range   | ppb                 | 2        | 2          | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge<br>from refineries and factories; runoff<br>from landfills; runoff from cropland            |
| Thallium                        | N                | 2010              | .0005             | No Range   | Ppm                 | 6        | 6          | Erosion of natural deposits ;  |
| Beryllium                       | N                | 2010              | .0001             | No Range   | Ppm                 | 6        | 6          | Erosion of natural deposits ;  |

**Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products**

|                                      |   |      |      |           |     |   |    |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|------|-----------|-----|---|----|--|
| Chlorine [asCl <sub>2</sub> ]        | N | 2010 | 0.39 | 0.30-0.40 | ppm | 4 | 4  | water additive used to control microbes    |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |   |      |      |           |     |   |    |  |
| HAA5 Total                           | N | 2010 | .0   | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 40 | By- product of drinking water chlorination |

\* 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.

**\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING\*\***

Wake Forest Water Assn. did not meet the Ground Water Rule for sampling lead & copper for the monitoring period 01/01/2010-06/30/2010 the Water Association has taking action to resolve this issue

**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.

**The State of Mississippi**  
OKTIBBEHA COUNTY }

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposeth and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

- Dated June 28, 20 2011
- Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 28 day of June, A.D., 20 11

By: Marcia B. Deaton  
Notary Public

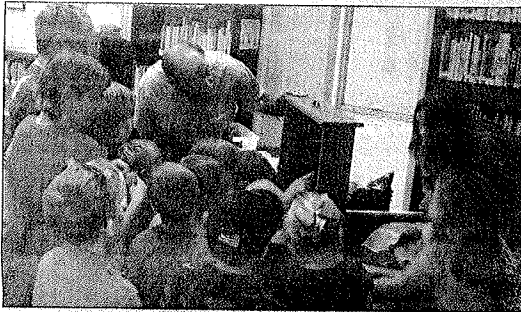
STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS  
By: Carole Johnson  
( ) Publisher (X) Clerk

SEAL:



|                         |    |               |
|-------------------------|----|---------------|
| Publication Fee         | \$ | _____         |
| Proof(s) Of Publication | \$ | _____         |
| Total Charges           | \$ | <u>245.75</u> |

AFFIDAVIT# 35430



Beekeeper Carl Dewberry teaches children about bees as part of the Summer Reading Program at the Mabon Public Library. (Submitted photo)

## Dewberry creates buzz at Library

By DOTIE DEWBERRY  
dotiedewberry@yahoo.com

Mabon native, Carl Dewberry returned home last week in order to present a program on honey bees for the young children and the interested adults registered for the Summer Reading Program at the Mabon Public Library.

Mary Bottwell, Mabon librarian, introduced Mr. Dewberry as an avid beekeeper and mentor for future beekeepers. Dewberry began his program with an original video of himself administering to one of his hives, which are predominantly the European honey bee. He did explain that the honey bee is not a native to America. He says that his bees actually recognize his scent and are not antagonistic to him. He also says after many years of working with bees as a hobby that he can actually smell the hive and tell the type of diseases they may have. He spends much of his time trying to develop a stronger and more productive honey bee.

He told the children about the three types of bees in each hive: the queen, the workers, and the drones. Questions abound as he explained the jobs of each: the queen's job is to lay eggs. The workers clean the hives, locate the nectar and pollen in the wild and bring it back to the hive, keep the hives cool, provide nursery service, and many other services too numerous to name. The job of the drone is to provide breeding services for the queen; once his job is done he is eliminated by the hive.

When the group was asked if they knew what bees did, they all exclaimed, "They make honey!" One seven-year-old young man, Jace Makamson of Wasilla, Alaska, raised his hand and told everybody, "Bees spread pollen." This is vital for crop production.

Bees not only make honey, they make bees wax, which is used to make candles.

He explained that the queen lives several years, the worker bees literally work themselves to death as they only live about a month; the drone lives only as long as he breeds with the queen. When the queen reaches the end of her years of productivity, the hive will start feeding "royal jelly" to one of the undeveloped bees; when the new queen comes out of her cell, she will sting the old queen to death.

Dewberry had several sections of hives for the children to look at and to taste the honey left in the comb. He also had two sections of a live hive for the children to see and to locate the queen, who has a large bottom-abdomen — which must be full of eggs.

Dewberry had his bee helmet for the children to try on, his gloves, and body suit for them to look at. He explained the procedure for securing a "swarm" or bees that have left another hive and are re-establishing a new hive. He uses a type of vacuum that sucks them into a holding hive, and then he will relocate the bees into their new home.

Most of the children were most interested in the live bees and spent their time looking for the queen, who has the big abdomen.

Bottwell passed around a bowl of real honey for the children to taste — which tasted just like for the children to taste — which tasted just like

The winner for reading the most books in the 3-7 year old was Sarah Cantrell; Julie Worrells read the most for the 4-12 year old age group. Just for being registered, Jace Makamson won a foam sea animal and Brian Eaddy won a card game.

The last program will feature Lisa Hester, who will do art projects with the children.

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Wake Forest Water Association

PWS ID 530025

June 30, 2011

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#### TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant                   | Yield | Date      | Level    | Range         | Unit    | MCL | MCL | Likely Source of   |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------|---------------|---------|-----|-----|--|
|                               | (#)   | Collected | Detected | of Detects or | Measure | G   | G   | Contamination  |
|                               |       |           |          | # of Samples  |         |     |     |  |
|                               |       |           |          | Exceeding     |         |     |     |  |
|                               |       |           |          | MCL/LACL      |         |     |     |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |       |           |          |               |         |     |     |  |
| Cadmium                       | N     | 2010      | .0001    | 0             | ppm     | 5   | 5   | Corrosion of galvanized pipe; refineries; iron waste batteries & paint                           |
| Arsenic                       | N     | 2010      | .02      | No Range      | ppb     | 10  | 50  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes       |
| Selenium                      | N     | 2010      | .0064    | 0             | ppb     | 50  | 50  | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Barium                        | N     | 2010      | .055     | No Range      | Ppm     | 2   | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; 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, septic; erosion from natural deposits    |
| Antimony                      | N     | 2010      | .0002    | No Range      | ppb     | 6   | 4   | Discharge from petroleum; fire   |

WE'LL PAY YOUR SALES TAX DURING AT HOME WITH BASSETT

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| Contaminant         | Unit | Year | Concentration | Range       | ppm | ppb | AL#     | Notes   |
|---------------------|------|------|---------------|-------------|-----|-----|---------|---|
| Chromium            | N    | 2010 | .0005         | No Range    | 100 | 100 |         | test addition<br>Discharge from steel and pulp of natural deposits  |
| Copper              | N    | 2010 | 0.0074        | 0           | ppm | 1.3 | AL# 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                             |
| Cyanide             | N    | 2010 | .015          | 0           | ppb | 200 |         | Discharge from steel/pulp facilities; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories                                     |
| Fluoride            | N    | 2010 | .946          | 0.670-1.080 | ppm | 4   | 4       | Erosion of natural deposits; additive which water promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead                | N    | 2010 | 0.0008        | No Range    | ppb | 0   | AL# 15  | Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits   |
| Mercury (inorganic) | N    | 2010 | .0002         | No Range    | ppb | 2   | 2       | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland         |
| Thallium            | N    | 2010 | .0005         | No Range    | ppm | 6   | 6       | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Beryllium           | N    | 2010 | .0001         | No Range    | ppm | 6   | 6       | Erosion of natural deposits   |

**Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products**

|                  |   |      |      |           |     |   |   |   |
|------------------|---|------|------|-----------|-----|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (asCl2) | N | 2010 | 0.39 | 0.30-0.40 | ppm | 4 | 4 | water additive used to control microbes |
|------------------|---|------|------|-----------|-----|---|---|---|

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

|            |   |      |   |          |     |   |    |   |
|------------|---|------|---|----------|-----|---|----|---|
| HAAS Total | N | 2010 | 0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 40 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|------------|---|------|---|----------|-----|---|----|---|

\*Most recent sample taken August 10, 2010

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**\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\***

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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 OCR report will not be mailed. A copy of this report is available at our office upon request.