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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

V Lakes Utility District
Public Water Supply Name

0610038
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: 7 / 1 / 2011

- 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: Rankin County News
Date Published: 6 / 8 / 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. 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.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 6/29/2011

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

V Lakes Utility District 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report -PWS# 0610038

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Cockfield Formation Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment program has been completed. Copies of this report are available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; 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 regulations 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alex Tucker @ PO Box 82 Brandon, MS, 39043 or call (601)824-9855. 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 the second Tuesday of each month @ 7:00 PM in our office at 1450 Old Lake Rd. Brandon, MS.

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. V Lakes Utility District 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have

provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54.55	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (as ClO ₂) (ppb)	0.8	800	600	530	600	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.53	0.6	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.487	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.011	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	1.08	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0003	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable

ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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 contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Alex Tucker
 Address:
 1450 Old Lake Rd.
 Brandon, MS 39042
 Phone: (601) 824-9845
 Fax: (601) 824-9845
 E-Mail: vlakes1450@bcilsouth.net

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

V LAKES UTILITY DISTRICT

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 163 No. 46 on the 8th day of June, 2011

Marcus Bowers
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 9th day of June, 2011

Frances Conger Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTERS FEE:
6 column by 14 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$546.00

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$549.00



V Lakes Utility District
Drinking Water Quality
06100

Is my water safe?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides details about where your water comes from, the standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is committed to providing you with information that will help you make informed decisions about your water.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Immunocompromised persons, such as people with cancer, kidney disease, or who are taking immunosuppressant drugs, people who are pregnant, nursing infants, and young children, and people with compromised immune systems should take special precautions. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for immunocompromised persons and other individuals are available at www.epa.gov/cr/drinkingwater.

Where does my water come from?
Cockfield Formation Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment program has been completed. The results of the assessment are available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may sometimes contain a very small amount of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about drinking water quality is available by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1-800-426-4791.

What are the most common contaminants in my drinking water?
The most common contaminants in drinking water are: lead, copper, iron, manganese, calcium, magnesium, sodium, chloride, sulfate, nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and total dissolved solids.

Typical Source
Surface water
Groundwater
Drinking water treatment plant
Industrial discharge
Drilling wastes
Erosion of natural deposits
Leachate from landfills
Discharge from petroleum and chemical storage tanks
Discharge from household septic systems
Discharge from animal waste
Discharge from agricultural operations
Discharge from power plants
Discharge from other industrial facilities

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VICKSBURG UTILITY DISTRICT
 P.O. BOX 82
 BRANDON, MS 39043
 601-824-9855

NON-PAYMENT CUT-OFF DATE ON OR AFTER THE 20TH

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 US POSTAGE
 PAID
 BRANDON MS 39043
 PERMIT NO. 275

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	1642000	1632000	10,000	82.00
Fire				2.00

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
1	547	7/15/11
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE		PER 15TH
84.00		104.00

MAIL THIS STAMP WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Service From 5/16/2011 TO 6/16/2011 ACCOUNT 547 6/29/11

LATE CHARGE			TOTAL PAYE MINIMUM PAYMENT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
EN	IN	DAY			
6	16	1	84.00	20.00	104.00

Board Mtg 7-12-11 -- 7:00 PM

Consumer Confidence Report is now available

Office will be closed July 4, 2011 & July 18-22 2011

TUCKER III B A
 339 RANDY AVE
 BRANDON MS 39042