



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY
Public Water Supply Name

LAKE OF THE HILLS(0170029) BRIGHTS(0170002) EUDORA(0170006) CHICKASAW BLUFF(0170028)
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: / /

X

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

Name of Newspaper: DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

Date Published: 6 / 7 / 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]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-11-11
Date

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

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report North Mississippi Utility Company

Brights (0170002) Eudora (0170006)
Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our water comes from three wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Brights, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer and one well from Lower Wilcox Aquifer for Eudora, two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Chickasaw Bluffs and two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Lake of the Hills

Source water assessment and its availability

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be made 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 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, urban storm water 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?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for your area, please come by our office at 1481 Byhalia Rd. Our office hours are 8 AM to Noon and 1 Pm to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2010 - December 2010. 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.

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. North Mississippi Utility Company 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 – Brights (017002)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High				
	MRDLG	MRDL,	Water	Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)									
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.53	1.12	1.93	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018821	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0003	NA		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide [as Free Cu] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA		2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water	

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2010	No	additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.35	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
							Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table – Eudora (0170006)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the NORTH MS UTILITY EUDORA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride samples were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 75%.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High				
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water						
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)									
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	1.25	1.4	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000246	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0072	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits;	

							Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cu] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.31	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table – Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>				<u>Date</u>		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as (Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.35	1.30	1.37	2010	No	Water additives added to control microbes

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>		<u>Typical Source</u>
						<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	10	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.006	2008	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical, Bacteriological and CCR Violation
 Monitoring period 9/01/2010-09/30/2010 Contaminant Coliform- Public Notice Completed

Water Quality Data Table – Lake of the Hills (0170029)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	MCL	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (asCl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.36	1.32	1.41	2010	No	Water additives used to control microbes

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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

*****This CCR will not be mailed to each individual customer. You may at anytime come by our office to receive a copy

For more information please contact:

Bill J Roberson

P O Box 362

Hernando, MS 38632

662-429-9509

662-429-6202

published in the town of Hernando, Mississippi, in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which has been made in said paper 7 consecutive times, as follows, to

Volume No. 116 on the 7 day of June
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____

Christie Smith
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7 day of June
By *Judith DeLozier*

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED
A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .025 = \$ _____
B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ _____ = \$ _____
C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same = \$ _____
TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 427.68

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2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

North Mississippi Utility Company

Bright (0170002) Eudora (0170006) Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Is it safe to drink?
Yes, you can drink this water with confidence. It is safe to drink because it meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water quality standards. Lead and other metals are tested for and found to be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each.

Did lead in this water exceed the MCL?
No, lead levels in this water did not exceed the MCL. Lead is a toxic substance that can cause health problems, especially in children. The MCL for lead in drinking water is 0.01 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Lead levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards?
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national drinking water quality standards. These standards are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. The EPA also sets standards for the aesthetic quality of drinking water, such as taste and odor.

How is the water quality monitored?
The water quality is monitored through a network of public water supply systems. These systems are required to monitor the water quality at specific locations and to report the results to the EPA. The water quality is also monitored through a network of private water supply systems.

What are the water quality standards for lead?
The EPA has set a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead in drinking water of 0.01 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect public health. Lead levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for other metals?
The EPA has set MCLs for several other metals, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and zinc. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All metals levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for disinfection byproducts?
The EPA has set MCLs for several disinfection byproducts, including trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and haloacetonitriles. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All disinfection byproduct levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for pesticides?
The EPA has set MCLs for several pesticides, including alachlor, atrazine, and glyphosate. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All pesticide levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for herbicides?
The EPA has set MCLs for several herbicides, including alachlor, atrazine, and glyphosate. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All herbicide levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for nutrients?
The EPA has set MCLs for several nutrients, including nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All nutrient levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for total dissolved solids?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for total dissolved solids (TDS) in drinking water of 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. TDS levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for total suspended solids?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for total suspended solids (TSS) in drinking water of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. TSS levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for turbidity?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for turbidity in drinking water of 5 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Turbidity levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for color?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for color in drinking water of 15 color units. This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Color levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for taste and odor?
The EPA has set secondary MCLs for taste and odor in drinking water. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Taste and odor levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for disinfection byproducts?
The EPA has set MCLs for several disinfection byproducts, including trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and haloacetonitriles. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All disinfection byproduct levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for pesticides?
The EPA has set MCLs for several pesticides, including alachlor, atrazine, and glyphosate. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All pesticide levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for herbicides?
The EPA has set MCLs for several herbicides, including alachlor, atrazine, and glyphosate. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All herbicide levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for nutrients?
The EPA has set MCLs for several nutrients, including nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. All nutrient levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

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The EPA has set a secondary MCL for total dissolved solids (TDS) in drinking water of 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. TDS levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for total suspended solids?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for total suspended solids (TSS) in drinking water of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. TSS levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for turbidity?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for turbidity in drinking water of 5 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Turbidity levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for color?
The EPA has set a secondary MCL for color in drinking water of 15 color units. This MCL is based on the best available science and is designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Color levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

What are the water quality standards for taste and odor?
The EPA has set secondary MCLs for taste and odor in drinking water. These MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water. Taste and odor levels in this water were consistently below the MCL.

Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

Parameter	Unit	Year	Sample	Value	Standard
Lead	mg/L	2010	1	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	2	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	3	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	4	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	5	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	6	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	7	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	8	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	9	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	10	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	11	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	12	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	13	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	14	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	15	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	16	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	17	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	18	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	19	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	20	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	21	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	22	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	23	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	24	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	25	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	26	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	27	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	28	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	29	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	30	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	31	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	32	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	33	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	34	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	35	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	36	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	37	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	38	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	39	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	40	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	41	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	42	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	43	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	44	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	45	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	46	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	47	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	48	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	49	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	50	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	51	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	52	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	53	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	54	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	55	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	56	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	57	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	58	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	59	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	60	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	61	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	62	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	63	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	64	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	65	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	66	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	67	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	68	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	69	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	70	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	71	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	72	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	73	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	74	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	75	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	76	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	77	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	78	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	79	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	80	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	81	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	82	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	83	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	84	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	85	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	86	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	87	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	88	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	89	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	90	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	91	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	92	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	93	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	94	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	95	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	96	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	97	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	98	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	99	0.001	0.01
Lead	mg/L	2010	100	0.001	0.01

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF DESOTO

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states on oath that she is the **CLERK** of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

Water Quality Data Table - Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

Below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2010. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year 2010. 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 change frequently.

MCLG	MCL	TT	Year	Range	Sample	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Lead	Hard	Date	Violation	Trusted Source
NA	60	6	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination							
NA	80	1.67	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection							

Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds
2010	10	0	No

MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeds	AL	Trusted Source
1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0	15	0.001	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Bacteriological and CCR Violation
Reporting period 09/01/2010-09/30/2010 Contaminant - Coliform - Public notice completed

Water Quality Data Table - Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2010. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year 2010. 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 change frequently.

MCLG	MCL	TT	Year	Range	Sample	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Lead	Hard	Date	Violation	Trusted Source
NA	60	6	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination							
NA	80	1.67	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection							

Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds
2010	10	0	No

MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeds	AL	Trusted Source
1.3	1.3	0	2007	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0	15	0.001	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

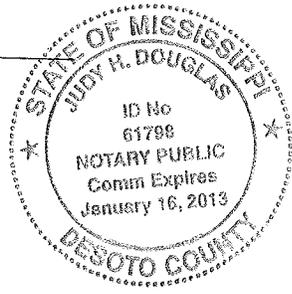
Volume No. 116 on the 7 day of June, 2011
 Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
 Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
 Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
 Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
 Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7 day of June, 2011

BY *Judy Douglas*

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED



6x11@6.48
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 B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .02 \$ _____
 C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 0
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51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.5229

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

North Mississippi Utility Company

Brights (0170002) Eudora (0170006)
Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our water comes from three wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Brights, two wells from Sparta Sand Aquifer and one well from Lower Wilcox Aquifer for Eudora, two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Chickasaw Bluffs and two wells from the Sparta Sand Aquifer for Lake of the Hills

Source water assessment and its availability

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be made 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 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, urban storm water 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?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for your area, please come by our office at 1481 Byhalia Rd. Our office hours are 8 AM to Noon and 1 Pm to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2010 - December 2010. 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.

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. North Mississippi Utility Company 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 – Brights (0170002)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018821	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0003	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.35	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table – Eudora (0170006)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, the NORTH MS UTILITY_EUDORA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride samples were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year

that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 75%.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.000246	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0072	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.31	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table – Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>TT, or</u>						

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
			<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.006	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

- Chemical, Bacteriological and CCR Violation
- Monitoring period 09/01/2010-09/30/2010 Contaminant- Coliform - Public notice completed

Water Quality Data Table – Lake of the Hills (0170029)

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>TT, or</u>						

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.67	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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 disinfection 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

*****This CCR will not be mailed to each individual customer. You may at anytime come by our office to receive a copy

For more information please contact:

Bill J Roberson

P O Box 362

Hernando, MS 38632

662-429-9509

662-429-6202

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 9/1/11 Time: 2:30 p

PWSID: 170002, 170006, 170028, 170029

System Name: North Ms Utility Co

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) _____

✓ Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH "OK"

✓ Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. "OK"

Spoke to Rhonda - "she will submit a corrected copy"

9/1/11

Spoke with Rhonda

(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

F/a 9/21 - Rhonda will fax now she was waiting on bill.