



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Lebanon Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

26001
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: 7/2/11

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed: 7/2/11

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Holmes Co. Herald
Date Published: 6/16/11

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Sue Lloyd, Office Mgr -
Name/Title (President/Mayor, Owner, etc.)

9/28/11
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, MS 39215-1700
801-576-8090 • 1-866-HLTHY4U • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	1.8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009*	3.63	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.91	.65 – 1.15	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Lebanon Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for _____ times, as follows, to wit:

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lebanon Water Association
 P.O. Box 60611
 Lexington, MS 38351

Here pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our overall goal is to provide you with 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Wilson Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its facilities with respect to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility information was used to protect our public water system will be available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Lebanon Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dr. Yvette Roberts at 662.634.2300 (office) or 662.278.2886 (cell). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the area schools at 2008 Hwy 77 N.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents that were analyzed during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. To assess whether drinking water is safe to drink, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made chemicals and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Minerals, metals, and chemicals that may come from various natural sources, such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other agricultural operations, and other inorganic constituents, such as salts and nitrates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or acid gas production, mining, or burning, geothermal and hydrothermal, which may occur in geologic formations, such as natural gas, oil, and coal, and geothermal power, and geothermal power, and can also occur from gas stations and fuel systems, and other contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA's protective regulations that limit the amount of certain naturally-occurring inorganic constituents in public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be potentially impacted by certain natural mineral deposits of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant when, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not require a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce 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 \$100,000,000.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Method	Date Collected	Units Detected	Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding Action Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	B	2010	ppm	No Range	ppm	0	2			Quantity of natural mineral deposits from rural limestone, granite, and other igneous rocks.
14. Copper	N	2010	ppm	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Overuse of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides or insecticides; natural mineral deposits.
17. Lead	N	2010	ppb	0	ppb	0	15	15	15	Corrosion of lead-based plumbing systems, solder or fluxes.
Disinfection By-Products										
22. Trihalomethanes (THMs)	N	2010	ppm	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
23. Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	2010	ppm	0	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* Must report result. No sample required for THM.

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure consistent compliance all monitoring requirements, MCLs are based on samples of any drinking water taken after the end of the compliance date.

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. Our water system is not responsible for lead in drinking water. We encourage you to use only lead-free pipes and fixtures in your home. 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 want 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 662.370.7882 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are not naturally occurring in our state. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from bacteria. These people should consult their doctor about drinking water that contains these contaminants. EPA/CDC guidelines are available to help you identify at-risk individuals and other vulnerable populations from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help conserve what is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 day of JUNE, 2011

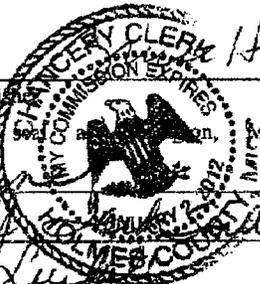
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 Published by Bruce Hill
 Witness my hand and seal of said County and State, Mississippi this
 the 16 day of June, 2011
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 by Charles Hill D.C.
15 1/2 inches words 1 times Amount \$ 106.75