2011 JUN 22 AM 8:44

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: ___/___/___

☒ 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.

*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)

Corrected

**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 or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (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 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 |

| 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 | 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 or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (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 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 |

| **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 | 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |
| Chorine as (C12) (ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.37 | 2010 | No | Water additives added to control microbes |

| 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 | 0.1 | 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, Bateriological 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |
| Chlorine (asC12) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.41 | 2010 | No | Water additives used to control microbes |

| 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 | 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

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE
Simply Making Life Better Since 1839

2011 JUN 22 AM 9:44

# 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:

June, 2011
, 2011
, 2011
, 2011
, 2011
, 2011

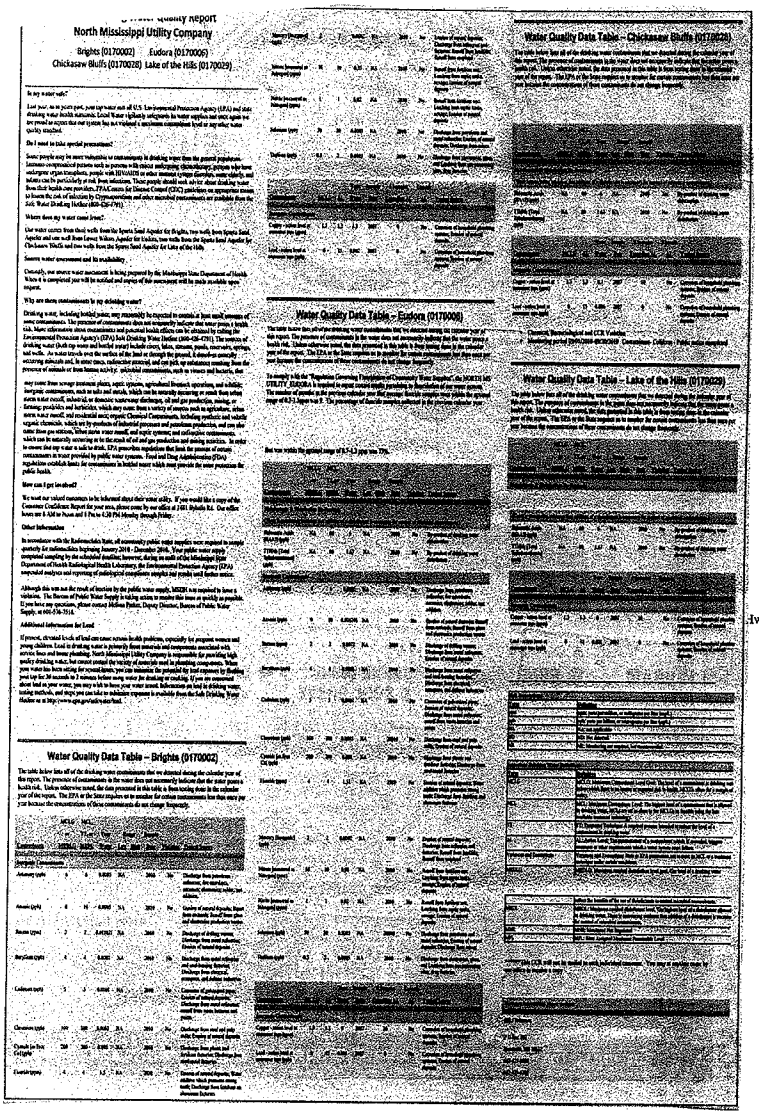

June, 2011

TED
27.68
.02 $
-0-

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JUDY H. DOUGLAS
ID No
61798
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm Expires
January 16, 2013
DESOTO COUNTY

Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.5229

has been made in said paper _____ consecutive time(s)



North Mississippi Utility Company

Brights (0170002) Eudora (0170006)

Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028) Lake of the Hills (0170029)

Water Quality Data Table – Brights (0170002)

Water Quality Data Table – Eudora (0170006)

Water Quality Data Table – Chickasaw Bluffs (0170028)

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

Volume No. 116 on the 7 day of Jan

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 _____

Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9 day of C

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

A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .02 $ 427.

B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .0

C. Making proof of publication and deposing to same $ —

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: $ 427.68

Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 6

# NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY

P.O. BOX 279 • HERNANDO, MS 38632

Return Service Requested

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID Permit No. 17 Hernando, MS

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. | BILL DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 7/1010-0 | 7472 | 09/26/11 |

| DAYS | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | 08/01/11 | 09/01/11 |

| PREVIOUS | PRESENT | CONSUMPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 192040 | 195000 | 2960 |

| SERVICE DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT DUE |
|---|---|
| WATER CHAR | 14.50 |
| HEALTH DEPT FEE | 2.80 |

| IF PAID ON TIME | DELINQUENT DATE | AFTER DELINQUENT DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 17.30 | 10/10/11 | 22.30 |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK OF BILL

SERVICE AT: 0675 BEN VORLICHS HEAD L135

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. |
|---|---|
| 7/1010-0 | 7472 |

| DELINQUENT DATE |
|---|
| 10/10/11 |

| NET AMOUNT DUE | GROSS AMOUNT DUE |
|---|---|
| 17.30 | 22.30 |

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

CORRECTED COPY OF CCR
AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

WAYNE STEADMAN

3047 SCOTT RD
HERNANDO MS 38632-7516

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2011 SEP 29 AM 8:41

# NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY

P.O. BOX 279 • HERNANDO, MS 38632

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID Permit No. 17 Hernando, MS

Return Service Requested

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. | BILL DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 8/2465-0 | 7451 | 09/26/11 |

| DAYS | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | 08/02/11 | 09/02/11 |

| PREVIOUS | PRESENT | CONSUMPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 550040 | 555060 | 5020 |

| SERVICE DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT DUE |
|---|---|
| BALANCE FORWARD | 12.61 |
| WATER CHAR | 20.86 |
| HEALTH DEPT FEE | 2.80 |

| IF PAID ON TIME | DELINQUENT DATE | AFTER DELINQUENT DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 36.27 | 10/10/11 | 41.27 |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK OF BILL

SERVICE AT: 500 BLUE LAKE DR L43

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. |
|---|---|
| 8/2465-0 | 7451 |
| DELINQUENT DATE | |
| 10/10/11 | |
| NET AMOUNT DUE | GROSS AMOUNT DUE |
| 36.27 | 41.27 |

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

CORRECTED COPY OF CCR
AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

TIFFANY DAILEY

500 BLUE LAKE SPRINGS DR
LAKE CORMORANT MS 38641-9428

# NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY

P.O. BOX 279 • HERNANDO, MS 38632

Return Service Requested

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID Permit No. 17 Hernando, MS

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. | BILL DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 12/3470-0 | 5654 | 09/26/11 |

| DAYS | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|---|---|---|
| 34 | 08/03/11 | 09/06/11 |

| PREVIOUS | PRESENT | CONSUMPTION |
|---|---|---|
| 430680 | 434860 | 4180 |

| SERVICE DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT DUE |
|---|---|
| WATER | 18.22 |
| HEALTH DEPT FEE | 2.80 |

| IF PAID ON TIME | DELINQUENT DATE | AFTER DELINQUENT DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 21.02 | 10/10/11 | 26.02 |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK OF BILL

SERVICE AT 765 HWY 301 S

| ACCOUNT NO. | CUSTOMER NO. |
|---|---|
| 12/3470-0 | 5654 |

| DELINQUENT DATE |
|---|
| 10/10/11 |

| NET AMOUNT DUE | GROSS AMOUNT DUE |
|---|---|
| 21.02 | 26.02 |

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

CORRECTED COPY OF CCR
AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

JOHN GRESHEM

765 HIGHWAY 301 S
LAKE CORMORANT MS 38641-9653

# 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report
# North Mississippi Utility Company

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

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**Is my water safe?**

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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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

| 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 | 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 or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | | 20010 | 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 | 20010 | 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 |

| 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 | 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

| 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 | 0.1 | 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |

| 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 | 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 | |
|---|---|
| **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

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Hernando, MS 38632

662-429-9509

662-429-6202