



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

North Panola Water District
Public Water Supply Name

#0540072
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

- Advertisement in local paper
On water bills will be on this month's water bills (July)
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: The Southern Reporter

Date Published: 6/23/11

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above.

Signature of Michael Semmer
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/27/11
Date

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

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
NORTH PANOLA WATER DISTRICT
PSWS ID #0540072**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. North Panola Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

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 source is drawn from the Wilcox Aquifer from 2 wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and has been found to be low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of this report are available by contacting Andrae Ellis at 662-515-2021.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andrea Ellis at (662)515-2021. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held on the third Monday of each month at the Panola County Courthouse at 6:00 p.m.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 9\1\2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. We were required to take two samples but only took\received credit for 0 samples due to clerical error. The required samples have since taken and showed our water to be in compliance.

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 PANOLA WATER DISTRICT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

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

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water					
Disinfectants & Disinfectant 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	1.37	1.1	1.37	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.95	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02277 1	0.022 459	0.0227 71	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.168	0.163	0.168	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.00095 1	0.000 721	0.0009 51	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	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.							
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							
For more information please contact:								

Contact Name: ANDREA ELLIS

Address:

2174 DUNLAP RD

COMO, MS 38619

Phone: 662-515-2021

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

State of Mississippi Panola County

Having personally appeared before me, the undersigned Authority, in and for the County and State aforesaid, David Howell, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that he is, as manager, a representative of

The Southern Reporter

a newspaper published in the City of SARDIS, in the First Judicial District of Panola County, State of Mississippi, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been run in said paper one (1) as follows:

Vol. 155, No. 39 On the 23rd day of June, 2011

and that said newspaper was established more than twelve (12) months prior to the date of the first publication of said notice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of June, 2011.

David Howell 

Notary Public 

See attached



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NORTH PANOLA WATER DISTRICT
PBWS ID #0540072

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Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	MCLG or MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source	
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products								
There is convincing evidence that reduction of disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.37	1.1	1.37	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	7.95	NA	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02277	0.022	0.0227	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Leaching from natural deposits
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Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
			Water	Date	AL	AL	
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MCLG	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.
MCL	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TT	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
AL	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Variances and Exemptions	MRTD (r): Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a