2011 JUN 21 AM 9:53

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Reedtown Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0250021, 0110028, 0250007 (Hubbard W.A.)
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: Hinds County Gazette / Port Gibson Reveille

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 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.

Wesley Mathes / Operator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/17/2011
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
Reedtown Water Association & Hubbard Water Association
PWS#: 110028, 250021 & 250007
June 2011

2011 JUN 13 AM 10:01

We're 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 constant goal is to provide you with a 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation, Cockfield Formation and Miocene System Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Reedtown Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Mathes at 601-885-6839. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings scheduled for the second Tuesday of the month at 8:00 AM at the Reedtown Water Association office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's 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:

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing 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 of 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 minute 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 $10,000,000.

PWS #: 0110028 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009*	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.21	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2009*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.52	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	Y	2010	123	20 – 123 RAA	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2010	108	83 – 108 RAA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.84	.27 – 1.9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Fecal Indicator- E.coli at the Source (positive sample)	N	June	1	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.3	.65 – 1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.118	.109 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	4.66	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.71	.28 – 1.32	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 250007 TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	Y	2010	346	242-346	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2010	294	242 - 294	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.96	.2 – 3.8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.*

Microbiological Contaminants:

(2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

On June 15, 2010, our water system # 250021, had an E-coli positive well sample on Well 01. The system was immediately placed on a boil water until the well could be cleared. The source of contamination was determined to be a leaking seal on the well foundation. The seal has been regrouted and the well disinfected. The system is currently on a source water assessment monitoring program with the Mississippi State Department of Health.

Our systems have exceeded the MRDL for TTHM and HAA5. We are currently operating a pilot study for the MSDH in hopes of lowering our very high Disinfection By-Products levels. It will also increase the clarity of the water once the study is complete. We hope to get the full size plant installed & operational within a year.

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 Association 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.

Significant Deficiency

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/24/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:

Inadequate pump capacity

Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to complete construction of a new six inch line to increase capacity at the Newman Booster Station. All Deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 1/10/2014.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Reedtown & Hubbard Water Associations 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.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI)
)
COUNTY OF HINDS)

PERSONALLY CAME before me, a notary public in and for the State of Mississippi at Large, the CLERK of the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE,* a newspaper published in the City of Raymond, Second Judicial District of Hinds County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE* is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in the Mississippi Code of 1972, and the publication of a notice of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of:

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 16 day of June, 2011
On the ____ day of ____, 2011
On the ____ day of ____, 2011
On the ____ day of ____, 2011

SWORN TO and SUBSCRIBED before me, this

16 **day of** June **, 2011**

Mary Ann Keith
Notary Public

Heather Ryston
Clerk

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 20925 MARY ANN KEITH Commission Expires Sept 18, 2012 HINDS COUNTY

To HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE Dr.

TO PUBLISHING _____

Case of _____

Word space _____ **Weeks** _____ **Proof Charge $3.00 – Total $** _____

RECEIVED OF _____

Check No. _____ **Date** _____

_____

PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

On the 16th day of June, 2011
On the _____ day of _____, 2011
On the _____ day of _____, 2011
On the _____ day of _____, 2011

_____, Publisher

And I, _____ do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal this 16 of June 2011

_____, Notary Public

Fees and proof of publication, $ 303.00

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
NOTARY PUBLIC
CLAIBORNE COUNTY

PWS #: 0110028 TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

PWS #: 0250021 TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

PWS ID# 250007 TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products

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On the 16th day of June, 2011
On the ______ day of ____________, 2011
On the ______ day of ____________, 2011
On the ______ day of ____________, 2011

[signature], Publisher

And I [signature] do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal this 16th of June 2011

[signature] Notary Public

Fees and proof of publication, $ 303.00

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI · CLAIBORNE COUNTY · NOTARY PUBLIC

2011 ... 9:54

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Reedtown Water Association & Hubbard Water Association
PWS#: 110028, 250021 & 250007
June 2011

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PWS #: 0110028 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.21	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.62	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	Y	2010	123	20 – 123 RAA	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	Y	2010	108	83 – 108 RAA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.84	.27 – 1.9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Fecal Indicator- E.coli at the Source (positive sample)	N	June	1	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008*	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.3	.65 – 1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
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16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.118	.109 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

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PWS ID# 250007 **TEST RESULTS**

Disinfection By-Products

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82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	Y	2010	294	242 - 294	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.96	.2 – 3.8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes