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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Tallahala Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

310001, 310016, 310019
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: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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.

Mack Lee, Jr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-23-11
Date

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

Tallahala Water Consumer Confidence Report

2011 pws:310001

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mack Lee at 601-764-2655**. 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 meetings. They are held on the **first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi**.

Tallahala Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2010**. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahala 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 Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

Non-Detects(ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - 1 part per trillion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - 1 part per quadrillion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pci/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.008354	ppm		2	
Chromium	N	0.000891	ppm		0.1	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.51	ppm		4	
Lead & Copper						
Lead	N	0	mg/l		0.02	
Copper	N	0.06	mg/l		1.3	
Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	1	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	N	0.2 ppm			10 ppm	
Nitrate	N	0.05 ppm			1 ppm	
Nitrate+Nitrate	N	0.25 ppm			10 ppm	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	0.5 ppb			70 ppb	
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	0.5 ppb			70 ppb	
Xylenes	N	0.5 ppb			10000 ppb	
Dichloromethane	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	0.5 ppb			600 ppb	
P-dichlorobenzene	N	0.5 ppb			75 ppb	
Vinyl Chloride	N	0.5 ppb			2 ppb	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	0.5 ppb			7 ppb	
Trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	0.5 ppb			100 ppb	
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
1,1,1, Trichloroethane	N	0.5 ppb			200 ppb	
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
Trichloroethylene	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
Tetrachloroethylene	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
Monochlorobenzene	N	0.5 ppb			100 ppb	
Benzene	N	0.5 ppb			5 ppb	
Toluene	N	0.5 ppb			1000 ppb	
Ethylbenzene	N	0.5 ppb			700 ppb	
Styrene	N	0.5 ppb			100 ppb	

Significant Deficiencies: During a sanitary survey conducted on 12-13-2011, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency. **Negative pressure that could result in contamination**

Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Health to complete the construction of installing water mains to remedy hydraulic problems. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 1/20/2012.

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TEST RESULTS

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Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.028123	ppm		2	
Chromium	N	0.002337	ppm		0.1	From steel & pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.1	ppm		4	
Lead & Copper						
Lead	N	0	mg/l		0.02	
Copper	N	0.78	mg/l		1.3	
Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	1	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	N	0.2 ppm			10 ppm	
Nitrate	N	0.05 ppm			1 ppm	
Nitrate+Nitrate	N	0.25 ppm			10 ppm	

Significant Deficiencies: During a sanitary survey conducted on 12-13-2011, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency.

Negative pressure that could result in contamination

Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Health to complete the construction of a new well, storage tank, and water lines to alleviate negative pressures on the system. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 4/12/2013.

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