

2012 JUN 12 AM 9: 01

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

North Cov. Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0160004 and 0160011
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: 5.30.12

- 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: News Commercial

Date Published: 6.10.12

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

Date Posted: 6.11.12 at the office of NCA, 411 S. Main St., Mt. Olive, MS.

- 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.

Rosemary Kitchens Sec.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 11, 2012
Date

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

Sm

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 North Covington Water Association
 PWS#: 0160004 & 0160011
 May 2012

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 2012 MAY 29 AM 8: 08

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 & Miocene Series 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. 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 North Covington Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Butler at 601.797.4347. 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 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Spring & Summer and at 6:00 PM in the Fall & Winter at the office located at 411 S. Main Street, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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:

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

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

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.

PWS #: 0160004		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2011	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.4	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	1.1 – 1.6	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0160011 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.016	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.55	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	1.1 – 1.47	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

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

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN 12 AM 9:01

Publication

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
North Cowdigan Water Association
PWS# 0160004 & 0160011
May 2012

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 continuously 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 & Mazonie Series 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. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Cowdigan Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or assessing your water utility, please contact Jason Butler at 501.787.4347. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Spring & Summer and at 6:00 PM in the Fall at a Water at the Office located at 411 S. Main Street, MS. Collins, MS 39116.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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 activities. Potential contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic substances, 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 discharges, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of petroleum refining, and residential use. 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 auto shops. Synthetic radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining 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 substances. It's important to remember that the presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

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

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 MCLDs 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.

for me, the undersigned authority,
Ite, Anayn Arrington Goff, Publisher
of a newspaper published in Collins,
worn, says the publication of a certain
hereto attached, was made in said
as follows, to-wit:

Dated June 6, 2012

Dated

Dated

Dated

[Signature] Publisher

for me, this the 6 day of

2012.

[Signature] Notary Public



00
00
00

PWS #: 0160004

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects of or Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

Table with 9 rows of inorganic contaminants: Arsenic, Barium, Lead, Nitrate (as Nitrogen)

Disinfection By-Products

Table with 1 row: Chloroform

PWS #: 0160011

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects of or Sample Exceeding MCL/MCLG, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

Table with 4 rows of inorganic contaminants: Barium, Copper, Lead, Nitrate (as Nitrogen)

Disinfection By-Products

Table with 1 row: Chloroform

*Hardness sample. No sample required for 2011. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have exceeded through our monitoring and testing that contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do conduct the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that allowed no coliform present - in an effort to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements. MSOH now notifies systems of any existing sanitary pipe 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.676.1265 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, synthetic, 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 Information at 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with hemodialysis, and people who have recently had a kidney transplant are particularly vulnerable. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSOH guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microorganisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

---A MESSAGE FROM MSOH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING---
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample routinely for radionuclides beginning January 1, 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during the course of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sponsored analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results are further below. Although this was not the MCL of radionuclides by the public water supply, MSOH was required to submit a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the radiological requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has been advised to ensure that your water system is returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 501.676.7515.

The North Cowdigan Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect

Deliver payment to:

NORTH COV. WATER ASSOC.
P. O. BOX 8
MOUNT OLIVE, MS 39119
601-797-4347

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39119
PERMIT # 6

Return this portion with payment

	Previous Balance:	0.00
Water	Used: 6000	34.00
	Prev: 862000 Pres: 868000	

Billed: 05/30/12

34.00 is due by 06/15/12

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 34.00

34.00 is due by 06/15/12

114 EAST OAKVALE ROAD JASON BUTLER
SVC:04/15/12-05/15/12 (30 days) Acct# 09470

Acct# 09470
114 EAST OAKVALE ROAD

Return Service Requested
JASON BUTLER
114 EAST OAKVALE ROAD
MOUNT OLIVE MS 39119

Consumer Confidence Report is available at office
NCWA is an Equal Opportunity Service Provider

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2012 JUN 12 AM 9:02