

2012 JUN -8 AM 10: 21

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Walls Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0170019 + 0170043
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: 5/24/12

- 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: Desoto Times - Tribune
Date Published: 5/24/12

- 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.

Heather O'Brien Bookkeeper
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/31/12
Date

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

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2012 MAY 15 PM 5: 03

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Walls Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0170019 & 0170048
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 continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Walls Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wade Carter, Manager at 662.781.3722. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have a concern, you can meet with the board, by request at our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Walls Water Office located at 6200 Goodman Road W.

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, 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.

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.

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

PWS ID # 0170019		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.036	.01 - .036	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.2	1 - 1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.001	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	1.26	.52 - 1.26	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	.9	.73 - 1.15	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0170043		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.032	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2011	.30	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2007*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	7.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.1	.83 - 1.40	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l

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 system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Walls Water Association # 0170019 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 results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 -1.3 ppm was 50%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Walls Water Association – Lake Forest # 0170043 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 results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 -1.3 ppm was 43%.

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 microbial 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 supplies 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 Walls 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.

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

SIMPLY MAKING LIFE BETTER SINCE 1839

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN -8 AM 10: 21

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:

Volume No. 117 on the 24 day of May, 2012
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2011
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012
Volume No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, 2012

BY: Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of May, 2012

BY: Judy Douglas



NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: JANUARY 16, 2013
BONDED THRU DIXIE NOTARY SERVICE, INCORPORATED

3 x 12 @ 6.48

A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12 \$ 233.28

B. _____ subsequent insertions of _____ words @ .10 \$ _____

C. Making proof of publication and depositing to same \$ 3.00

TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 236.28

2445 Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.5229

Drinking Water Quality Report
Water Association, Inc.
0170019 & 0170043
May 2012

Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We inform customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells.

public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

your water utility, please contact Wade Carter, Manager at 662.781.3722. water utility. If you have a concern, you can meet with the board, by request fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Water Office located at

water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves various materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and urban runoff, and other sources. Some of these contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can occur from mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, water utilities are required to monitor for a variety of contaminants. All drinking water, tap water, bottled water, and water from public water systems. It's important to know the quality of the water you are drinking. It's important to know the quality of the water you are drinking. It's important to know the quality of the water you are drinking.

might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of consumers. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is the maximum level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfectants are necessary to control microbial contaminants. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

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Parts per million (ppm) corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a dollar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Parts per billion (ppb) corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in a billion dollars. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Radioactivity in water. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms.

Number of Detects or Exceeding LA/CL/MDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0/3	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
1/2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Number of Detects or Exceeding LA/CL/MDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0/3	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF DESOTO

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN - 8 AM 10:21

Diane Smith personally appeared before me the undersigned in and for said County and State and states she is the CLERK of the DeSoto Times-Tribune, a newspaper published in the town of Hernando, State of Mississippi, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which attached, has been made in said paper / consecutive times, as follows, to-wit:

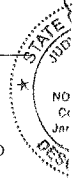
Volume No. 117 on the 24 day of May , 20 12
 Volume No. on the day of , 20 11
 Volume No. on the day of , 20 12
 Volume No. on the day of , 20 12
 Volume No. on the day of , 20 12
 Volume No. on the day of , 20 12

BY: Diane Smith

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of May , 20 12

BY: Judy Douglas

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
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TOTAL PUBLISHER'S FEE: \$ 236.28

2445 Hwy. 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632 • 662.429.6397 • Fax: 662.429.2

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Water Association, Inc.
 PWSID # 0170043
 May 2012

You are presented 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 are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells flowing from the Great Western Aquifer.

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 information was used has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results for the Water Association have received moderate findings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Wade Carter, Manager at 662.791.3122. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If there is a concern, you can meet with the team by request for a regularly scheduled meeting. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the Water Utility Offices located at 600 Government Blvd.

The routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring indicates naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials can exist in substances or contaminants from the potability level of public water utility, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leaching of pesticides and herbicides, which may come from gas stations and agricultural operations. Pesticides and herbicides used on or near agricultural, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leaching of pesticides and herbicides, which may come from gas stations and agricultural operations. Pesticides and herbicides used on or near agricultural, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leaching of pesticides and herbicides, which may come from gas stations and agricultural operations. Pesticides and herbicides used on or near agricultural, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leaching of pesticides and herbicides, which may come from gas stations and agricultural operations.

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 Allowable Groundwater Concentration: - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): - The "Maximum Allowable" (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.

System Treatment Disinfection Level (TMDL): - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is continuing concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for controlling microbial contaminants.

System Treatment Disinfection Level Goal (TMDL-G): - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. TMDL-Gs 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 (µg/L): - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000.

Radon (ppm): - Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in groundwater.

PWS ID # 0170019

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection # of Samples MCL/MCLG/MSL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MSL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2011	206	91-206	ppm	2	4	7	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13 Chromium	N	2008	1.2	1 - 1.2	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14 Copper	N	2008	201	101	ppm	1.3	AL#13	AL#13	Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
15 Fluoride**	N	2010	1.26	1.26 - 1.26	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and agricultural facilities.
17 Lead	N	2008	0	0	ppm	0	AL#17	AL#17	Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2011	8	7.9 - 11.8	ppm	0	MCLX + 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 0170043

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection # of Samples MCL/MCLG/MSL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MSL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2011	203	No Range	ppm	2	4	7	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14 Copper	N	2011	8	0	ppm	1.3	AL#14	AL#14	Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
15 Fluoride**	N	2011	3.0	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and agricultural facilities.
17 Lead	N	2011	0	0	ppm	0	AL#17	AL#17	Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
21 Total Disinfection	N	2011	1.1	1.1	ppm	0	MCL	0	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.1	86 - 140	ppm	0	MCLX + 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific microorganisms on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health safe standards. This does not complete the monitoring requirements for background systems of any existing samples prior to the start of the monitoring 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 compounds associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, not guaranteeing the safety of materials used in plumbing components. When it comes to lead in drinking water, you can take certain steps to reduce exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you use bottled water for drinking, you should also flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. For more information on lead in drinking water, visit our website at www.mdeq.ms.gov or call the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory for lead testing. Please contact 662.438.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," the Water Association # 0170019 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 results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.2 ppm was 20%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," the Water Association # Lake Forest # 0170043 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 results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.2 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.2 ppm was 43%.

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, necessarily contains some level of naturally occurring or man-made substances. 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 susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunosuppressed 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 microbes. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's CDFR guidance on appropriate disinfection practices for people who are immunocompromised and other microbial contaminants are available from the state health department. Visit www.mdeq.ms.gov for information on how to protect yourself from the risk of infection by