

2012 JUN 28 AM 10: 47

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:

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Eastside Water Assn.
PWS ID# 0250004
June 2012

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

On the 14 day of June, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012

SWORN TO and SUBSCRIBED before me, this

14 day of June, 2012

Notary Public

Heather R Lupton
Clerk

To HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE Dr.

TO PUBLISHING _____

Case of _____

Word space _____ Weeks _____ Proof Charge \$3.00 - Total \$ _____

RECEIVED OF _____

Check No. _____ Date _____

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CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
 CERTIFICATION REPORT
 EASTSIDE WATER ASSOCIATION
 PWS ID # 0250004
 MAY, 2012

In accordance to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the 2011 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed to the customers of the above Water System as follows:

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
- 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 and proof of publication*)
 Name of Newspaper: Hinds County Gazette
 Date Published: June 14, 2012
- 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.

Milton Thompson
 Name/Title Milton Thompson

6-27-2012
 Date

Signature

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Cusan Bayette
 Signature

6-2-12
 Date

**Mail completed form along with a copy of your CCR BEFORE July 1, 2012 to:
 MSDH ~ Division of Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215**

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Eastside Water Association
PWS ID #0250004
June, 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of two wells that draw from the Forest Hill Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Eastside Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bill Taylor at 601-878-5639. 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 fourth Monday of each month at the Eastside Water Association office at 7:00 p.m.

Eastside Water Association routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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 - 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 - 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.

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	2008*	0.02	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2008*	0.6	NO Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008*	0.1	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

16. Fluoride	N	2008*	0.185	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	01/11 to 12/11	0.90	0.60 to 1.10	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM Total tri-halomethanes	N	2008*	17.81	None	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Most recent sample results available

******* 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 the 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.

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. Eastside 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

successfully been selling hot tea at his booth. No customers were buying this, so, out of desperation, he poured tea into glasses over chunks of ice. This was a hit, and iced tea was born.

Citrus Tea Punch

INGREDIENTS:
 1 C. boiling water
 1 family sized tea bag
 1 1/2 T. honey