

2012 JUN -4 PM 2: 30

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

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

INGOMAR Water Assn. Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name

73003  
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: NEW ALBANY Gazette  
Date Published: 5/24/12

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*  
Date Posted: 5/30/12 INGOMAR Water Bldg - 1409 CR 101 New Albany, MS  
Union Co. Library New Albany, 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.

*John F. Weeden*  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-30-12  
Date

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



<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
8. Arsenic	N	2010*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010*	.15	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.3	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
21. Selenium	N	2010*	1.7	1.4 – 1.7	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	2.98	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.9	.25 – 1.55	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 contaminate 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.

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.

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 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.

A copy of this Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy will be placed in the Union County Library and at the water building at 1409 CR101. The Ingomar Water Association Board of Director's goal is to provide clean & safe drinking water for the Ingomar Community. We ask our customers to help us protect our water sources and repair any suspected leaks.

Proof of Publication

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN -4 PM 2: 30

State of Mississippi,  
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County.

Mississippi, the publisher of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in

the matter of Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 18 day of May, 2012

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

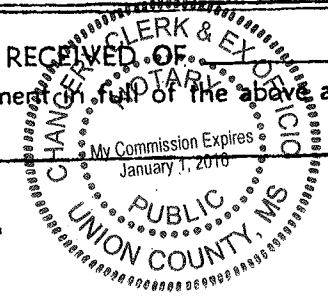
SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

24 day of May, 2012  
Annelle M. Hays

Notary Public

Charles Chen  
By Charles Chen title \_\_\_\_\_

payment in full of the above account.



THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

By T. Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., May 24, 2012

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing \_\_\_\_\_

case of \_\_\_\_\_

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amt. Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_

079 LEGAL NOTICES

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Inorganic Water Association  
EPA/MSD 720003  
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 sources are from wells drawing from the Elbow Mountain Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the Inorganic Water Association has received a negative responsibility rating by contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John P. Weeber at 662.336.8866. He may be reached during business hours at the Elbow Mountain Aquifer. If you are a wellhead customer you may wish to contact the Elbow Mountain Aquifer. They are held on every fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at Inorganic School Annual meetings. They are held on every fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at Inorganic School Annual meetings.

We routinely monitor for conditions in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring is required in 2011, this table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 ground. Some of these substances are toxic to humans and animals, and some can cause cancer or other chronic diseases. These substances can come from sewage treatment plants, industrial processes, agricultural fertilizers and pesticides, livestock manure, urban stormwater runoff, and other sources. Radioactive substances can be found in the ground, but they are not found in the water. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to you and your family. Some substances, such as lead and copper, can be harmful to you and your family. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to you and your family. Some substances, such as lead and copper, can be harmful to you and your family. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to you and your family. Some substances, such as lead and copper, can be harmful to you and your family.

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

**Alert 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 MCLGL as is 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 additions of a disinfectant are necessary to 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 \$10,000,000.

**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 \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Drinking Exceeding MCL/AL	EPA Health Effect	MCLG	MCL	Legal Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
5. Arsenic	N	2/10/11	5	No Range	ppb	ND	10	Leachate from natural deposits, hard iron enrichment, steel mill effluent, and other naturally occurring sources.
10. Barium	N	2/10/11	16	No Range	ppm	ND	2	Discharge of mining effluent, discharge from natural outcrops, or from natural deposits.
16. Copper	N	2/10/11	3	0	ppm	ND	1.3	AL1+3 Contaminant from natural deposits, leachate from iron mines, and from wastewater treatment plants.
17. Lead	N	2/10/11	0	0	ppb	0	AL1+3	Contaminant from natural deposits, leachate from iron mines, and from wastewater treatment plants.
21. Selenium	N	2/10/11	1.7	1.4 - 1.7	ppb	0	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, leachate from natural deposits, discharge from mines.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
52. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2/10/11	2.98	No Range	ppm	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2/10/11	4	2.3 - 4.50	ppm	0	MRDL - 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Microbial sample. No sample required for 2011.*  
As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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 contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The 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 cooking or eating. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water sampled before using water for cooking or eating. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water sampled before using water for cooking or eating. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water sampled before using water for cooking or eating.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbial, 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 contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-485-6789.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on a number of these contaminants. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on a number of these contaminants. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on a number of these contaminants.

**MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**  
In accordance with the Radioactive 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 the month of January 2007, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on behalf of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) was required to issue a violation. Although this violation was not a violation of the drinking water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to inform you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the sampling requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your system is in compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 662.336.8866.

A copy of this Customer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy will be placed in the Union County Library and at the water building at 1409 CR101. The Inorganic Water Association Board of Director's goal is to provide clear & safe drinking water for the Inorganic Community. We ask our customers to help us control our water sources and repair any suspected leaks.

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY

2012 JAN 1

DEC 30