

2012 JUN -7 AM 9:08

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

NORTH HAVEN WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
 Public Water Supply Name

0730008
 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: 5/25/12

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: 5/25/12

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.

Ken Owen
 Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

6-3-12
 Date

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2012 MAY 29 AM 8:08

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
North Haven Water Association, Inc.
PWS#:0730008
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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand 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 determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Haven Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Owen, President at 662.534.7309. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, June 19, 2012 at 6:00 PM at the Union County Supervisors Maintenance Shed on HWY 15 North, New Albany, MS

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 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								

10. Barium	N	2010*	.04	.037 - .04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.5	.3 - .5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	1.06	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*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2011	1.5	.8 – 2	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 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 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. 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 Haven Water Association, Inc. 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.

Proof of Publication

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN -7 AM 9: 08

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

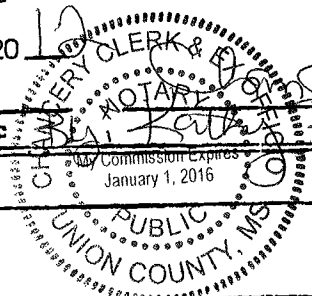
the matter of Cause No. _____

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

On the 25 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

1 day of June, 2012
Ormette Dickson Notary Public
Raymond Clark Title 1, D.K.



RECEIVED OF _____
payment in full of the above account.

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE
By T. Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., June 1, 2012

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing _____
case of _____

Cause No. _____

Amt. Due \$ _____

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 North Haven Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#0702008
 May 2012

We're pleased to present to you the 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 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 the water drawn from the Colton Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall vulnerability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the vulnerability assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The report for the North Haven Water Association has been reviewed by lower health officials (pending) in consultation.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Olson, President at 862.834.7566. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please send the reading material by Tuesday, June 19, 2012 at 6:00 PM at the Union County Supervisors' Administration Building at 1007 1/2 North, West Albany, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. The table below lists all of the chemical water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. It covers many monitoring events that occurred in 2011. The table includes the name of the contaminant, its maximum allowable level (MCL) or maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG), its source, its health effects, and our monitoring methods. It also lists the monitoring methods used to detect the contaminant, such as the use of automatic samplers, manual sampling, or monitoring of flow from treatment plants, water systems, agricultural operations, and other sources. Organic contaminants, such as herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, water treatment plants, and residential lawns, can be particularly concerning. They are not naturally occurring and can be harmful to humans and the environment. Some are also known to be carcinogenic. We monitor for these contaminants to ensure that the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, if drinking water, is safe to drink. EPA's maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the 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 of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to 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 milligram in one liter or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in one liter or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Victims	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or % of Samples Exceeding MCLG	Law Maximum (MCL)	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Library Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2011	06	007 - 04	ppm	1	1			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of other water; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
13. Chromium	N	2011	3	3 - 5	ppm	100	100			Discharge of mining effluents; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
14. Copper	N	2011	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL+1.8		Discharge of mining effluents; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
16. Fluoride	N	2011	1.08	No Range	ppm	4	4			Discharge of mining effluents; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
17. Lead	N	2011	2	0	ppb	0	0	AL+15		Discharge of mining effluents; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
21. Selenium	N	2011	5	No Range	ppb	10	10			Discharge of mining effluents; discharge of other water and pulp mill effluent; mining activities
Disinfection By-Products										
Chloroform	N	2011	1.8	0 - 2	ppm	0	0	0.05	0.05	Water treatment used in source

*Not tested since no sample returned 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 a lot through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

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 complete the monitoring requirements for technological sampling that showed no concern present. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MDDI has monitoring systems of any existing samples and 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 routing 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 use concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to use bottled water. Information on lead in drinking water, public waterworks, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Health Department at <http://www.state.nh.us/health/>. The State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.state.nh.us/health/>.

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 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, kidney disease, and infants can be particularly at risk from microbes. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/MSDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water from their health care providers.

MESSAGE FROM MDDI CONCERNING BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
 In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for redoximides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply complied with the sampling requirements. However, during an audit of the Massachusetts State Department of Health Biological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of redoximides compliance samples and results for further review. Although this was not the result of action by the public water supply, MDDI was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the required compliance samples and results for further review. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure the public system has not completed the required compliance samples and results for further review. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure the public system has not completed the required compliance samples and results for further review. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure the public system has not completed the required compliance samples and results for further review.

The North Haven Water Association, Inc. 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.