

2012 JUN -4 PM 2: 30

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMIMPROVE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC
Public Water Supply Name740002

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 / 17 / 2012

- 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: The TylerTown TimesDate Published: 5 / 17 / 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. 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.

JOE D. THOMAS
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-1-2012
Date

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

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Corrective Action
 Improve Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 740002
 May 2012

2012 MAY -8 PM 4: 12

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 Miocene 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Improve Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tony Thomas at 601-303-2156. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Improve Water Association Office.

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.

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*	.089	.019 - .089	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.7	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	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.87	.25 - .87	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1	.87 - 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

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. During April 2010 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During this time we were required to pull 5 samples and only pulled 3. Normally we pull 3 samples per month. After we had one to be contaminated by rain, the following month we should have pulled 2 extra samples. We forgot to pull the two extra samples that were required.

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>.

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.

The Improve 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 -4 PM 2: 30

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Corrective Copy
Improve Water Association, Inc.
PWS# 740002
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 Mokane 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Improve Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tony Thomas at 601-303-2156. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Improve Water Association Office.

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 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 seeping systems, agricultural livestock operations, or domestic wastewater discharges, or air gas production, mining, or oil and gas production; 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 other uses; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that poses a risk to health; and disinfection by-products, which are formed when disinfectants like chlorine are used to kill bacteria and other pathogens in water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, we take steps to ensure that the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, including drinking water, is safe. 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:

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation VNI	Date Collected	Level Detected	Number of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GACT	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	068	010 - 089	ppm	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, leaching from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	200911	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal manufacturing.
17. Lead	N	200911	2	0	ppm	0	AL+1.6	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	87	28 - 87	ppm	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2011	1	87 - 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL + 1	Water additive used in control operations.
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* Most recent results. No sample required for 2011.

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. During April 2010 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During this time we were required to put 5 samples and only pulled 3. Hopefully we put 3 samples per month. After we had one to be contaminated by rain, the following month we should have pulled 5 more samples. You found to pull the two extra samples that were required.

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 solder, and from brass in some plumbing components. While we cannot control the amount of lead in your water, we 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/leadandtapwater>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, substances can be naturally occurring or man-made. 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 1-800-426-4731.

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) can be especially vulnerable to microbial contaminants. 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 1-800-426-4731.

***** MESSAGE FROM MSOHW 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 suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of action by the public water supply, MSOHW 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 601-576-7516.

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF WALTHALL

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tylertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tylertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi for more than twelve months prior to the date of the first publication of the notice herein below specified and that in said paper a certain notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, has been made and published in said newspaper for _____ weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 17th day of May 2012
On the _____ day of _____ 20____
On the _____ day of _____ 20____
On the _____ day of _____ 20____
On the _____ day of _____ 20____

On the _____ day of _____ 20____
Carolyn Dillon
Editor-Publisher, The Tylertown Times

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this the

17th day of May 2012
Carolyn Dillon
Notary Public
WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

The Tylertown Times

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