

2012 JUN 22 AM 9:35

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Tallahassee Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name

310001 310016 310019
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6-20-12

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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.

Mack Lee, Mgr.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-20-12
Date

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

ML

Tallahala Water Consumer Confidence Report

2012 pws:310001

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mack Lee at 601-764-2655**. 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 **first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi**.

Tallahala Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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**. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahala 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.Epa.Gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0132	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0.0011	ppm		0.1	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.1	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Arsenic	N	0.005	ppm		10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Cyanide	N	0.015	ppm		0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; from plastic & fertilizer factories
Lead	N	0.004	mg/l		0.02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	1.788	mg/l		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	1.6	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

***** 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.

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mack Lee at 601-764-2655**. 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 **first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi**.

Tallahala Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahala 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.Epa.Gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.028123	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0.002337	ppm		0.1	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.1	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead	N	0.001	mg/l		0.02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.2	mg/l		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	2.1	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Significant Deficiencies: During a sanitary survey conducted on 12-13-2010, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency. **Negative pressure that could result in contamination** Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Health to complete the construction of a new well, storage tank, and water lines to alleviate negative pressures on the system. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 4/12/2013.

*****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.

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mack Lee** at **601-764-2655**. 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 **first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi.**

Tallahala Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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**. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahala 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.Epa.Gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.008354	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0.000891	ppm		0.1	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.51	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead	N	0.003	mg/l		0.02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.2	mg/l		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	1	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

*****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.

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mack Lee at 601-764-2655. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi.

Tallahaha Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahaha 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.Epa.Gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.0132	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	11	ppb		10	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes 2011	N	0.696	ppb		10	Discharge from Petroleum factories; Discharge from Chemical factories
Lead 2009	N	4	ppb		15 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2009	N	1.788	ppm		1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	1	1mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
THM 2009	N	8.53	ppb			By product of drinking water Chlorination

***** 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.

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mack Lee at 601-764-2655. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi.

Tallahaha Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be seasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mol on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahaha 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.Epa.Gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	40.8	ppb		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	24	ppb		10	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.1	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead 2009	N	1	ppb		15 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2009	N	0.2	ppm		1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	2.1	mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
THM 2006	N	7.16	ppb		80	By product of drinking water Chlorination

Significant Deficiencies: During a sanitary survey conducted on 12-13-2010, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency. **Negative pressure that could result in contamination** Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Health to complete the construction of a new well, storage tank, and water lines to alleviate negative pressures on the system. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 4/12/2013.

*****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 601-576-7318.

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 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 the Sparta Aquifer and Upper Wilcox.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mack Lee at 601-764-2655. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in our offices at 198 Hwy 528, Bay Springs, Mississippi.

Tallahaha Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We do not add fluoride to our water. We are pleased to announce we did not exceed the mcl on any contaminants found in our water, therefore there are no violations to be reported.

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. Tallahaha 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. Per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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)** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	0.008354	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling waste; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0.891	ppb		10	From steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1.51	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead 2009	N	3	ppb		15 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2009	N	0.2	ppm		1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine	N	1	mg/l	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

***** 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.