

2012 JUN -5 AM 9:51

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Reedtown Water Assn + Hubbard Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

110028, 250021 + 250007
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: 5/17/12

- 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: Winds County Gazette + Port Gibson Reveille

Date Published: 5/17/12

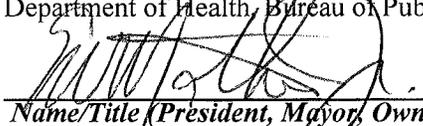
- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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.


Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-4-12
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
 Reedtown Water Association & Hubbard Water Association
 PWS#: 110028, 250021 & 250007
 May 2012

2012 MAY 15 PM 5:01

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 Catahoula Formation, Cockfield Formation and Miocene System Aquifers.

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 Reedtown Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Mathes at 601-885-6839. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings scheduled for the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Reedtown 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:

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.

PWS #: 0110028		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	2011	.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011	.05	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.123	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2011	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	Y	2011	111.5	66 - 144	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2011	105.25	90 - 134	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	.60 - 2.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.090	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	1.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.1	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
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	4.66	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.5	.93 - 3.22	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 250007		TEST RESULTS						
Inorganic Contaminants								
14. Copper	N	2011	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	Y	2011	220	184 - 294	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2011	325	281 -360	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.2	.3 - 3.8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.*

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our systems have exceeded the MRDL for TTHM and HAA5. We are currently operating a pilot study for the MSDH in hopes of lowering our very high Disinfection By-Products levels. It will also increase the clarity of the water once the study is complete. We are currently applying for USDA loans to help improve the infrastructure of Reedtown and supply new clean water to Hubbard Water Association. This is a work in progress but will take at least a year or more to complete.

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. 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.

Significant Deficiency

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/24/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:

Inadequate pump capacity

Corrective actions: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to correct this deficiency by 1/10/2014.

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. Immune-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 Reedtown & Hubbard Water Associations 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.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Reedtown Water Association & Hubbard Water Association

PWS#: 110028, 250021 & 250007

May 2012

2012 JUN -5 AM 9:51

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 Catahoula Formation, Cockfield Formation and Miocene System Aquifers.

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Inorganic Contaminants								
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13 Chromium	N	2011	.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2011	.05	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood

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PWS #: 0110028

TEST RESULTS

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

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16 Fluoride	N	2011	.123	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17 Lead	N	2011	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81 HAA5	Y	2011	111.5	66 - 144	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82 TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2011	105.25	90 - 134	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.3	.60 - 2.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0250021

TEST RESULTS

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

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17 Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82 TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007	4.66	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	1.5	.95 - 3.22	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 250007

TEST RESULTS

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

14 Copper	N	2011	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17 Lead	N	2011	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

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Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Some people who drink water containing bromide in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our systems have exceeded the MRDL for TTHM and HAA5. We are currently operating a pilot study for the MSDH in hopes of lowering our very high Disinfection By-Products levels. It will also increase the clarity of the water once the study is complete.

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PUBLISHER'S OATH

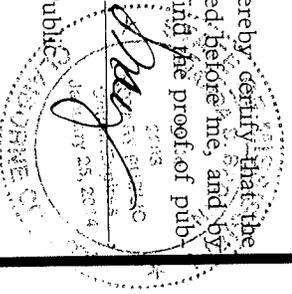
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Revelle, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

On the 17th day of May, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012


Publisher

And I,  do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.
Witness my hand and seal, this 31st day of May, 2012.
, Notary Public.
Fees and proof of publication, \$319.00



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI)
)
COUNTY OF HINDS)

PERSONALLY CAME before me, a notary public in and for the State of Mississippi at Large, the CLERK of the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE*, a newspaper published in the City of Raymond, Second Judicial District of Hinds County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the *HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE* is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in the Mississippi Code of 1972, and the publication of a notice of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of:

Redtown Water Assn.

Hubbard Water Assn.

PWS# 110028, 250021, 25007

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

On the 17 day of May, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012
On the _____ day of _____, 2012

SWORN TO and SUBSCRIBED before me, this

17 day of May, 2012

Mary Ann Keith
Notary Public

Heather R. Lipton
Clerk



6 HINDS COUNTY GAZETTE Dr.

TO PUBLISH _____

Case of _____

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

RECEIVED OF _____

Check No. _____ Date _____