

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

NORTHEAST ITAWAMBA WATER ASSOC.
Public Water Supply Name

290016 & 290017
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: 6 / 27 / 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: ITAWAMBA COUNTY Times

Date Published: 6 / 27 / 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.

A. Harris
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) *Water Manager*

6/27/12
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
 North East Itawamba Water Association
 PWS#: 0290016 & 0290017
 June 2012

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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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 East Itawamba Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Henderson at 662.660.4520. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday bi-monthly at 7:00 PM at the Salem Community Center.

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.

PWS ID # 290016		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.23	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	.70	.51 - .97	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0290017		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.124	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.34	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	2.84	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.60	.29 – 1.04	ppm	0	MRDL = 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 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. 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.

Significant Deficiencies:

For both Systems: 290016 & 290017

During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/22/11, the MSDH cited the following significant deficiency: Failure to meet water supply demands (overloaded)
Corrective actions: These systems are currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 5/31/2013.

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 system 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 microbial 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 North East Itawamba 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.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 North East Knoxville Water Association
 PHONE: 615.909.1177
 JUNE 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 consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water comes from wells flowing from the Great Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall vulnerability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the vulnerability assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North East Knoxville Water Association have received their most recent findings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or increasing your water utility, please contact Tom Henderson at 662-860-4120. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Salem Community Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table better lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the course 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 or underground, it picks up naturally occurring materials. In some cases, rainwater, runoff, and sea salt, or 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, animal waste, wildlife, domestic animals, such as dogs and cats, which can be naturally occurring or result from other water supply, industrial, or domestic petroleum discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban lawn water, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be produced by industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair stations, radon, a naturally occurring element that is found in soil and its production and mining, and can be found in water used to drink. EPA estimates radon levels but not the amount of radon in water used by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally exposed to certain levels of radon. Radon is produced by the natural decay of certain elements. The production of radon in the production of ground water 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 MCLGL as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Ideal MCLG" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- 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.

Pounds per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in five years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID # 29016 - This PWS ID number corresponds to the public utility in 2011.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS				Likely Source of Contamination
				Range of Results Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008	006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009-11	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from soil.
15. Fluoride	N	2011	22	No Range	ppm	1.0	1.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching, erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	22	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	75	75 - 97	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID # 0290017

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS				Likely Source of Contamination
				Range of Results Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008	003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009-11	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from soil.
15. Fluoride	N	2008	124	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes mineral health, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	34	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
Trihalomethanes (Total)	N	2008	2.68	No Range	ppm	0	50	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	50	29 - 153	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most recent violation. No violation reported for 2011.
 As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have followed through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 contaminants 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.

Significant Deficiencies:
 For both Systems 29016 & 0290017
 Public Water Supply conditions (29016), the MSDH cited the following significant deficiency: Failure to meet water supply demands (overhead) District 2 Public Water Supply conditions (0290017), the MSDH cited the following significant deficiency: Failure to meet water supply demands (overhead) District 2 Public Water Supply. These systems are currently under a Biateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 5/31/2013.

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 system 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 Board or at www.epa.gov/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 pesticides, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of these 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. Certain groups 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****
 In accordance with the Radon Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon starting January 2012. Through 2012, four wells were sampled quarterly. However, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and reporting of radon. MSDH has been notified of this suspension and will not be required to report radon levels. Although this was not the result of violation by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is by order of the state as of the date your water system has not completed the monitoring requirement. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken steps to ensure that your water system is required to comply by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Pickett, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7416.

The North East Knoxville 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, the way it life and our children's future.

RECEIVED-WATER SABELY 01/02

2012 JUL -2 AM 8:44

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public
in and for said state and county, Charlotte Wolfe
general manager of the

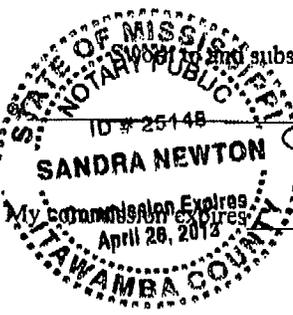
ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

a newspaper published
in the Town of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said
newspaper as follows:

- Volume 111, No. 26, Date June 27, 2012
- Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____ 20

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been
examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made,
and that the Itawamba County Times has been established, published and
had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more that one
year next proceeding the first date written above.

Charlotte Wolfe
General Manager



Witness my hand and subscribed before me this the 27 day
June, 2012
Sandra Newton
_____ 20