

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION REPORT
SUGAR CREEK WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID # 0040009
July 2009

In accordance to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed to the customers of the above Water System as follows:

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
- Advertisement in local paper
 - On water bills
 - Other _____
- Date customers were informed: July 1, 2009
- 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 and 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 2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above.

Kay Chandler Pres.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type)

Kay Chandler
Signature

6/26/09
Date

Mail completed form to: MDH - Division of Water Supply - P O Box 1700 - Jackson, MS 39215

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 29 AM 8:57

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sugar Creek Water Association
PWS ID # 0040009
July 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 purchased from the City of Kosciusko.

A source water assessment has been completed for the City of Kosciusko to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Galen Shumaker at 662-674-5353. 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 Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m Please contact Galen Shumaker at the above number for location.

Sugar Creek Water Association routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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		0.05	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N		1.16	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Selenium	N		0.60	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM [Total trihalo-methanes]	N	2004*	3.94	None	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2004*	10	None	ppm	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Most recent sample results available

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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/8/09 Time: 10:16

PWSID: 0040009

System Name: Sugar Creek

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LETTER AND SEND US A COPY.

Spoke with Galen Shumaker 601 416-7402
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
2

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sugar Creek Water Association
PWS ID # 0040009
October, 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 purchased from the City of Kosciusko.

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73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes]	N	2004*	3.94	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Halo-acetic acids]	N	2004*	10	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine [as Cl ₂]	N	Jan - Dec 2008	0.50 - 3.50	None	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

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. Sugar Creek 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

*****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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August 2005 and April 2007 by not collecting the required number of samples. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period..

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