

RECEIVED

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BY _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

APPROVED

ATLANTA WATER SYSTEM
Public Water Supply Name

0090001
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: 6/24/09 & 6-25-09

- 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: CHICKASAW JOURNAL & TIMES POST

Date Published: 6/24/09 MONITOR-HERALD
6/25/09

- 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.

Willie James Operator
Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*)

June 25, 09
Date

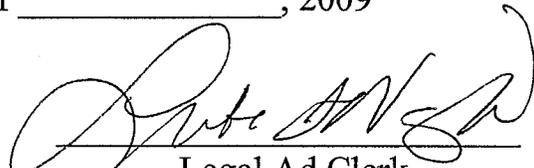
Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

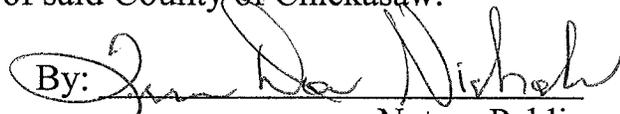
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Lisa K. Vonlan clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal & Times-Post, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Vol. 103 No. 33, on the 24 day of June, 2009
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of ___, 2009
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of ___, 2009
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of ___, 2009
Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of ___, 2009


Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 24 day of June, 2009 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.

By: 
Notary Public

MISSISSIPPI STATEWIDE NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB 5, 2010
BONDED THRU STATEWIDE NOTARY SERVICE

Printer's Fee: 170.00

Consumer Confidence Report/Atlanta Water System, Inc.

Is my water safe?

Just as you, at least once a year, get your eyes checked at an optometrist, Atlanta Water System, Inc. (AWS) and its parent company, Georgia Piedmont Council of Governments (GPCO), have your water checked for safety. The results of these tests are reported in this report. Your water system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with certain chronic conditions are more vulnerable. People with kidney disease, liver disease, and immune system deficiencies are also more vulnerable. If you are pregnant, you should consult your doctor about drinking water from a public water system. EPA's Office for Public Health (OPH) provides information on vulnerable populations. EPA's Office for Public Health (OPH) provides information on vulnerable populations. EPA's Office for Public Health (OPH) provides information on vulnerable populations.

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from two wells that are located in the Lake Lanier Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment for Atlanta Water System, Inc. has been completed and is available for viewing on request. For a copy of the report, please contact the water utility.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it picks up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made substances, and can pick up substances leaching from the permeable materials of the land beneath it. Other sources of drinking water, such as bottled water, may come from underground sources, which are not subject to the same natural filtration process. Other sources of drinking water, such as bottled water, may come from underground sources, which are not subject to the same natural filtration process.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to join us at one of our regular quarterly meetings. Notification of these meetings will be given to the consumer.

Consumer Tip

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least once a week, but only if the soil is dry. Fix leaks and faucet leaks. Take shorter showers (2-3 minutes) and use less water when brushing your teeth. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving. 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a better generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your household's water bill.

Other Information

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon. Atlanta Water System, Inc. (AWS) has been monitoring radon in its drinking water since January 2007. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water systems that use groundwater to monitor for radon. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water systems that use groundwater to monitor for radon.

Although this was not the result of testing by the public water supply, MSHL 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 601-476-7178.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. Beginning January 2009, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorination as a primary disinfection to monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Class I Disinfection By-Product Rule. Our water system failed to maintain these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the results we were out of compliance, please contact this water utility.

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 pipes and other plumbing in service lines and home plumbing. Atlanta Water System, Inc. 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 reduce 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 reduce exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7153 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less often than you because the concentration of these contaminants is so low they are not detected frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Notes	
								or
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.13	1.07	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes	2	2	0.004338	ND	0.014338	2008	No	Discharge of cooling water, discharge from steel industries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.956	ND	0.956	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes along steel, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	ND	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	30	2.33	ND	2.33	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refining, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Notes
Heavy Metals							
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water:

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Notes
Disinfection By-Products							
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Trihalomethanes	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, discharge from steel industries		
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage from natural deposits			

Unit Description	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NT	Not Monitored and required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions	Definition
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set to be at or below the level of a contaminant that is considered to pose no appreciable risk to public health.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variation and Exemption	Variation and Exemption State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MDFL	MDFL: Maximum residual disinfection level goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDFLs do not reduce the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MDDL	MDDL: Maximum residual disinfection level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNA	MNA: Maximum Nitrate
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

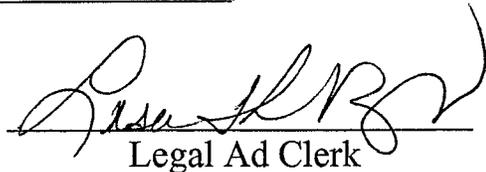
For more information please contact:
 Willie A. Jones
 Address:
 419 CR 118
 Calhoun City, MS 38916
 662-428-8110

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

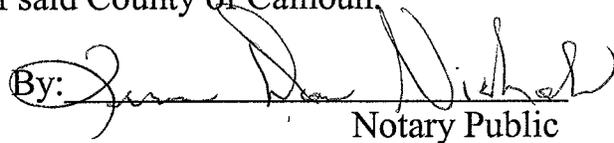
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Lisa K. Voyles, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Calhoun City, County of Calhoun, State of Mississippi, called the Monitor-Herald, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Vol. 109 No. 48, on the 25 day of June, 2009
Vol. No. , on the day of , 2009
Vol. No. , on the day of , 2009
Vol. No. , on the day of , 2009
Vol. No. , on the day of , 2009


Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 25 day of June, 2009, before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Calhoun.

By: 
Notary Public

MISSISSIPPI STATEWIDE ATTORNEY PUBLIC
MY EXPIRES DATE IS FEBRUARY 6, 2010
SCANNED THROUGH STATE NOTARY SERVICE

Printer's Fee: 55.75

Consumer Confidence Report/Atlanta Water System, Inc.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from two wells that are located in the Eutaw Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment for Atlanta Water System, Inc. has been completed and is available for viewing upon request. For a copy of the report, please contact the water system.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to join us at one of regular quarterly meetings. Notification of these meetings will be given to the consumers.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

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; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact this water system.

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. Atlanta Water System, Inc. 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>				

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.75	1.07	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.034338	ND	0.034338	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.986	ND	0.986	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	ND	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.37	ND	2.37	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Willie A. James

Address:

418 CR 418

Calhoun City, MS 38916

662-628-8182