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APPROVED

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**CERTIFICATION FORM**

Choctaw Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

MS0100002  
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: 06/18/08

- 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: The Choctaw Chronicle

Date Published: 06/18/08

- 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.

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

6/10/09  
Date

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

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Choctaw Water Association  
 PWS#: 0100002  
 May 2009

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 purchased from the City of Ackerman three wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

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 City of Ackerman have received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry D. Sanders at 662.285.3351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the Monday, July 27, 2009 at 7:00 PM at the Chester 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

**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.

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**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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2008	.078	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

11. Beryllium	N	2008	.124	No Range	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
17. Lead	N	2008	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.147	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	2008	1.73	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008	.64	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	3.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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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. 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. 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.

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 for \$10 per sample. 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 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. 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.

The Choctaw Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Since last report, the association adopted a Theft Identification Plan (Red Flag Rule) and established written standard operating procedures. 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.

**Ackerman Mine from page 1**

the 10-year-old mine. They also witnessed how the lignite is uncovered, shoveled into dump trucks, then deposited into areas where it is crushed and transported to the power plant to be transformed into electricity. "Watching the whole mining process from beginning to end was very interesting," said Michael Huber, a student from Blackmon High School in Murfreesboro, Tenn. "The power plant has many floors, boilers, turbines and other

heavy equipment. It was fun to watch." "It was truly amazing to see how all that coal goes into a relatively small machine that transfers so much energy," added Nathan Flippo of Shoals Christian School in Florence, Ala.

Others were impressed with the environmental restoration aspects of the mine. "Having seen the world of strip mining in the '60s, [I think] the Red Hill is an amazing facility," said Cathy Grace, staff geologist and

coordinator of academic and administrative affairs. "I was glad the students were able to see a mining operation done beautifully from an environmental standpoint." Zack Parchman, a junior civil engineering student from Amory, was also impressed with the environmental aspect of the project. "I was amazed at how they transformed land depleted by the mining process into wooded forests and lakes," Parchman said. Also, the fact that the processing plant

where the coal is burned produces extremely low emissions is really cool." Arin Jones of Columbus, a student at the Mississippi School for Mathematics and Science, said, "I found the way they use ash to build streets that are as strong as those made with concrete very interesting." Taylor Langford, an Ole Miss engineering alumnus who teaches chemistry and physics at Lafayette County High School, said the trip was an excellent reinforcement of the subject matter he has been covering as an Engineering 100 instructor. "As a teacher, I believe it's good to be able to expose students to the practi-

cal applications of whatever it is we're talking about," Taylor said. "Having the students see all the different types of engineering being used in this operation was a rare and great opportunity for everyone." The trip would not have been possible without the transportation provided by UM's Office of Community Outreach and Summer School, Woosley said. "The students belong to the Summer College for High School Students program," said Jason Wilkins, outreach project coordinator. "This was a wonderful class, which really does really neat things. With the computer science course they're taking, it's

like experiencing a full semester in college, only in a monitored environment." In addition to Flippo, Huber and Jones, the other visiting high school students enrolled in Engineering 101 are Bryan Hostetter of Rome, Ga., Chris Huber of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jon Lalo of Brandon and Taylor Yates of Ridgeland.

For more information about the School of Engineering, visit <http://www.olemiss.edu/engineering> or call 662-915-7407. For more information about the Summer College for High School Students, call Wilkins at 662-915-6614.



**2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Choctaw Water Association  
PWS#: 0100002  
May 2008**

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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 City of Ackerman have received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Johnny M. Fulce at 662-387-4810. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the Monday, August 4, 2008 at 7:00 PM at the Chester Community Center.

The Choctaw 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, 2007. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2007, the table reflects the most recent results. 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.

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**Picouries per liter (pCi/L)** - picouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
4. Beta/gamma emitters	N	2007*	1.0	No Range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	2007*	1.1	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.067	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2007	1.53	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAAS	N	2007	1.9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
82. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2007	2.72	No Range	ppb	0	50	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2007

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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. Immunocompromised 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.

The Choctaw 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.

Published on June 18th, 2008

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Weir  
PWS ID #: 0100009  
June 30, 2008**

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 groundwater, and our two wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Vowell at (662)285-7243. 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 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday of each month at 5:30PM in the Town Hall.

The Town of Weir 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, 2007. 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.

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TEST RESULTS								
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<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
4. Beta/gamma emitters	N	2007*	1.0	No Range	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	N	2006*	0.0574	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	N	2006*	<.0001	0	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipe, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, from waste batteries & paint
Chromium	N	2006*	<.0085	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2001*	.653	0	ppm	1.3	AL <sub>2</sub> 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	2006*	<.005	No Range	ppb	2	2	Discharge from steel metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead	N	2001*	6	No Range	ppb	0	AL <sub>2</sub> 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2007	0.52	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2005*	0.05053	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from tanks
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Toluene	N	2004*	0.562	No Range	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2004*	12.2	No Range	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample. No sample required in 2007

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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11. Beryllium	N	2008	.124	No Range	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
17. Lead	N	2008	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.147	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	2008	1.73	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008	.64	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	3.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.20	.09 – 1.20	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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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. 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.

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 for \$10 per sample. 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 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. 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.

The Choctaw Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Since last report, the association adopted a Theft Identification Plan (Red Flag Rule) and established written standard operating procedures. 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.

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/11/09

Time: 3.58

PWSID: 0100002

System Name: Choctaw Water

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.

Mr. Sanders will call Rural Water to do a  
corrected copy and notify customer of available  
corrected report on water bill by July 1, 2009

Spoke with Jerry Sanders 662 285-3351  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)