

APPROVED

RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

BY _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Southwest Covington Utility Association *
Cold Springs Water Association
Public Water Supply Name
160009 & 160001
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: 6/17/09

- 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: The News Commercial

Date Published: 6/17/09

- 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.

James C. Aycock, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/25/09
Date

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

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 107 No. 48 Dated June 17, 2009
Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____
Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____
Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Analyn A. Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 17 day of

June, 2009.

James Arrington Goff Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ 200.00
Proof of Publication \$ 3.00
TOTAL \$ 203.00



**S FOR THE PURCHASE
EW GENERATORS AND
ANSFER SWITCHES**

the public that the Board of
n County, Mississippi, will
the Board Room of the
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**W 240 volt single phase
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A 3-R transfer switches.**

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**TT, CLERK OF THE
ERVISORS OF
UNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

09

**RIBE TO
OMMERCIAL!**

**IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF COVINGTON
COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
CHARLES JYNTRE CRENSHAW, DECEASED
CAUSE NO. 09-082**

SHIRLEY CRENSHAW, EXECUTOR

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF CHARLES
JYNTRE CRENSHAW, DECEASED**

Letters of Testamentary were granted on 18th day of May, 2009, by the Chancery Court of Covington County, Mississippi, in Cause No. 09-082 to the undersigned upon the Estate of Charles Jyntre Crenshaw.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate that you are required to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law within ninety (90) days from the date this notice is first published, and that if you fail to do so, such claim will be forever barred.

Given on the 8th day of June, 2009.

**/s/ Shirley Crenshaw
SHIRLEY CRENSHAW, EXECUTOR**

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of June, 2009.

**/s/ Marie Smith
NOTARY PUBLIC**

My commission expires: March 19, 2010

Prepared By:
Jolly W. Matthews, PLLC
48 Liberty Place, Suite 2
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39402
Telephone: 601-579-8400
Fax: 601-579-8424
MSB # 1936

Publish three times: June 17 and 24, and
July 1, 2009

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Southwest Covington Utility Association & Cold Springs Water Association
PWS# 160009 & 160001
June 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 from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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 Southwest Covington Utility Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Mayfield at 601-722-4447. 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 third Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the office building located at 597 Union Church Rd, Seminary, MS.

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, 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 are 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

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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.

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 #: 160009									
TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008	.004	.003 - .004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.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	.151	.144 - 1.51	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection By-Products									
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2008	9.48	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2009	.80	.38 - .60	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS ID#: 160001									
TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008	.007	.006 - .007	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.269	.222 - .269	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2008	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenium	N	2008	.659	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	12.68	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2008	1.3	.4 - 1.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

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 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.

