

09 JUN 23 AM 8: 54

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMValley Park Water Association Inc.
Public Water Supply NameMS 0280018
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/19/2009

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR or 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 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.

Bobby Brantley President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)6/22/09
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 **JUN 23 AM 8:54**
 Valley Park Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 0280018
 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 from wells drawing from the Winona Tallahatta 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 well for the Valley Park Water has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Braxton at 601-636-4064. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the annual meeting scheduled for the third Tuesday of each February at 6:00 PM at the Valley Park 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, 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.

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.

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	.010	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008	.894	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007* 2008	1.3 .6	1 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.422	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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17. Lead	N	2007* 2008	4 3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	.5	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008	1.1	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2008	56.5	36 - 80	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	65.5	42 - 90	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.6	1- 1.28	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer
 (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, however we exceeded the action level on Copper in 2007. Also, in the first and second quarter of 2008 our system exceeded the MCL for Disinfection By-Products. 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. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in September of 2007. 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

The Valley Park 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. AM 8:54

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Dorsey Water Association
ID# 0290002
June 25, 2009

APPROVED

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water; we purchase our water from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply, which is treated surface water from the Tombigbee River.

I'm 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 Adrian Mattox at (662)-862-2520. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Dorsey Water Association Building, 2988 Hwy 178, Fulton, MS 38843.

Dorsey 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.

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								
7. Antimony	N	2008	<0.0005		Ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	2008	<0.0005		Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2008	.016863	NO RANGE	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	2008	<0.0001		Ppb	4	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	2008	<0.0001		Ppb	5	.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	2008	0.001124		Ppb	100	.01	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2001*	.015	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.078	NO RANGE	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong

18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	2008	<0.0002		ppb	2	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
21. Selenium	N	2008	0.000883		ppb		0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	2008	<0.0005		ppb		0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	42	35.48-65.70	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
81. HAAS	N	2008	49.53	20-77	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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).

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. Dorsey 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.

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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

Please call our office if you have questions. Our number is 662-282-4406.

We ask 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.

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 6-30-09 FAX NUMBER: 601-576-7822

TO: Melissa

FROM: Dorsey Water Assn

- Urgent
- For Review
- Please Comment
- Please Reply

COMMENTS:

if you need anything
I'd else please let
me know.
Thanks
Ausan Duncan
662-231-0852

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF 4 PAGE(S) FOLLOWING THIS COVER SHEET.

This transmission is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, distribution, or copying of this information is strictly prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original documents to us at the address above via mail.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/14/09 Time: 4:01

PWSID: 290002

System Name: Dorsey

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.

There is no residual to report Mrs Dunkins was told to disregard the request for Chlorine Residual

We do not have any Residual, and the system does not have any Residual

Per Joan,

Spoke with Susan Dunkins Area 231-0852 Call #
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
Part-time

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/14/09

Time: 4:01

PWSID: 290002

System Name: Dorsey

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.

Need Certification Form

There is no residual to report Mrs Dunkins
was told to disregard the request for Chlorine Residual

We do not have any Residual, and the System
does not have any Residual

Per Joan,

Spoke with Susan Dunkins 662 231-0852 call #
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Part-time

Spoke with 7/16/09 @ 8:57

MRS Dunkins will Fax Certification Form

Faxed over a Certification Form to

MRS Dunkins 7/21/09 662 862-2265

Spoke with Susan Dunkins

she will call me back 8/19/09.

9/8/09

SECOND ATTEMPT

@ 2:26 pm
9/8/09
11:11