

2009 JUL -7 AM 9: 37

Sox 7/7/09

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

C. Opiah Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0150001, 0150002, 0150004 + 0150020
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: 7/1/09

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 Courier + The Meteor

Date Published: 7/1/09

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.

David Boone
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/3/09
Date

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 JUL -7 AM 9:37

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 Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with 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 identify 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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Boone at 601-892-3738. 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 Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Gallman Office.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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 ID#: 0150001 | | 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 | .0007 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|------|------------|-----|----|----------|--|
| | | | | | | | | factories |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2006* | .1 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2006* | 1.4 | 1.1 – 1.4 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 1.42 | 1.1 – 1.42 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Inorganic 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.

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

✓ All the Copiah Water Systems have received a Major Monitoring Violation for not taking any Lead and Copper samples for the sampling period of 2006/2008.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August & November of 2005, July of 2007, and March & May of 2008. 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 Copiah 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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------|-----|------------|-----|---|---|---|
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008 | .19 | .153 - .19 | ppm | 4 | 4 | deposits Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
|--------------|---|------|-----|------------|-----|---|---|---|

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 1.9 | .8 - 1.9 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|---|----------|---|

PWS ID#: 0150002

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 | .006 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
|------------|---|------|------|----------|-----|---|---|--|

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 1.5 | .8 - 1.5 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|---|----------|---|

PWS ID#: 0150004

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 | .015 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2008 | 1.22 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|---|---------|-----|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 2 | .85 - 2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|---|---------|-----|---|----------|---|

PWS ID#: 0150020

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|------|-------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2006* | .9 | .7 - .9 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2006* | .011 | .002 - .011 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2006* | 1.50 | 1.03 - 1.50 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum |

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

7 AM 9:38
The METEOR INC.
ESTABLISHED 1881
Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059
State of Mississippi, Copiah County

Personally appeared before the undersigned Notary
Public in and for said County and State, HENRY
CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper
published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the
notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed
ONE consecutive times in said paper as follows:

| | Cost |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <u>July 1 2009</u> | <u>\$ 234.60</u> |
| _____ | \$ _____ |
| _____ | \$ _____ |
| _____ | \$ _____ |
| _____ | \$ _____ |
| _____ | \$ _____ |

Notary \$ 3.00

Total Cost \$ 237.60

Henry Carney Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of

July 2009

[Signature]
Notary Public



ht 084
of 1618
rd 918
Dr 082
W 082
06 084
000

Copiah County Courier

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL -7 AM 9:38

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING — PRINTING — OFFICE SUPPLIES — GRAPHIC DESIGN

P.O. Drawer 351 • 103 S. Ragsdale Ave. • Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141 • fax 601-894-3144

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF COPIAH

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the COPIAH COUNTY COURIER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:



DATE: 7-1-09

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

Number of Words 39

Published 1 times

Printer's fee \$ 265.20

Proof Fee \$ 3.00

TOTAL \$ 268.20

(Signed) [Signature]
(Clerk of the Copiah County Courier)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

1 day of July 20 09

[Signature]
A Notary Public in and for the County of Copiah,
State of Mississippi



2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/14/09 Time: 9:07

PWSID: 150004

System Name: Copiak - Gallmer

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) Total Coliform Rule monitoring violation - Mar 08

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

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

Spoke with David Boone he fax over his copies
to verify compliance. I told Mr. Boone we
will get back with him early part of next week.

Investigating our Records.

Spoke with David Boone
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

601 955-3738 Cell
601 892-3738 office