

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 29 AM 10:16

APPROVED

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

Topisaw Creek Water Assn. Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0430029
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: 05/14/2009

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 Daily Leader

Date Published: 05/14/2009

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.

Sonya Watts General Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-2009
Date

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

11430029

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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?

Ground Water

Source water assessment and its availability

At the office

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?

Help to conserve water.

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. Topisaw Creek Water Assn., 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>.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.037	0.025	0.037	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm) 4 0.87 0.184 0.87 2006 No Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

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0430029

aluminum factories

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.1	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants

Beta/positron emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0.7	NA	2001	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
			Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.041	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	or MRDL			

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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:

Tonya Watts
 2190 Mallallieu Dr Se
 Ruth, MS 39662
 (601)835-0712
 (601)835-0773
 topisawater@yahoo.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LINCOLN COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Lincoln County, Mississippi, MANDY DANN, an authorized representative of a newspaper as defined and described in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Date MAY 14, 2009
Date _____, 20____
Date _____, 20____
Date _____, 20____
Date _____, 20____
Date _____, 20____

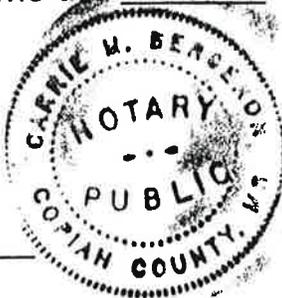
Number of Words _____

Published 1 (ONE) Times
Total \$ 681.12

Signed Mandy Dann
Authorized Representative of
DAILY LEADER

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 29 AM 10:17

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 15th day of June, 2009.



Carrie M Bergeson
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT LARGE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: Dec 19
BONDED THRU NOTARY PUBLIC UNDERWRITERS

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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?

Ground Water

Source water assessment and its availability

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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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?

Help to conserve water.

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

******* MESSAGE FOR 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 results 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.

Addition 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. ABC 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 leak 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/sagewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10. per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have you water tested.

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. Topisaw Creek Water Assn., 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>.

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL FL. or MRDL	Year Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	1.1	0.91	1.1	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.037	0.02	0.037	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.18	0.87	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.1	NA		2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	0.7	NA	2001	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.041	2001	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2001	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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MDELG	MCL or MMDL	Year Water	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants					
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
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NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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For more information please contact:

Tonya Watts
Address:
2190 Mallalieu Dr Se
Ruth, MS 39662
(601)835-0712
(601)835-0773
topisawwater@yahoo.com

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/1/09

Time: 9:43

PWSID: 430029

System Name: Topisaw

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.

will do Corrected Copy and notify customers of
available. Corrected report on water bill and
Send us a copy.

Spoke with Anson Brewer 601 757-1466
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Tonya Watts 601 835-0712

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/1/09

Time: 9:43

PWSID: 430029

System Name: Topisaw

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

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Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

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

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