

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Chunky Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0510002
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.

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: 6/29/09

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:

Date Published: / /

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: 6/30/09

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.

Sidney Stevenson mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-09
Date

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

Swimmer vanishes in Pearl River

JACKSON (AP) — Emergency responders continue to search for a man last seen swimming in the Pearl River.

About 3 p.m. Sunday, it was reported that a 24-year-old man from Clinton went under and did not resurface.

Jackson Police Department spokesman Lt. Jeffery Scott said the victim and others were swimming in an area of the Pearl River near the city's water treatment plant.

Police did not release the man's name.

The search was expected to continue today.

Two new colleges eyed for metro Jackson area

JACKSON (AP) — Two new higher-education options may come to the Jackson area in 2010.

The Mississippi Commission on College Accreditation has approved plans for a Tulane University satellite campus in Madison and a Strayer University campus in Jackson.

Both programs will cater to adult learners, with classes primarily in the evenings and on weekends.

"We appeal to a wide range of people — most of them are working people," said Richard Marksbury, dean of Tulane University's School of Continued Studies. "Our students range from 17 to 70."

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Friendship Community Water System, Inc. Revised June 18, 2009

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 supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

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 who have undergone chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, people who are pregnant, and people who are taking certain medications or using certain dialysis treatments are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advise that people with these vulnerabilities should not drink water from public water systems that use surface water as a source. These people should also avoid consumption of untreated surface water. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which can cause disease, are also present in surface water. Other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Act.

Where does my water come from?

The source of our two wells is Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our SWAP report is available. Please contact our office if you would like a copy of the full report.

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. Some of these contaminants can cause health problems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs) and groundwater (wells and springs). Groundwater is also affected by surface water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made chemicals. Other sources of contamination (such as from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife); inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural or the result of mining or industrial processes; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be natural or the result of petroleum production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and other federal, state, and local government agencies regulate the quality of water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 3022 River Ridge Road at 6:00 p.m.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are posted on our website. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to monitor/test for chlorine residuals during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact our office. We have since taken the required samples, as shown on the table. The samples showed we are meeting the drinking water standards.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is currently conducting an investigation. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-566-6000.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead enters the water distribution system from service lines and home plumbing. Friendship Community Water System, Inc. is responsible for the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce lead in your tap water by flushing for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can contact our office for information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Contaminants are listed in order of highest to lowest concentration. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from test results. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are expected to be low.

Contaminants	MCLG or MCL, TT, or MRDLG		Your Water	Range		Sample Date
	MCLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL		Low	High	
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	0.78	0.66	0.94	2008
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2006
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.506	NA		2006

ing water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of certain contaminants in drinking water may pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency 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 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 or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural operations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from 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 level of protection for public health.

Can I get involved?

Public hearings are held on the second Monday of each month at 3022 River Ridge Road at 6:00 p.m.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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 for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact this water system. We have since taken the required samples, as shown on the table. The samples showed we are meeting the drinking water standards.

*******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. Our 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 a violation 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 601-567-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

Exposure to 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. Friendship Community Water System, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 water 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 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>

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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
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	0.78	0.66	0.94	2008	No	Water additive used to control microorganisms
Organic Contaminants								
Chloroform (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder; test addition.
Lead (ppb)	0	10	1.506	NA	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and ceramic

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Chunky Water Association
 PWS#: 0510002
 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 one well drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 well for the Town of Chunky has received a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tracy Donaldson at 601.513.3704. 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 after the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

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 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	February	Monitoring		NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples
								Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.017	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	10	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2008	1	.40 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our system received a major monitoring violation for not taking routine samples for February 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 September of 2004; March and July of 2007 & February 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 Town of Chunky 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.



Chunky Water Association

PO Box 54
Chunky, MS
39323

~~009655-1076~~

6/2009 Basic Water \$21.18

Account #
253

Account #: 253
Total Due: \$20.36
Please return this portion with your payment.

		Tax:	\$0.00
Present:	15590	Delinquency:	\$0.00
Previous:	13520	Penalty:	\$0.00
Usage:	5070	Credit:	\$0.62
		Total Due:	\$20.36

Tracy Donaldson
P.O. Box 54

Chunky MS
39323-

2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is available for viewing at Chunky Post Office and Chunky Town Hall.

CCR POSTED IN CHUNKY POST OFFICE
+ CHUNKY TOWN HALL

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community
(C)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: TOWN OF CHUNKY

PWS ID #: 0510002

For Violation: NOT TAKING ROUTINE SAMPLES

Occurring on: FEBRUARY 2008

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by included on bill on 6/29/09
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(alternate method if applicable) (date)

V. Smalldsen
(Signature)

Town Clerk
(Title)

6/29/09
(Date)

510002

Friendship Community Water Association

PO Box 865

McComb, MS 39649

July 1, 2009

To: Joan

Fax # 601-576-7822

**Subject: Friendship Community Water CCR
Report and Certification Form**

From: Candy

Friendship Community Water Association

Fax # 601-250-0063

Phone # 601-250-6611

601-551-0235

pages: 8 including cover

* Included is a copy of the newspaper with our CCR Report and I also included a computer printout of the same report that is easier to read since the newspaper print was so large. Please let me know if there is anything else I need to fax in to keep us out of violation.

Thanks! Candy

SENDING REPORT

Jul. 01 2009 02:22PM

YOUR LOGO :
YOUR FAX NO. :

NO.	OTHER FACSIMILE	START TIME	USAGE TIME	MODE	PAGES	RESULT
01	16015767822	Jul. 01 02:18PM	04'07	SND	06	OK

APPROVED

TO TURN OFF REPORT, PRESS 'MENU' #04.
THEN SELECT OFF BY USING '+' OR '-'.

FOR FAX ADVANTAGE ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CALL 1-800-HELP-FAX (435-7329).

510002



Chunky Water Association

PO Box 86
Chunky, MS
39323

(501)666-8876

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL -2 AM 8:25

6/2009		Basic Water	\$21.18
Account # 253		Tax:	\$0.00
Present:	18590	Delinquency:	\$0.00
Previous:	13520	Penalty:	\$0.00
Usage:	5070	Credit:	\$0.82
		Total Due:	\$20.36

Account #: 253
Total Due: \$20.36
Please return this portion with
your payment.

Tracy Donaldson
P.O. Box 54

Chunky ,MS
39323-

2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is available for
viewing at Chunky Post Office and Chunky Town Hall.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -2 AM 8: 25

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community
(C)

APPROVED

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: TOWN OF CHUNKY

PWS ID #: 0510002

For Violation: NOT TAKING ROUTINE SAMPLES

Occurring on: FEBRUARY 2008

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Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by included on bill on 6/29/09
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(alternate method if applicable) (date)

V. Arnaldson
(Signature)

Town Clerk
(Title)

6/29/09
(Date)

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -2 AM 8:25

APPROVED

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

Chunky Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0510002
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

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 - Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/29/09

- 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: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)

Date Posted: 6/30/09

- 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.

Sidney Stevenson mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-09
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
 Chunky Water Association
 PWS#: 0510002
 June 2009

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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.

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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.

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	February	Monitoring		NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.017	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	10	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2008	1	.40 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our system received a major monitoring violation for not taking routine samples for February 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 September of 2004; March and July of 2007 & February 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 Town of Chunky 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.

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