Union Water Association 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and stat 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 hav undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, a 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 mea to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from t Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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/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?

Our water comes from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been conducted for our water system. Both our wells have been determined to have lower susceptibility to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts c some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a healtl 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).

How can I get involved?

Union Water Association conducts its annual membership meeting in May of each year. Notices are mailed announcing the date and time of the meeting. If customers have any concerns or questions, they can call the Association at 601-825-6938.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckil 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!

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. Union 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 yc 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, testi methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotlin 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 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 p year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial

							chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemic factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories a dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	5E-05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.05	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic natural deposits
Lead - action level at	0	15	5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household

consumer taps (ppb)	plumbing systems; Erosic 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)
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 wat 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 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 contamir 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 allowe drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Peggy Means

Address:

PO Box 156

Puckett, MS 39042

601-825-6938

unionwater@yahoo.com

Certification Form

CWS name: Union Water Association

PWS I.D. no: 610030

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

RECEIVED
JUN 26 2009
BY

Certified by:

Name Peggy L. Means

Title Sec./Treas.

Phone # 601-825-6938 Date 6-25-09

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

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

_____

_____

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

____posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

____mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

X advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

X publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

____posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

____delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

____Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 2009, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

UNION WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 161 No. 47 on the 17th day of June, 2009

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 18th day of June, 2009

Frances Conger Notary Public

FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2010

PRINTER'S FEE: 6 column by 13.5 inch ad at $6.50 per column inch $526.50

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... $529.50

NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2008	31	No Range	ppb
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	64.94	No Range	ppb
Chlorine	N	2008	1.57	.88 – 1.67	ppm

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud of our monitoring and testing that requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. E Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complet showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete a missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated w responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the pote minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concern tested, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and step Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mi offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if yo

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radio may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of sc necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More informa obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking wate such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who ha immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available fro

.....A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNIN

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water beginning January 2007 - December 2007, Your public water supply co an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological He suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples an

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, it Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possib Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7618.

We at City of Richland work around the clock to provide top quality water water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and c

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 AUG 11 AM 8:50

UNION WATER ASSOCIATION

PO BOX 156

PUCKETT, MS 39151

610030

August 10, 2009

Ms. Melissa Parker, Dep. Director
Bureau of Public Water Supply
MS Department of Health
PO Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Re: Corrections to 2008 CCR

We were contacted by Joan in your office concerning some omissions in our 2008 Consumer Confidence Report. These corrections have been made and are available upon request.

Enclosed is a copy of the corrected CCR with the added items highlighted. A copy of the notice sent to our customers is also enclosed.

If there is any further need, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Peggy Means

Peggy Means
Secretary/Treasurer

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 AUG 11 AM 8:50

First, the delay in mailing your Aug. bill was due to my recent hospitalization. I apologize.
Second, our 2008 Consumer Confidence Report was recently published in the Rankin County News. Two items concerning monitoring and reporting were omitted and have been added to the report. The revisions have no impact on the quality of your drinking water. Copies of this report are available for your inspection. Please contact Peggy Means at 601-825-6938.

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report Addendum

610030

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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?

Union Water Association conducts its annual meeting in May of each year. Notices are mailed announcing the date and time of the meeting. If customers have any concerns or questions, they can call the Association at 601-825-6938.

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 MS State Dept. of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological 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 at 601-5767518.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

There have been no monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations.

Additional Information for Lead

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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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range 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.)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	1	0.97	1.04	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/30/09 Time: 1:05

PWSID: 6100030

System Name: Union

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 get the Corrected Copy done and notify Customers of available Corrected report and send us a Copy.

Will have Norman Adcock Call me if he need to.

Spoke with Donna Rader 601 825-8074 also Fax #
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)