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2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 18 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked Violations at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

- Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

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- Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

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- Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these 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 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?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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<i>ATTN: Terry Lambert President</i>
<i>PO Box 87, 305 W Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-424-0017</i>
<i>Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net</i>

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. Short Coleman Park 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.

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/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June 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.

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!

******* 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 tables below list all 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 and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2	N/A	N/A	June, 2008	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
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.							

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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated		
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level		
Unit Descriptions		
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable	
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded	
Violations		
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as as 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.		

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710008

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				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710022

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Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

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PWS ID # 0710029

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THM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding MCL	Exceeds MCL	Sample Date		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
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.							

CORRECTED COPY
Short Coleman Park Water Association
 PWS ID # 0710029
2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

PAGE 2

AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 - Monitored Not Regulated		
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level		
Unit Descriptions		
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable	
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended	
Violations		
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.		

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710008

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG		Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MCLG	MCL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Samples Exceeds		Sample Date	Typical Source
				MCLG	MCL		
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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 - 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.
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pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710022

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violated	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Samples Exceeding AL		Sample Date	Typical Source
				Exceeded	AL		
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
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pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended



Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87
305 Eastport Street
Iuka, MS 38852

662-424-0017
662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler
Date Sent: June 8, 2009

Fax: 601-576-7800

Number of Pages: 8

Message:

The original is being mailed today (06/08/09) by certified mail to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply
PO Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215
ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

The customers will be notified by water card and by posting the corrected copy in the water office. My water cards will be mailed on July 1, 2009 and I will fax a copy of this card to you on that day and mail original.

I will post the corrected copy in the water office today.

If this is not ok, please call me asap.

Thanks,
Patricia

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/8/09 Time: 11:54

PWSID: 710029

System Name: Shout Colema

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) TCR (MCL) violation 6/08

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

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

Patricia will do a correct copy and mail out today
the water bill will go out July 1, 2009 she will fax
us a copy on July 1, 2009 and mail the original copy on
July 1, 2009.

Spoke with Patricia 662-424-0017
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

2008 JUL -3 AM 8:55

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

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 set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

- Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

- Well # 710029-01 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

- Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these 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 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?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Short Coleman Park Water Association</i>
<i>ATTN: Terry Lambert, President</i>
<i>PO Box 87, 305 W. Eastport Street</i>
<i>luka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-424-0017</i>
<i>Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net</i>

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. Short Coleman Park 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.

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/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June 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.

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!

***** 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 tables below list all 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 and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710008

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710022

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
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Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

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THM(Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
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.							
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated								
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								
Unit Descriptions								
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)				ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)				
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)				NA - not applicable				
ND - Not detected				NR - Moitoring not required, but recommended				

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

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 set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.
ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 – higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these 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 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 chemicals, 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?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Short Coleman Park Water Association
ATTN: Terry Lambert, President
PO Box 87, 305 W Eastport Street
Iuka, MS 38852
Phone: 662-424-0017
Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

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. Short Coleman Park 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.

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 PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS #0710022 purchases water from the City of Iuka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June 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.

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!

***** 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 tables below list all 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 and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Short Coleman Park Water Association
 PWS ID # 0710008
 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0*	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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 - 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.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT - Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

Short Coleman Park Water Association
 PWS ID # 0710022
 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
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MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

Short Coleman Park Water Association
 PWS ID # 0710029
2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		Violation	Typical Source
				MRDLG	MRDL		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No By Product of drinking water chlorination
THM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No Corrosion of galvanized pipes, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Dialoper (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No
Monobromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0710008, 0710022, 0710029

PWS ID#(s) (List 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:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date customers were informed: 6 / 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 & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette

Date Published: 5 / 21 / 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 official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

Terry Lambert, President

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print

Terry Lambert
Signature

6 / 1 / 09
Date

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

Short Coleman Park Water
 P.O. Box 87
 Iuka, MS 38852-0087
 (662)424-0017 ()



First Class Mail
 U.S. POSTAGE
 Paid 1 oz.
 PERMIT NO. 4

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	73290	72940	350	1200
METER READ	051509	1200	062509	1320

062509 1200 1320

PRESORTED 45170

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CHRIS & DIXIE ASHBY

3335 PRESTON SHORE DRIVE
 HARRISONBURG, VA 22801-4919

THE 2008 CCR IS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING IN THE WATER OFFICE.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
 TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Notary Public court, in and for said county, John H. Biggs, of the Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the Town of Iuka, in said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the "notice," a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for One consecutive weeks, to wit:

In Vol. 125	No. 41	Dated May 21,	20 09
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20
In Vol.	No.	Dated	20

John H. Biggs, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of May, A.D., 20 09

Fees _____

Charlotta B. McWay
 Notary Public

My Commission Expires
 March 4, 2013

Annual Water Quality Report	STATEMENT	
Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion		\$ 300.00
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion		\$
.....		\$
Making proof of publication		\$ 3.00
.....		\$
Total		\$ 303.00



Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87
305 Eastport Street
Iuka, MS 38852

662-424-0017
662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler
Date Sent: June 30, 2009

Fax: 601-676-7800

Number of Pages: 2

Message:

A copy of water card is being mailed today (06/30/09) to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply
PO Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215
ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

This is a copy of the water card to show customers were notified of the availability of the corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID # 0710029 CCR.

Thanks,
Patricia

Short Coleman Park Water
P.O. Box 87
Iuka, MS 38852-0087
(662)424-0017 ()



First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
Paid 1 oz.
PERMIT NO. 4
SCPWA

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

072509 1200 1320

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	883550	882060	1490	1200

PRESORTED 3 4810

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

DAVID HARDY

5976 BRUNSWICK ROAD
ARLINGTON, TN 38002-6945

METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS
061509	1200	072509	1320

PLEASE SEE NOTES ON BACK OF WATER CARD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

A corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID #0710029 Consumer Confidence Report has been completed to include a Total Coliform Violation that was received in June, 2008 that was inadvertently left off of the original report. This report is available for viewing in the water office at 305 W Eastport Street in Iuka, MS.

The next regular board meeting will be held Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Conference Room. It will begin at 7:00 p.m.

THIS YEAR THE ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2009 AT THE TISHOMINGO COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN THE COURT ROOM. IT WILL BEGIN AT 7:00 P.M.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the office at 662-424-0017.

Have a safe and happy July 4th holiday!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL -3 AM 9: 06

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87
305 Eastport Street
Iuka, MS 38852

662-424-0017
662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler
Date Sent: June 30, 2009

Fax: 601-576-7800

Number of Pages: 2

Message:

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PO Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215
ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL**

This is a copy of the water card to show customers were notified of the availability of the corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID # 0710029 CCR.

**Thanks,
Patricia**

Short Coleman Park Water
P.O. Box 87
Iuka, MS 38852-0087
(662)424-0017 ()

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL -3 AM 9 06

First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
Paid 1 oz.
PERMIT NO. 4

SCPWA

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

072509 1200 1320

34810 DAVID HARDY		METER READING		USED	CHARGES
TYPE OF SERVICE		PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA		883550	882060	1490	1200
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS		
061509	1200	072509	1320		

PRESORTED 3 4810

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

DAVID HARDY

5976 BRUNSWICK ROAD
ARLINGTON, TN 38002-6945

PLEASE SEE NOTES ON BACK OF WATER CARD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

A corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID #0710029 Consumer Confidence Report has been completed to include a Total Coliform Violation that was received in June, 2008 that was inadvertently left off of the original report. This report is available for viewing in the water office at 305 W Eastport Street in Iuka, MS.

The next regular board meeting will be held Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Conference Room. It will begin at 7:00 p.m.

THIS YEAR THE ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2009 AT THE TISHOMINGO COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN THE COURT ROOM. IT WILL BEGIN AT 7:00 P.M.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the office at 662-424-0017.

Have a safe and happy July 4th holiday!!!!!!!!!!!!