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JUN 26 2009

BY _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Strayhorn Water Assn, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0690006/Crockett System / 0690007 / Truslow System
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills *Will be put on July, 2009 Bills*
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/9/09

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Democrat

Date Published: 6/9/09

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Strayhorn Water Assn, Office

Date Posted: 6/9/09

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/09
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
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INC.\CROCKETT SYSTEM
PWS ID # 0690006**

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

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. Strayhorn Water Assn. Inc. vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is drawn from the Sparta Aquifer from two wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed and our system has been found to be very low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of the report are available at the Strayhorn Water Assn. office during regular business hours.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility. Please contact Bruce Sinquefield at (662) 562-9428. 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 annual membership meetings. They are held on the second Thursday in November at the Strayhorn School. This is a very important meeting which all customers are encouraged to attend. Monthly Board of Directors meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month.

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Other Information

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.

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 Dept 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 2006. 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.

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. STRAYHORN WATER ASSN. INC. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact MSDH AT (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>MCL</u> , TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	1.22	1.21 1.33	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceed</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.01	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual 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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

BRUCE SINQUEFIELD

Address:

7304 HIGHWAY 4, WEST

SENATOBIA, MS 38668

662-562-9428

662-562-3040

strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)(ppm)	4	4	1.33	1.21 1.33	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceed AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceed AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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FAX COVER SHEET

STRAYHORN WATER ASSOCIATION
 7304 HIGHWAY 4, WEST
 SENATOBIA, MS 386768
 PHONE NUMBER 1-662-562-9428
 FAX NUMBER 1-662-562-3040
 E-MAIL strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

SEND TO Company name	From
MSDH	STRAYHORN WATER ASSN.
Attention	Date
JESSIE	06-30-2009
Office location	Office location
	SENATOBIA MS
Fax number	Phone number
1-601-576-7800	1-662-562-9428

Urgent
 Reply ASAP
 Please comment
 Please review
 For your Information

Total pages, including cover: 9

COMMENTS

JESSIE
 PER OUR CONVERSATION THIS MORNING, I HAVE CORRECTED THE CCR FOR
 STRAYHORN WATER ASSN. PWS ID # 0690006 AND PWS ID # 0690007
 I HAVE ADDED THE PROPER ENTRY FOR THE CHLORINE RESIDUAL AS (C12)
 ON EACH CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT.
 PLEASE ADVISE ME IF THERE ARE ANY OTHER CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE.
 AT 662-562-9428.

BECKY BUCHANAN, OFFICE MANAGER

STRAYHORN WATER ASSN. INC.
 7304 HIGHWAY 4, WEST
 SENATOBIA, MS 38668
 662-562-9428

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 SENATOBIA, MS
 66
 PERMIT NO

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		LSD	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	156700	156700	0	14.50
Credit				(14.50)

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE	
From:	ACCOUNT	7/10/09	
1	497	GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID	
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID	
0.00			

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

MATTHEWS RD.

Service From 5/19/2009 TO 6/17/2009

ACCOUNT 497 6/30/09

MONTH	DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGES AFTER DUE DATE	PAY DUE AMOUNT
6	17	1	0.00		

A CORRECTED COPY OF THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2008 IS AVAILABLE AT THE SWA OFFICE UPON REQUEST!

This bill was sent out 6/30/09 for notification of correction for Strayhorn water PWS ID# 069006 / PWS ID# 069007

**2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INC/TRUSLOW SYSTEM
PWS ID#0690007**

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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDL G</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	1.7	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceed AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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 662-562-9428
 662-3040
 strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

**2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INC/TRUSLOW SYSTEM
PWS ID#0690007**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is drawn from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer from two wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water assessment has been completed and our system has been found to be very low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of the report are available at the Strayhorn Water Assn. office during regular business hours.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bruce Siquefield at (662) 562-9428. 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 annual membership meetings. They are held on the second Thursday in November at the Strayhorn School. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend. The monthly Board of Director's meeting is held on the 4th Monday of each month.

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!

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 Dept 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 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in May 2006. 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 missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 Strayhorn Water Assn., 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

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. Strayhorn Water Assn, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact MSDH at (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDL G</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (C12) (ppm)	4	4	1.16	1.06	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

THE DEMOCRAT

Senatobia, Mississippi

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Tate County

I, ^{Shirley Trimm} ~~Travis Ashcraft~~, Clerk of The Democrat, a public newspaper printed and published in the City of Senatobia, in said County and State, do solemnly swear that a

Annual Water Notice

notice of which the one hereto attached is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper once a week for the period of 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Dates of issues published:

June 9 , 2009
_____, 2_____
_____, 2_____
_____, 2_____
_____, 2_____
_____, 2_____
_____, 2_____

Shirley Trimm

Clerk

NOTARY:



Sworn to and subscribed before me the 12th day of June, 2009
Faye Price

**2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INCITRUSLOW SYSTEM
PWS ID#0690007**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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's 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 source is drawn from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer from two wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water assessment has been completed and our system has been found to be very low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of the report are available at the Strayhorn Water Assn. office during regular business hours.

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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?

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In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, 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 its audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological sampling results and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by Strayhorn Water Assn., 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 Pawber, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at (662) 576-7518.

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. Strayhorn Water Assn. Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact MSDH at (662) 576-7587 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 those contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCL of MCLD	MCL of MCLD	Your Water	Range Last Year	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.							
THM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	NA	1.7	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.58	NA	2008	No	Remedy from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Remedy from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants							
Copper - action level as consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level as consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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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 disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Maximum Nitrate Residual
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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662-5640
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THE DEMOCRAT

Senatobia, Mississippi

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Tate County

I, ^{Shirley Trimmi} ~~Travis Ashcraft~~, Clerk of The Democrat, a public newspaper printed and published in the City of Senatobia, in said County and State, do solemnly swear that a

Annual Water Notice

notice of which the one hereto attached is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper once a week for the period of 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Dates of issues published:

June 9, 2009
_____, 2____
_____, 2____
_____, 2____
_____, 2____
_____, 2____
_____, 2____

Shirley Trimmi

Clerk

NOTARY:



Sworn to and subscribed before me the 12th day of June, 2009

Faye Price

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
 STRAYHORN WATER ASSN, INC./CROCKETT SYSTEM
 PWS ID # 0660006

Spanish (Español)
 Esta información contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea esta información o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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. Strayhorn Water Assn, Inc. vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines are appropriate for vulnerable groups. The risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-476-4791).

Where does my water come from?
 Our water source is drawn from the Sparta Aquifer from two wells.

Source water assessment and its availability
 Our Source Water Assessment has been completed and our system has been found to be very low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of the report are available at the Strayhorn Water Assn, office during regular business hours.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
 Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-7911). 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.

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Other Information
 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, due to an order of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Public 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 action 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 (662) 576-7913.

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 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 Dept. 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 2006. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliforms 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.

Additional Information for Lead
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Contaminant	MCL or MCLG	MCL or MCLG	Your Water	Range Last Year	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that adequate disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	1.33	1.21 - 1.33	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrite (measured as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Other Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.01	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
TCU (Taste and Odor)	Definition: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variance and Exemptions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
 BRUCE SINGSPIEL
 Address:
 7504 HIGHWAY 4, WEST
 SILVERDALE, MS 38668
 662-567-9478
 662-562-3040
 strayhornwater@beltsouth.net

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09 Time: 4:22

PWSID: 690006/690007

System Name: Strayher

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.

*Print in paper is too small
Next year it has to be legible.
or will have to be republished*

Mr. Singlefield will do a Corrected Copy and notify Customers of Corrected Report and send of a copy.

Spoke with Bruce Singlefield 662 209-0200
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
2

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09 Time: 4:22

PWSID: 690006/690007

System Name: Strayker

Lead/Copper Language _____ MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

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(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

662 562-3040 Fax#

662 562-9428 office

540072
540004

Becky Buchanan
Mrs Buchanan will Fax
over CCR for all 4 systems
6/30/09 8:59 am