



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Punkin Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0360013 and 0360031

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 06/28/2010

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 Oxford Eagle, Oxford, Mississippi

Date Published: 06/14/2010

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.

Thomas D. Sartor, CCR Officer & Director

Signature of Thomas D. Sartor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 30, 2010

Date

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 29 AM 9:18

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Punkin Water Association  
 PWS ID#: 0360013 and 0360031  
 June 2010

2010 JUN -8 PM 12: 50

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Punkin Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John W. Davis at (662)234-3239. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the residence of Mrs. Ruby Gean at 11 County Road 417, Oxford, MS 38655.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#: 0360013		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2009	.023	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.158	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	1.11	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.55	.85 – 1.55	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

<b>PWS ID#: 0360031 TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2009	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2009	.165	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2006*	21.06	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2006*	18.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.33	1 – 1.6	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2

minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Punkin Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 132.75

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary  
public in and for said county and State, the  
undersigned

Tim Phillips

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and  
says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford  
Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City  
of Oxford, in said county and State, and that  
the said newspaper has been published for  
more than one year and that Punkin Water  
Association - 2009 Water  
Report  
a true copy of which is hereto attached was  
published for 7 consecutive  
weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME NO. DATE  
142 182 Jan 14, 2010

*See  
reverse side*

Tim Phillips  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
14th day of June, 2010

Rita G. Vasilyev  
Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi  
My commission expires



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Purkin Water Association  
 PWS ID# 0360013 and 0360031  
 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the risks we face to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We're committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Valley Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility ratings assigned to each well of this system are provided (Appendix) below. A rapid ongoing dataset information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Purkin Water Association have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water safety, please contact John W. Davis at 863/234-3236. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water safety. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the residence of Mr. Roy Green, 811 County Road 417, Okefenokee, MS 38565.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive radionuclides and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of urban or farm activities, industrial operations, such as storage and transfer, that may come from sewage treatment plants, sludge, landfills, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, or cooling towers. Radon is found in natural groundwater, industrial, or domestic wellwater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or processing. Lead can come from pipes, solder, and brass. Other trace metals, such as copper, iron, and manganese, can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is growing concern that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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.

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PWS ID# 0360013		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Volume (Y)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects (if # of Samples Exceeding MCLG)	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
10. Arsenic	N	2009	0.02	No Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Fluoride	N	2009	1.88	No Range	ppm	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	Discharge of natural deposits, water pollution from phosphate mining, leaching from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	1.11	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.23	0.1-1.88	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

PWS ID# 0360031		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Volume (Y)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects (if # of Samples Exceeding MCLG)	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
10. Arsenic	N	2009	0.02	No Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Fluoride	N	2009	1.88	No Range	ppm	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	Discharge of natural deposits, water pollution from phosphate mining, leaching from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	1.11	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.23	0.1-1.88	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system has no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any testing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing high quality water, 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-373-1862 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be pesticides, herbicides, or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, is subject to potential contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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The Purkin Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PUNKIN WATER ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 114, Oxford, MS 38655  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED,

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID

172

PERMIT NO.

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	450300	450300	0	16.00

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE	
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	7/10/10	
		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID	
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		17.60	
16.00			

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT



Service From 5/24/2010 TO 6/25/2010 ACCOUNT 2 6/28/2010

METER READ			TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY	CLASS			
6	25	1	16.00	1.60	17.60



OXFORD MS 38655-9218

Punkin Water Telephone (662) 234-1897  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT AVAILABLE  
UPON REQUEST

# Punkin Water Association

P O Box 114  
Oxford, Mississippi 38655  
(662)234-1897

36/13

June 30, 2010

Bureau of Public Water Supply  
State of Mississippi  
P. O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: Consumer Confidence Report

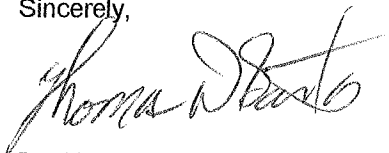
Dear Department of Health:

Find enclosed the following documents with regards to our **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**.

- (1) Certification Form
- (2) Actual Newspaper Page of our CCR
- (3) Proof of Publication
- (4) Actual Water Bill with message
- (5) Copy of customer's actual CCR

Please contact me if other information should be required.

Sincerely,



Punkin Water Association

Thomas D. Sartor

CCR Officer / Director

Home Telephone - 662.234.1680

Cell Telephone - 662.202-2840

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2010 JUL 12 AM 9:18