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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Southside Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0530042
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
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/25/2010

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

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ____ / ____ / ____

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

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

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.

Margaret L. Stanley
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/25/10
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Southside Water Association

Public Water System ID No. 0530042

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 constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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. Southside Water Association 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?

Southside Water Association purchases its water from Mississippi State University. MSU has five wells pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our 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. 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 Mississippi State University have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts 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. 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 annual meeting is held at 2:30 p.m. on the 2nd Sunday in February at the Stanley residence. All customers are encouraged to attend.

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. 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.

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. 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.

For more information please contact:

Frank Wallace

Address:

908 Blackjack Road

Starkville, Ms, MS 39759

1-662-320-4015

JWARNER7@AOL.COM

Water Quality Data Table

Southside Water Association

530042

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 the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the 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 concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently.

Contaminants	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Measurements	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	No	2008*	1.196	.36-1.19	pCi/L	0	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	2008*	1.8	.474-1.8	pCi/L	0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226			0.334	.085-.334				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	No	2006*	0.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2006*	0.088	.050-.088	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	2006*	0.7	.6-.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2008	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Selenium	No	2006*	0.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	2009	3.32	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	2009	0.0	NA	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	No	2009	1.00	.30-1.00	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2007

Unit Descriptions

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L)one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10, 000.

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/L)one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers 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.

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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

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 microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-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.