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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Toccopola Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0580009 + 0580017
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: 6/16/10

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

Name of Newspaper: The Pontotoc Progress

Date Published: 6/16/10

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

Date Posted: ___/___/___

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

David S. Patton Sec.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-21-10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Toccopola Water Association #1 and #2
 PWS#: 0580009 and 0580017
 June 2010

2010 JUN -8 PM 2:45

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 Tuscaloosa Group and Ripley Formation Aquifers.

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. 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 Toccopola Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David S. Patton at 662-489-6537. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday in May at 7:00 PM at the Thaxton Community Center.

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 1st to December 31st, 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#: 0580009		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.024	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride**	N	2008	1.877	.873 – 1.877	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008*	.16	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2007*	.8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.26	.5 – 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0580017 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.010	.009 - .010	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.7	.5 - .7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2006*	.915	.899 - .915	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2009	1.23	.6 – 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(17) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

In the first quarter of 2009 our test results showed that our system # 580009 exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level for Fluoride. To bring the system back into compliance we have stopped using the contaminated well. 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 Toccopola Water Association #1 and #2 work 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

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Brenda Owen who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

Water Quality Report

was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 82, Number 23, on the 16th day of June, 2010
Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010
Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular session in the year 1935.

Brenda Owen, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of June, 2010

Joyce Ann Brock Jolly
Notary Public



Printers fee \$ _____

10000009 (Water Association #1 and #2)
 PWS# 0580009 and 0580017
 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is prepared to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our greatest goal is to provide you with 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 want you to be confident in the quality of your water. Our water source is primarily drawing from the Tupacatoosa Creek and River. (Tupacatoosa Aquifers).

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to biologically derived contaminants. The general susceptibility analysis 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 forwarded to our susceptibility ratings in consultation.

If you have any questions about the report or documents you've received, please contact David S. Patton at 802-489-4337. We want your feedback to be informed about that water safety. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the report's findings on May 25, 2010 at the Thurston Community Center.

We include a table for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows levels of all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. It shows which monitoring wells reported in 2009, to some cases, radiometric isotopes and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, including herbicides, insecticides, and other pesticides, which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and disinfection by-products, which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that you have a safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations for the level of all of these 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 substances 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.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#: 0580009 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Health or of Drinking Water Exceeding MCL/G	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2009	004	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2009	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride	N	2008	1.877	0.7 - 1.877	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes scaling, leach, discharge from fertilizer and fertilizer facilities
17 Lead	N	2009	2	0	ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18 Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	16	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching from natural deposits
21 Selenium	N	2009	6	No Range	ppb	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from iron

Disinfection By-Products									
31 THM5	N	2009	8	No Range	ppb	0	0	40	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2009	1.28	0-2	ppm	0	0	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0580017 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Health or of Drinking Water Exceeding MCL/G	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2009	010	0pp - 010	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2009	1	0-1	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride	N	2009	016	0.6 - 016	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes scaling, leach, discharge from fertilizer and fertilizer facilities
17 Lead	N	2009	2	0	ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	1.28	0-2	ppm	0	0	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample reported for 2009.
 If fluoride level is readily adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.1 mg/L.
Apparent Chlorine:
 (1) Health: Some people who drink water containing disinfectants in excess of the MCL over many years could get liver disease, including pain and tenderness of the liver. Children may get enamel loss.
 In the first quarter of 2009 our test results showed that our system # 580009 exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level for fluoride. To bring the system back into compliance we have stopped using the contaminated well. 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 constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of rolling systems of any means, sampling 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, cooking, babying, medicine, and food. You can also use bottled water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and more you can visit us on our website. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.
 All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or both. Some of these substances are toxic. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. 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.
 Not all people may be equally susceptible 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 cysts and parasites in drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.
 The Tupacatoosa Water Association #1 and #2 split around the clock to provide you quality water in every day. We ask that our customers help us protect our water resources, when we are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.