



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Thomasville Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0610029
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: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: Rankin County News

Date Published: 06/16/10

- 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.

Jeff Jones / Operator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/21/2010
Date

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

2009 CCR 0610029; 06/09/2010

Is my water safe?

In 2009, as in years past, Thomasville Water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water 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 Well draws from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Our Source water assessment is available on the MDEQ web site.

Our Rating:

Well #1 Moderate

Well #2 Lower

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?

Please contact us with any comments or questions you may have.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

During the monitoring period the MCL was not exceeded.

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. Thomasville Water Assn 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>.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfectant 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	0.98	NA		2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	15	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54.63	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA		2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA		2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	10	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2008	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.
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:	

Contact Name: Jeff Jones

Address:

2483 Star Road

Florence, MS 39073

Phone: 601-813-4760

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 2010, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION - 0610029

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 162 No. 47 on the 16th day of June, 2010

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 17th day of June, 2010

Frances Conger Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER

My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

3 column by 12 inch legal at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$468.00

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... **\$471.00**



2009 CCR 0610029; 06/09/2010

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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 are at a higher risk from drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Guidelines for Community Water System Operators (CWSOs) and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) provide information on appropriate steps 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 comes from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Our Source water assessment is available on the MDEQ web site.

Our Rating:

Met #1 (Excellent)

Met #2 (Good)

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and agricultural operations; and radionuclide 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?

Please contact us with any comments or questions you may have.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:

During the monitoring period the MCL was not exceeded.

Additional Information for Lead:

In 2009, the lead level 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. Thomsville Water Authority 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/>.

Water Quality Data Table

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Contaminant	Unit	Value	Health	Source			
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	3.58	NA	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Halooxalic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	0.5	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	54.63	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.03	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and industrial chemical factories
2,1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Methylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorofluorene (ppb)	5	5	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	2	0.3	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.3	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum facilities; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	MCL	Year	Value	Health	Source	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	10	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.2	0.5	2008	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; 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.

Drinking Water Disinfection

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

Term	Definition
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 growing 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.

Contact Name: Jeff Jones
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Phone: 601-813-4760