



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

640014 640014
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: 6/23/10

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: Magee Courier

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 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.

Monroe Allen
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

JUNE 23, 2010
Date

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

Copy of 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT SMITH'S CROSSING WATER (PWS ID 640014)

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?

Currently our water comes from five wells. Two draws groundwater from the Catahoula Aquifer and two draws from Citronelle Aquifer the other draws from the MOCN Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Please contact us if you would like a copy of this report.

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 join us for our monthly meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at our office on 880 Simpson HWY 149 Magee, MS 39111. Meetings begin at 6:00 p.m.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. Smith's Crossing Rural 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>.

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>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>				
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	1.2	0.5	1.4	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.79	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	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2009	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.29			2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5.3	2007	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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: Steve Womack
Address:
P.O. Box 956
Magee, MS 39111
Phone: (601) 849-4631
Fax: (601) 849-4821
E-Mail: scwa@hughes.net

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Smith's Crossing Water

PWS#:640014

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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

Microbiological Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MHD	Your Water	Range (ppm)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	2009	No	Naturally present in the environment

Chemical Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MHD	Your Water	Range (ppm)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.29	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5.3	2007	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
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ing 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 in this table lists the drinking water system's compliance with the federal SDWA 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.

For more information please contact:

Steve Womack, P.O. Box 956 Magee, MS 39111.

Phone: 601-849-4631 Fax: 601-849-4821 Email: scwa@hughes.net

Deliver payment to:

SMITH CROSSING WATER ASSN
880 Hwy 149
PO Box 956
MAGEE, MS 39111
601-849-4631

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39111
PERMIT # 71

Return this portion with payment

	Balance Past Due:	17.50
Water	Used: 2700	20.30
	Prev: 59200	Pres: 61900

Billed: 06/23

37.80 is due by 07/16

Total New Charges 20.30

37.80 is due by 07/16

Past Due Balance must be paid by 16th
to avoid service disconnect.

Acct# 1024870

2789 SIMPSON HWY 49 S

Return Service Requested

SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT

P O BOX 367

MAGEE MS 39111

2789 SIMPSON HWY 49 S SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT
CVC:05/04-06/02 (29 days) Acct# 1024870
Last Pmt \$19.90 on 08/12
CCR AVAILABLE IN OFFICE
NEW OFFICE HOURS: 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM