

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0710008, 0710022, 0710029

PWS ID#(s) (List 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:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date customers were informed: 6-12-2010

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 & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette

Date Published: 5 / 27 / 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. 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 official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

Ricky Davis, President

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print

Richard Davis

Signature

6 / 2 / 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 -7 AM 9:33

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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

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 set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 – higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Assoc.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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 (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

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710008

2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.70	1.55	1.70	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.37	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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 - 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.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a 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.
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710022

2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.37	1.10	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.80	1.00	1.80	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	9.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.8	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	
Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your Water # Samples Exceeding AL Exceeds AL Sample Date Typical Source								
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
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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?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Short Coleman Park Water Association</i>
<i>ATTN: Ricky Davis, President</i>
<i>PO Box 87, 305 W Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-424-0017</i>
<i>Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net</i>

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. Short Coleman Park 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. 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.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

The tables below list all 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 and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Notary Public court, in and for said county, John H. Biggs, of the Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the Town of Iuka, in said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the "notice," a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for one consecutive weeks, to wit:

In Vol.	<u>126</u>	No.	<u>42</u>	Dated	<u>May 27</u>	20	<u>10</u>
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	
In Vol.		No.		Dated		20	

John H. Biggs, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, A.D., 20 10

Fees _____

Charlette B. Mylon
Notary Public **My Commission Expires March 4, 2013**

STATEMENT

Publishing <u>CCR Report</u> words, 12 cents first insertion	\$ <u>300.00</u>
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion	\$ _____
.....	\$ _____
Making proof of publication	\$ <u>3.00</u>
.....	\$ _____
Total	\$ <u>303.00</u>

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Short Coleman Park Water Association
PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

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 for quality and safety. Local Water regulatory agencies (as well as suppliers and price agencies) are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset.

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, organ transplant recipients, those 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's Guidelines for Drinking Water (MCL) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations:
ID #0710008 - Water consists of five (5) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the George Formation Aquifer.
 Well # 710008-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessment
ID #0710029 - Groundwater consists of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River.
 Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessment
ID #0710022 - Water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.
 Well # 710022-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710022-02 - higher rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710022-03 - moderate rating on source water assessment
 Well # 710022-04 - lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Assoc.

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occuring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or refinery operations; urban and suburban stormwater runoff; and other sources. Some of these substances, such as lead, arsenic, radon, and nitrate, can be found in tap water. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates radon levels in bottled water which must also provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tallapoosa County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

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Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproduct Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure strict compliance with monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Conservation Tips

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The tables below list all 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 in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Short Coleman Park Water Association
PWS ID # 0710008
2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Year	# Samples	Exceeds	Sample	Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	1.70	1.95	1.70	2009	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
HAAs (Hexafluoro Acids) (ppb)	0	60	0.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	N/A	N/A	2006	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.37	N/A	N/A	2008	No
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.78	N/A	N/A	2006	No

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Year	# Samples	Exceeds	Sample	Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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

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

T1 Treatment Technique
A required process technology to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRODL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is continuing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MTR - Monitored Not Regulated
Permissible Level

Unit Description	ppm - Parts per million of milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppm - Parts per million (a measure of turbidity)	ppm - Parts per million of milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb - Picograms per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	ppb - Picograms per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MU - Meters per second	MU - Meters per second

Short Coleman Park Water Association
PWS ID # 0710022
2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Year	# Samples	Exceeds	Sample	Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	1.10	0.37	1.10	2009	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
HAAs (Hexafluoro Acids) (ppb)	0	60	0.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	N/A	N/A	2006	No
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.005	N/A	N/A	2005	No
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No

Contaminant	Unit	1.3	1.3	0.7	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		0	16	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 T1 Treatment Technology: A treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 MRDL - 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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is conveying evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 MNR - Monitored Not Required
 MFL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Units Descriptions
 ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
 pcu - Pico-curie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 NA - Not Applicable
 NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended
 ND - Not Detected

Short Coleman Park Water Association
 PW5 ID # 0710029
2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	AL	Year	# Samples	Conforms	Sample Date	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2009	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
HAAs (haloacetic acids) (ug/L)	0	50	5.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	0	50	5.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Boron (ppm)	2	0.003	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge of mining wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits	
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.000	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge from waste incinerators & smelters
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewer, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewer, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.02	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.8	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from electronic, glass, and leaching from non-ferrous steel, drug factories

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	AL	Year	# Samples	Conforms	Sample Date	Typical Source
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Dioxin (ppb)	200	200	1.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from herbicides, leach through of way
Dieldrin (ppb)	200	200	1.0	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from herbicides, leach through of way

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	AL	Year	# Samples	Conforms	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	

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062510 1200 1320
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