

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

WALKER SWITCH WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0710011

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 / 2 / 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: 6 / 17 / 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.

Larry Bonds, President

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



Signature

6 / 18 / 2010

Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID #0710011

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 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?

Our water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

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 below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka where Walker Switch purchases water.

- 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

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 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?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday, August 19, at 7:00 PM at Mt Gilead Church. We will answer any questions about this report at that time. This is a very important meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Walker Switch Water Association</i>
<i>ATTN: Larry Bonds, President</i>
<i>Po Box 412, 305 West Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-423-5051</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. Walker Switch 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.

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.

Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID # 0710011

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	0.50	1.1	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	0	80	1.42	N/A	N/A	2009	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	6	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

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>45</u>	Dated <u>June 17</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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of June, A.D., 20 10

Fees _____
John W. Biggs, Publisher
Charlette B. McWay
 My Commission Expires
 Notary Public
 March 4, 2013

Ann. Water Quality Report

STATEMENT

Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion	\$ <u>150.00</u>
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion	\$ _____
.....	\$ _____
Making proof of publication	\$ <u>3.00</u>
.....	\$ _____
Total	\$ <u>153.00</u>

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Walker Switch Water Association
PWS ID #0710011

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 regularly safeguards its wells, supplies and other systems we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level of any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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. Immunocompromised 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other parasitological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?
 Our 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 Creek Aquifer.

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 submitted to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka where Walker Switch purchases water:

- Well # 10008-01 - **Good** rating on source water assessment
- Well # 10008-02 - **Good** rating on source water assessment
- Well # 10008-04 - **Good** rating on source water assessment
- Well # 10008-05 - **Good** rating on source water assessment

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 is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Many contaminants are 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 activities. 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, 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 chemicals, 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 the 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?
 We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday, August 13, at 7:30 PM at Mt. Gilead Church. We will answer any questions about this report at that time. This is a very important meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Walker Switch Water Association
 107th Street, Board President
 PO Box 412, Fort Hill, Eastport Street
 Iuka, MS 38852
 Phone: 662-423-5057

Additional Information for Lead

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Walker Switch 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 at 1-800-426-4797. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing by \$10 per sample. Please contact 601 576 7562 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 contaminants at a secondary basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2008, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorate residuals as required by the State's Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We do complete the monitoring requirements for water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. 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.

The data below list all the drinking water contaminants we have 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.

**Walker Switch Water Association
PWS ID # 0710011
2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

Contaminant	Unit	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	Notes
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products											
Chlorine (ppm)		4	4	1.10	0.50	1.1	2008	No			Meets public health control objectives
Trihalomethanes (ppb)		80	142	N/A	N/A	2009	No				By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants											
Barium (ppm)		2	1.25	N/A	N/A	2008	No				Discharge of drilling wastes. Disposal of metal shavings. Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)		0.005	0.005	0.23	N/A	N/A	2005	No			Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal and parts
Chromium (ppm)		0	0.1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No			Discharge from steel pipe. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)		10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2009	No				Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)		10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2006	No				Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)		50	40	0.65	N/A	N/A	2005	No			Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines
Organic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)											
Copper (ppm)		1.3	2	0	0	2008	No				Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)		15	6	0	0	2008	No				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 are set 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 MCLG 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 requirement which a water system must follow.										
TRRL - Treatment Reduction Level	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. TRRLs 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 commonly evidence that application of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.										
MRL - Noncarcinogen Maximum Permissible Level	The highest level of a noncarcinogen contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.										
Unit Descriptions	ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) NR - Not required, but recommended										

Walker Switch Water Assoc
P.O. Box 412
Iuka MS 38852-0412
(662)423-5057 (662)423-5061



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12830 JOHN C. MOSES

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

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	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	131	115	16	850

061510	850	935
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PRESORTED 1 2830

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

2009 Consumer Confidence Report
is ready and available for viewing
at the office at 305 W. Easport St.

JOHN C. MOSES
P O BOX 285

IUKA, MS 38852

METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS
060110	850	061510	935

BILLS MAY BE PAID AT OFFICE,
BY MAIL OR AT BANCORPSOUTH