

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2010 JUN 14 AM 8:50



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

Magee's Creek Water Assoc.  
Public Water Supply Name

740076  
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: 5/27/10

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: The Tylenon Times Columbian-Progress

Date Published: 5/27/10

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.

[Signature]  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-10-10  
Date

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

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# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF MARION

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and state aforesaid, **Susan Amundson** who being by me and duly sworn, states on oath that she is Legal Clerk of the Columbian-Progress a newspaper published in the City of Columbia, State and County, aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 time(s), as follows:

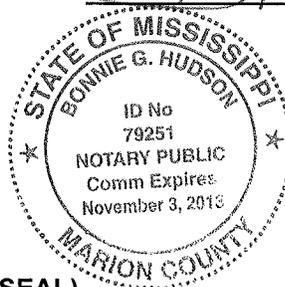
*See attached*

In Vol. 108 No. 43 Date 27 day of May 2010  
In Vol. 108 No. \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2010  
In Vol. 108 No. \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2010  
In Vol. 108 No. \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 2010

Signed Susan Amundson  
Susan Amundson

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of May 2010.

Bonnie Hudson  
Bonnie Hudson  
Notary Public



(SEAL)

No. words \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Proof of Publication ..... \$ 3.00

Total Cost..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT



## 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### 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. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supply 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 infection. 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 water comes from 5 deep wells located in the Miocene Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-876-4838.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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 materials 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, 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 Thursday of each month at our office 515 Manning's Crossing Rd. Meetings begin at 7:00 p.m.

### Other Information

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 your drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling showed no coliform present.

### 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

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
COUNTY OF WALTHALL

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tylertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tylertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi for more than twelve months prior to the date of the first publication of the notice herein below specified and that in said paper a certain notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, has been made and published in said newspaper for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 27<sup>th</sup> day of May 2010

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

Carolyn Dillon  
Editor-Publisher, The Tylertown Times

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this the

27<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2010

[Signature]  
Notary Public  
Walthall County, Mississippi

## The Tylertown Times

727 Beulah Ave.  
Box 72, Tylertown, MS 39667  
E-mail: tylertowntimes@bellsouth.net  
(601) 876-5111 • (601) 876-5280 (FAX)

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## Source water assessment and its availability

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## 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.

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## 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. Magee's Creek Water Association, Inc. 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 this 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Result	Sample	Violation	Typical Source	
MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Left	Right	Date			
<b>Inorganics &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Other inorganic elements that addition of a mineralized is necessary for control of microbial contaminants								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.25	1.25	1.34	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Traceable Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, Discharge from metallurgical factories, Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.46	0.02	0.96	2009	No	

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Result	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Left	Right	Date	AL	AL	
<b>Inorganics &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Other inorganic elements that addition of a mineralized is necessary for control of microbial contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0319	2008	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2008	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

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

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 is 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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: Travis Marbury  
 Address:  
 515 Manning's Crossing Rd  
 Joliet, MO 64557  
 Phone: 601-876-4838  
 Fax: 601-876-4864  
 E-Mail: [travis12\\_wb4me.com](mailto:travis12_wb4me.com)