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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Tillatoba Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0810009
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: 6/10/2010

- 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 or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 6/10/10

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/16/10

- 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.

J. E. Sumner
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-16-2010
Date

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

**2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
TILLATOBA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PWS # 810009
JUNE 2010**

Tillatoba Water Association, Inc. is proud to present the 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services performed to meet the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and are once again able to report that our system did not violate the maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included in the details are where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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

Our water comes from two wells. Both draw ground water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. 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 MSDH required public water systems to 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 completed the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling and showed no coliform present.

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report please contact Eddie Simmons at 662-623-5103.

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. Tillatoba 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>.

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.

If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Eddie Simmons at 662-623-5103. We want our customers to be informed and we encourage all customers to meet with us. Our board meets on the second Tuesday of February at 7:00 p.m. at the Tillatoba Volunteer Fire Department for its annual meeting.

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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.03	ND	30	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.015	ND	0.015	2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	ND	1.3	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0	ND	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	ND	0.5	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0039	ND	0.0039	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	ND	0.0001	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	ND	0.1	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	ND	1	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1938	ND	0.1938	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	ND	0.2	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.525	ND	0.525	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	ND	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	ND	0.05	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	ND	0.005	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.003	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)
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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.
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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: James E. Simmons, Jr.

Address:

P. O. Box 5

Tillatoba, MS 38961

Phone: 662-623-5103

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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Paste Copy of Legal
Notice Here

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 week in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 100 Number 23 Dated the 19 day of June, 2010
10

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 1 issue of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Sarah H. Williams

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10 day of June, 2010.

Beverly Greer

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

148 Inches 1 time @ \$3.50 per inch \$ 518.00
Proof of publication 3.00

Total \$ **521.00**

My commission expires 11/13/2013 My commission expires 01/13/2013

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For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: James E. Simmons, Jr.
 Address:
 P. O. Box 5
 Tillatoba, MS 38961
 Phone: 662-623-5103

The CCR was also posted in two local Post Offices
that are members of Tillatoba Water Assoc.

Tillatoba P.O. 38961

Scobey P.O. 38953