COPY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

MAILED 6/30/10 UAO

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

South Quitman County Utilities
Public Water Supply Name

1680034, 1680035, 1600010, 1600013, + 1600018
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: 6/22/10

☐ 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:_____

Date Published: __/__/

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

Date Posted: 6/22/10

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

P. T. Adams (President) — 6/22/10

*Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner/etc.)* — *Date*

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPL
2010 JUN 14 AM 9: 26

# 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
South Quitman County Utilities
PWS#: 680034, 680035, 600010, 600013 and 600018
June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from the Towns of Lambert, Tutwiler and Crowder which have eights wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox and the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 upon request. The wells for the Towns of Lambert, Tutwiler and Crowder have received a moderate to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Larry Cook at 662.902.1185. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the home of Mr. Adams.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

## PWS ID#: 0680034 – S Quitman – E Tutwiler System TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .002 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | 2 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .3 | 0 | Ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2008* | .257 | No Range | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | Ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008* | 1.2 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 30 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 47.45 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | .47 | .4 - .5 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID#: 0680035 – S Quitman – S Tutwiler System TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .002 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | 2 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2008* | .257 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008* | 1.2 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 21.96 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | .43 | .4 - .5 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID#: 0600010 – S Quitman – S Lambert System TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2006* | .7 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2006* | .044 | .011 - .044 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2006* | 10 | 5 - 10 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2006* | .48 | .24 - .48 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2006* | 2 | .8 - 2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 6.15 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | .67 | .6 - .8 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID#: 0600013 – S Quitman – N Tutwiler System TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .002 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | 2 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2008* | .257 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008 | 1.2 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 30 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 40.41 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | .54 | .5 – .7 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID#: 0600018 – S Quitman – W Crowder System TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2006* | .8 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2006* | .013 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2006* | 9 | 6- 9 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2006* | .38 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 8 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2006 | 7 | 3 - 7 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| 22. Thallium | N | 2006 | .5 | No Range | ppb | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 20 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 40.19 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | .79 | .6 – 1.3 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample.*
*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 07 - 1.3 mg/l.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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.

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. Our water system 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The South Quitman County Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

outh Quitman County Utilities Asso.
.O.BOX 31
HARLESTON, MS 38921
562) 647-2199

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CHARLESTON, MS
PERMIT NO 423

| TYPE OF SERVICE | METER READING PRESENT | METER READING PREVIOUS | USED | CHARGES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 968590 | 962490 | 6,100 | 35.35 |

South Quitman County Utilities Ass

| CUSTOMER ROUTE | CUSTOMER ACCOUNT | PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7/10/10 |
| NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID | | GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID |
| 35.35 | | 38.89 |

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

ACCOUNT 2 6/29/10

JONES, BILL
P.O. BOX 723
LAMBERT MS 38643

| METER READ MONTH | DAY | CLASS | NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID | PAY EARLY SAVE THIS! | GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ) | 21 | 1 | 35.35 | 3.54 | 38.89 |

LL ACCOUNTS MUST BE PAID IN FULL BY THE 24TH, 2010.
CCOUNTS WITH AN UNPAID BALANCE WILL BE CUT OFF
N THE 25TH, 2010. 06,08 & 09 CCR WILL BE POSTED AT THE
ANCE, TUTWILER, CROWDER, & LAMBERT POST OFFICE.
LSO. WILL BE POSTED CROWDER AUTO PARTS&BANK IN LAMBERT

SOUTH QUITMAN COUNTY UTILITIES ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. BOX 31
CHARLESTON, MS 38921
PH: 662-647-2199 FAX: 662-647-2889

June 29, 2010

Mississippi State Department of Health,

The CCR was posted in these public places:

1. Vance, MS Post Office
2. Tutwiler, MS Post Office
3. Crowder, MS Post Office
4. Lambert, MS Post Office
5. SouthernBancorp Bank in Lambert, MS
6. Crowder Auto Parts in Crowder, MS