



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

BIG V WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

59-0002
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.

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: / /

- 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: PRENTISS COUNTY PROGRESS
Date Published: 6/19/10

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted: 6/19/10 OFFICE WINDOW

- 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.

Signature/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/11/10
Date

MSH Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/E.O. No: 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7318

Handwritten mark: 4

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 14 AM 8:49



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

BIG V WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

59-0002
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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: BANNER INDEPENDENT
Date Published: 6/9/10

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)
Date Posted: 6/9/10 OFFICE WINDOW
- 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.

Jim Foster
Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*)

6/11/10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 • 1-866-HLTHY4U • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	March	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008*	.04	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2008*	.716	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2005-07*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2005-07*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	1.08	.68-1.08	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However our system violated a drinking water standard. We had a sample in March of 2009 that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. 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 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.

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

The Big V Water Association 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.

590002

\$ 302.48

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PRENTISS

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Big V Water Association
MWSR 080002 - October 2009

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 address we deliver to you every day. The important goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from the Gulf of Mexico Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed. The results of the assessment are available on our website. The assessment is a comprehensive review of the water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The assessment also identifies the potential for contamination from various sources. The assessment is a key component of our water quality management plan.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact our customer service department at 601-336-2222. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. We will be happy to answer your questions and provide you with the information you need to make informed decisions about your water.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during one period of monitoring from January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008. In cases where monitoring was required in 2008, the table shows the most recent monitoring results. The table also shows the MCL for each of the listed contaminants. It shows the natural occurring minerals and, in some cases, industrial chemicals and other synthetic chemicals that may be present from the presence of minerals or from human activities. Some of the listed contaminants may be present in your water from natural treatment plants, water systems, agricultural operations, and other sources. Some of the listed contaminants may be present in your water from natural production, mining, or farming, including the hydraulic fracturing process. Some of the listed contaminants may be present in your water from natural production, mining, or farming, including the hydraulic fracturing process. Some of the listed contaminants may be present in your water from natural production, mining, or farming, including the hydraulic fracturing process.

In this table you will find many terms and acronyms 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as a percentage of the MCLG for public water systems.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are often set as a percentage of the health advisory level.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is concern that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control natural contaminants.

Permit Maximum (PM) or Maximum per Se (MPS) - are part, permit conditions to not exceed in two years or a single permit in \$20,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

DRINKING WATER MONITORING RESULTS									
Contaminant	Units	Sample	Result	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	PM	MPS	Other Source of Contamination
Inorganic Constituents									
Aluminum	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	None
Barium	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	None
Bromide	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	None
Calcium	mg/L	10/2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	None
Chloride	mg/L	10/2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	None
Copper	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	None
Fluoride	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	None
Iron	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	None
Magnesium	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	10	10	10	10	10	None
Manganese	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	None
Nitrate	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	10	10	10	10	10	None
Nitrite	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	None
Sulfate	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	100	100	100	100	100	None
Zinc	mg/L	10/2008	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	None

Organic Constituents

Disinfection By-Products

Other Source of Contamination

Notes: All values are in mg/L unless otherwise noted. The MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is concern that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control natural contaminants. The PM is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MPS is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are on file at our office. Beginning January 3, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for a number of disinfection by-products (DBPs) as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in February 2004, November 2007 & May 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for between 2004 and 2008. We did not monitor for DBPs 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 lead-based pipe and fittings. Lead also comes from some lead-based solder. Lead-based solder was used in many homes built before 1980. Lead-based solder was used in many homes built before 1980. Lead-based solder was used in many homes built before 1980. Lead-based solder was used in many homes built before 1980.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic, or natural. 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 1-800-426-4773.

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 infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for lead in drinking water and other inorganic contaminants and to provide information to the public about the risk of infection by these contaminants. For more information about lead in drinking water, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4773. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$50 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7500 if you wish to have your water tested.

Although this was not the result of infection by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601-576-7500.

The Big V Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. We will be happy to answer your questions and provide you with the information you need to make informed decisions about your water.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said county, or other legal qualified to administer oaths, this day personally came the undersigned official of Banner-Independent, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Booneville, in this County, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the aforesaid newspaper on 02 consecutive weeks to-wit:

1st, Number 37, October 29, 2009
 2nd, Number _____, _____, 20____
 3rd, Number _____, _____, 20____
 4th, Number _____, _____, 20____
 5th, Number _____, _____, 20____
 6th, Number _____, _____, 20____
 7th, Number _____, _____, 20____
 8th, Number _____, _____, 20____

Erin H. Grode
 Editor

October 20, 2009
 Teresa C. Smith
 Notary Public
 NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSISSIPPI BY EXPIRE
 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: Feb 1, 2010
 My Commission Expires

20____
 Title

attention: Joan Cockrell

Enclosed:

PROOF OF Publication
on water sample
results - annually.

Thank - Janiza

Big V Water Association

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Booneville, MS 38829

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576-7822