



## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT / , / CERTIFICATION FORM, / /

Public Water Supply Name

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Fe confide must be	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
	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://
7	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:/_/
Ü	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
	FICATION
hereby he form consister Departm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is it with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Der	itle (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
· vuine/ I	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 Wayside Water Association PWS#: 0760026 November 2010 - Corrected

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 from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand and Cockfield Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Wayside Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Koehn at 662.822.8601. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 11<sup>th</sup> at 6:00 PM at the Black Bayou Water Office.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

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

Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	Υ	2009	70.75	69 - 73	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2009	174.75	167 -183	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	3.5	.34 – 3.5	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Disinfection By-Products:

- (81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
- (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

As you can see from the table our system violated the disinfection by-products rule by exceeding the maximum contaminate level for the Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes. We also failed to give public notice for this violation for the first quarter of 2009.

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 Wayside 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.

# Consumer Confidence Report/Wayside Water Association

#### 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 supplies 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 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well that is located in the Cockfield Aquifer.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. A copy of this report has been provided to the water association and is available for viewing upon request. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-576-7000.

## 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).

## How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to join us at the meeting. A notice of this meeting will be made available to all customers.

### **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. Wayside 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

## 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. During the year 2009 we had no monitoring violations.

# **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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or <u>MRDLG</u>	MCL, TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>		nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi						<del></del>		
(There is convincing o	evidence th	at additio	n of a dis	sinfect	ant is n	ecessary	for control o	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4		0.34	3.5	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes

## **Undetected Contaminants**

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

	MCLG	MCL			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>	Violation	Typical Course
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Typical Source  Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

it 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)			
NA	NA: not applicable			
ND	ND: Not detected			
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.			

Important Drinking Water Definitio	THE
Term	
1 erm	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.
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: David Koehn Address:

MS

Phone: 662-822-8601

## 2009 CCR Contact Information

Date:	Time:
PWSID: 760026	
System Name: Water	00
Lead/Copper Language  OZ - MCL Ave  Other  Violation(S)	Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA  (008 01/01/09 - 3/31/09 T T H M S  41/109 - 4/30/09 T T H M S  71/109 - 9130/09 T H A A S S
75-Public	Vetice 1/1/29 - 3/31/09
Will correct report & mail copy ma	• •
Will notify customers of availabilit	of corrected report on next monthly bill.
Spoke with Mn. Koe	
(Operator, Owner, Secre	tary)