



2011 JUN 23 AM 9:47

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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 Posted at 2 local post offices

Date customers were informed: 6/16/2011

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 Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 6/16/2011

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

Date Posted: 6/20/2011

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.

JAMES SIMMONS JR. President Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-22-2011 Date

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

2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Tillatoba Water Association, Inc.
PWS#810009
June, 2011

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 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 Tillatoba Water Association, Inc. have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eddie Simmons at 662-623-5103. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about our water system, you may attend the annual meeting held on the second Tuesday of February at 7:00 at the Tillatoba Volunteer Fire Department. The Tillatoba Water Association, Inc. works diligently to provide high quality water to its valued customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water supply. We also try to keep the cost to customers within reason. However, in order to keep up with increasing energy and supply costs, we occasionally may need to pass this increase on to the customers in order to keep the water system financially sound. We appreciate all of your continued cooperation.

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. 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	35.76	ND	35.76	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.5	1.24	1.5	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	ND	0.2	2010	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	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	ND	0.015	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0012	ND	0.0013	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.004	ND	0.004	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0024	ND	0.0024	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.139	ND	0.139	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0025	ND	0.0025	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
NA	NA: not applicable
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.
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: James Simmons, Jr.
Address:
P.O. Box 31
Tillatoba, MS 38961
Phone: 662-623-5103

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	ND	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								

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 101 Number 24 Dated the 16 day of June ~~30~~, 2011.

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 15 day of June, 2011.

Dorothy Greer

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

209 inches 1 time	\$731.50
Proof of publication	<u>3.00</u>

Total \$734.50

My commission expires 07/13/2013

2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Tillatoba Water Association, Inc.
PWS#810009
June, 2011

Cont'd from page 16

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 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 Tillatoba Water Association, Inc. have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Cont'd on page 17

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 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 the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and it picks 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 pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Simmons at 662-623-5103. We want our valued customers to be informed about their utility. If you want to learn more about our water system, you may attend the annual meeting held on the second Tuesday of February at 7:00 at the Tillatoba Volunteer Fire Department. The Tillatoba Water Association, Inc. works diligently to provide high quality water to our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water supply. To keep the cost to customers within reason. However, in order to keep up with increasing supply costs, we occasionally may need to pass this increase on to the customers it keep the water system financially sound. We appreciate all of your continued cooperation.

Additional Information for Lead

Cont'd on page 18

Term	Definition
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water.
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.

Concentration	Consumer of household plumbing systems	Consumer of household or restaurant plumbing systems	Consumer of household or restaurant plumbing systems with lead service lines
1.3	0	0	No
1.5	0.003	0	No

Supervised Drinking Water System	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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in a 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.
MRODG	MRODG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRODGs do not reflect the health risk of disinfectant by-products.
MRODL	MRODL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The level is based on the health risk of the disinfectant, and the available evidence that additional disinfectant provides a marginal benefit for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitoring Not Required.
MRL	MRL: State Assigned Maximum Residual Level.

Cont'd from page 20

For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: James Simmons, Jr.
 Address: 31
 P.O. Box 31
 Tillatoba, MS 38961
 Phone: 662-623-5103

The CCR was Posted at 2 Local

Post Offices Tillatoba P.O. 38961

Scobey 38953.

Posted on Bulletin Boards.

CUSTOMER'S BILL
TILLATOBA WATER ASSOC. INC.
P.O. BOX 5
TILLATOBA, MS 38961

C.C.R.
Available Upon Request
662-809-3006

CUT OFF DATE 20TH
PLEASE MAIL BILLS

ACCOUNT NUMBER		SERVICE TO	DATE OF BILL
PRESENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	USED	AMOUNT

*Annual Meeting
2nd. Tuesday in Feb.
Fire Dept. at 7:00 p.m.*

GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT	DATE OF BILL	A/C NO.	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
--------------	------------	--------------	---------	--------------	------------

PAY THIS AMOUNT
AFTER THE 10TH

PAY THIS AMOUNT ON
OR BEFORE THE 10TH

PLEASE RETURN THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT