



2011 JUL -1 AM 9:30

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Assoc
Public Water Supply Name

640014
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: 6/24/11

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier

Date Published: 6/29/11

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

Date Posted: 1/1

- 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.

LARRY D. WARREN
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/30/11
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, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity In Employment/Service

Certification Form

2011 JUL -7 AM 11:15

64/14

CWS name: Smith's Crossing Rural Water Assn

PWS I.D. no: 640014

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Larry D. Warren

Title President of Board of Directors

Phone #601 849-4631

Date 06/22/11

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

The CCR was advertised in the local news paper and a notice on water bills that a copy could be pick up at the local water office.

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www.

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

Approved
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Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association 2010 Consumer Confidence Report Water Quality Data Table

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 your 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. 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection from these contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? Currently our water comes from five wells. Two draw groundwater from the Cambria Aquifer and two draw from the Citronelle Aquifer. The water is treated at the Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association's water treatment plant. One Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Please contact us if you would like a copy of this report.

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 soil, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from the air around it. Contaminants that may be naturally occurring or resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity (microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, and inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or 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; synthetic chemical contaminants, including pesticides 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.)

How can I get involved? Our fiscal year ends on the second Tuesday of each month at the office (880 Simpson Hwy 149, Magee, MS). The association sponsors an annual membership meeting which is open to all customers and is held at the office. We encourage you to attend. Water Conservation Tips: Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a 10 minute shower.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.
- **Source Water Protection Tips:** Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:
 - Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.
 - Monitor for leaks in your community. If a water leak is reported, report it immediately to your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active organizations in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
 - Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people to "Dump No Waste - Drain to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead and Fluoride: 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. Smith's Crossing Rural 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 your 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 reduce exposure is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. Additional information for Fluoridation: To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the SMITH'S CROSSING RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average daily fluoride levels were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%.

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 to our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A low naturally occurring mineral 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 following definitions:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.3	0.7 1.3	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Organic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrogen (ppm)				No	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
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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)
	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. 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: Steve Womack
P.O. Box 956, 880 Simpson Highway 149, Magee
Phone: 601-849-4631 Fax: 601-849-4821 E-Mail: scwa@hughes.net

SMITH CROSSING WATER ASSN
880 Hwy 149
PO Box 956
MAGEE, MS 39111
601-849-4631

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39111
PERMIT # 71

Balance Past Due:		59.25
WATER	USED: 3600	23.90
PREV: 4595800	PRES: 4599400	

Return this portion with payment

Billed: 06/24
After 06/15 SVC CUTOFF

83.15 is due by 06/15

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 23.90

Past Due Balance must be paid by
16th to avoid service disconnect.

Acct# 9012461

103 L. C. MCALPIN RD

Return Service Requested

CHARLENE SHARBLE

103 L.C. MCALPIN RD.

MAGEE MS 39111

83.15 is due by 06/15

After 06/15 SVC CUTOFF

103 L. C. MCALPIN RD CHARLENE SHARBLE

SVC:05/23-06/06 (14 days) Acct# 9012461

Last Pmt \$74.61 on 04/21

**COPY OF CCR AVAIABLE IN OFFICE!!!
OFFICE CLOSED JULY 4TH 2011!!!**

NSN

