

2009 JUN 29 AM 11:34

APPROVED

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORMSONTAG WATER ASSN.  
Public Water Supply Name0390006

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: 6/24/09

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: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESSDate Published: 6/24/09

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

Date Posted: 6/26/09 LAWRENCE COUNTY LIBRARY

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.

Bobby Selman / OPERATOR  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-28-09  
Date

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

*2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

**SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID #390006**  
**JUNE 18,2009**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it show our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. 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 last Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

## TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant                          | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium*                          | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.00112        | 0  | Ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 14. Copper                           | N             | 7-31-2007      | 0.2            | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride                         | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.8501         | 0  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                             | N             | 7-31-2007      | 2.0            | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 73. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes]  | N             | 12-31-2005     | 34             | 0  | ppb              | 0    | 100    | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

\* MOST RECENT SAMPLE

### Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.

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.

\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction 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 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAWRENCE COUNTY

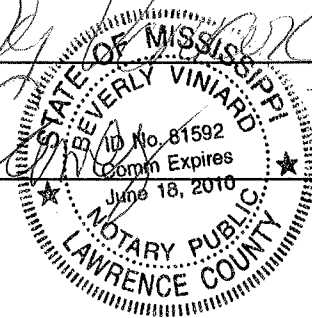
Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 24, 2009  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 24th day of June, 2009.

Beverly Vinard  
Notary

John Carney  
Publisher



Printer's Fee: \_\_\_\_\_

Proof Fee: \_\_\_\_\_ \$3.00

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID#390006**  
**JUNE 18, 2009**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. 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 last Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

| TEST RESULTS                         |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| Contaminant                          | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium*                          | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.00112        | 0  | Ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 14. Copper                           | N             | 7-31-2007      | 0.2            | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL-1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride                         | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.8501         | 0  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                             | N             | 7-31-2007      | 2.0            | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL-15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 73. THHM<br>{Total trihalomethanes}  | N             | 12-31-2005     | 34             | 0  | ppb              | 0    | 100    | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

**\*MOST RECENT SAMPLE**

**Radioactive Contaminants:**

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**Volatile Organic Contaminants:**

(73) THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction 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 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

LCP 6-24-09

SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
P.O. BOX 126  
SONTAG, MS 39665 (601) 587-0820

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

39/06

First Class Mail  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Permit No. 1  
Sontag, MS

| TYPE OF SERVICE  | METER READING |          | USED            | CHARGES   |
|--|---------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
|  | PRESENT       | PREVIOUS |                 |           |
| WAT  | 813,740       | 798,440  | 15,300          | \$200.00  |
| SUBJECT TO CUT OFF WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE<br>UNLESS PAST DUE AMOUNT PAID BY 15TH |               |          |                 |           |
|  |               |          | <b>Past Due</b> | (\$62.15) |
| ACCOUNT #  | 2             | METER    | 20              |           |

| CUSTOMER              |         | PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| ROUTE                 | ACCOUNT |                                  |
| 1                     | 2       | 07/15/2009                       |
| NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID |         | GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID          |
| \$43.00               |         |                                  |
| \$0.00                |         | \$0.00                           |
| (\$19.15)             |         | (\$19.15)                        |

| METER READ MONTH | DAY | CLASS | NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID | PAY EARLY SAVE THIS! | GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID |
|------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6                | 29  | 1     | \$43.00               | (\$1.92)             |                         |
|                  |     |       | \$0.00                |                      | \$0.00                  |
|                  |     |       |                       | TAX                  |                         |
|                  |     |       |                       | OTHER                |                         |
|                  |     |       | (\$19.15)             | TOTAL                | (\$19.15)               |

THIS AMOUNT NOW DUE AND PAYABLE →

REVISED 08 CCR IN OFFICE

LONGINO, VERNITA  
2284 PIPELINE LN N/E

SONTAG, MS 39665

PAY AT REGIONS BANK OR BY MAIL  
THIS STUB IS REQUIRED FOR EITHER PAYMENT OPTION.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2009 AUG -3 AM 9: 54

RECEIVED-WATER S  
2009 AUG -3 AM 9:

*2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

**SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID #390006**  
**JUNE 18,2009**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it show our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. 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 last Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.



## TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected                    | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| Chlorine (as CL2)   | N             | 2008           | 1.15 (RAA) Running Annual Average | 1.0-low<br>1.25-high                               | ppm              | 4.0  | 4.0    | Water additive to control microbes  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium*   | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.00112                           | 0  | Ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 14. Copper  | N             | 7-31-2007      | 0.2                               | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride  | N             | 02-27-2006     | 0.8501                            | 0  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead  | N             | 7-31-2007      | 2.0                               | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>  |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 73. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes]   | N             | 12-31-2005     | 34                                | 0  | ppb              | 0    | 100    | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

\* MOST RECENT SAMPLE

### Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.

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 Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that 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 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in June 2007 and April 2008. (Didn't record a chlorine residual on sample form). We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notified systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

\*\*\*\*\* 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. Sontag-Wanilla 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.

\*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction 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 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/2/09

Time: 9:14

PWSID: 390006

System Name: Sontag & Anella

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

6/07  
4/08

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Will do corrected copy and notify customers  
on water bill of available corrected report.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Spoke with Bobby Selman  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)