

6/1/13

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 SEP -3 AM 9:02

August 31, 2009

South Sunflower Water Assn.
P. O. Box 88
Inverness, MS 387523

APPROVED

Mississippi State Health Dept. Water Division
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Please find CCR for South Sunflower Water Assn. Indianola 670013. CCR Report sent out in August Water Bill .

Please find Public Water Supply Annual Report Indianola 670013.

Note new Operator Larry Sibley.

SSWA


Bobby L. Paxton

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report South Sunflower Water Association-Indianola

PWS ID# 0670013

For the years of 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

Prepared- July 8, 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 is purchased from the **City of Indianola** they have five wells drawing from the Meridian Wilcox aquifer.

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 of the City of Indianola have received **lower to moderate** susceptibility rankings to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Bobby Paxton at (662)-265-5950**. 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.

South Sunflower 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, 2004 to December 31st, 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:

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.

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

TEST RESULTS 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

Total Coliform MCL violations

Coliform is bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in June 2005. It was resolved within one week. For each detect of total coliform, additional samples were collected at the sites where total coliform was detected, upstream of each site and downstream of each site. **Results showed all samples free of total coliform.**

***** 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 Ms. 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, MSHD 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.**

*****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. **South Sunflower Water Association** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2005	Pos.	2 samples	n/a	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	2004	.01	.010-.018	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
		2005	.017	.0010-.017				
		2006	.0149	.011-.149				
		2007*	.001	.0008-.001				
		2008*	.001	.0008-.001				
Chromium	N	2004	3.0	1.0-3.0	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
		2005	7.0	5.0-7.0				
		2006	5.0	2.0-5.0				
		2007*	1.3	.9-1.3				
		2008*	1.3	.9-1.3				
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2008	.57	.56-.61	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	N	2004	19.6	10.0-19.6	Ppb	0	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection
		2005	5.0					
		2006	12.8	1.8-12.8				
		2007*	5.8					
		2008	26.0					
TTHM trihalomethane	N	2004	5.54	3.87-5.54	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		2005	5.65	1.47-5.65				
		2006	8.74	1.72-8.74				
		2007*	3.43					
		2008	36.7					

* *Most recent sample required*

Lead and copper rule violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning 2006 through 2008, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to monitor/test for lead and copper as required by the Lead and Copper Rule. **Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time.**

DBP violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January – December 2007, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems to monitor/test for TTHM's and HAA5's as required by the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule. **Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time.**

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Cockrell, Joan

From: Tom Abernathy [tomabernathy92@yahoo.com]

Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2009 8:01 AM

To: bobby.paxton@elpaso.com

Cc: Cockrell, Joan; Parker, Melissa

Bobby, attached is your ccr's, Joan has looked at them and said they are ok. I suggest you let her know how you get them to your customers and when this will be.

Tom Abernathy, Msrwa
662-871-1752

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Chromium	N	2004 2005 2006 2007* 2008*	3.0 7.0 5.0 1.3 1.3	1.0-3.0 5.0-7.0 2.0-5.0 .9-1.3 .9-1.3	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2008	.57	.56-.61	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	N	2004 2005 2006 2007* 2008	19.6 5.0 12.8 5.8 26.0	10.0-19.6 1.8-12.8	Ppb	0	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM trihalomethane	N	2004 2005 2006 2007* 2008	5.54 5.65 8.74 3.43 36.7	3.87-5.54 1.47-5.65 1.72-8.74	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

** Most recent sample required*

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