

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -1 AM 8:40

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

BWS ID # 0690012
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: ___ / ___ / ___

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: ___ / ___ / ___

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. _____

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.

Dellie Decker Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6.20.09
Date

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

SENATOBIA LAKE ESTATES, INC. BOX 436 SENATOBIA, MS. 38668

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 690012

2008 WATER ASSESSMENT

RECEIVED 2008 SUPPL

2009 JUL -1 AM 8:40

THE 2009 WATER ASSESSMENTS WILL BE DUE JANUARY 10TH, 2009. THIS AMOUNT AVERAGES TO ABOUT \$22.00 A MONTH, UNLIMITED WATER PER MONTH.

DUE TO THE FACT THAT I HAVE HAD SHOULDER SURGERY, AND THESE ASSESSMENTS ARE AROUND 10 DAYS LATE, WE ARE ALLOWING 10 EXTRA DAYS FOR PAYMENT.

THE \$270.00 ASSESSMENT CAN BE PAID IN ONE LUMP SUM. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN A POLICY OF SENATOBIA LAKES ESTATES TO ALLOW TWO SEPERATE PAYMENTS. THE FIRST PAYMENT OF \$135.00 IS DUE BY JANUARY 10TH 2009 AND WILL BE CONSIDERED LATE FEBUARY 15TH 2009 AFTER THE 15TH OF FEBUARY THERE WILL BE AN ADDITIONAL LATE CHARGE OF \$10.00.

THE SECOND PAYMENT OF \$135.00 WILL BE DUE MARCH 1ST 2009 AND WILL BE CONSIDERED LATE APRIL 15TH 2009. THERE WILL BE AN ADDITIONAL LATE CHARGE OF \$10.00. **IF YOU HAVE NOT MADE YOUR SECOND PAYMENT BY APRIL 15TH 2009, YOUR WATER WILL BE CUT OFF!** THERE WILL BE A RECONNECTION FEE OF \$200.00 (COST OF HIRING SOMEONE TO COME OUT AND CUT THE WATER OFF AND THEN COME BACK OUT AND CUT YOU BACK ON) **NO EXCEPTIONS.**

PLEASE DO NOT CALL AND ASK FOR AN EXTENTION!

THE WATER HAS BEEN TESTED BY OUR OPERATOR ON A REGULAR BASIS AS REQUIRED BY LAW. ANYONE WHO NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THE WATER ANALYSIS, CAN HAVE A COPY OF THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT UPON REQUEST.

TO OUR MEMBERS WHO OWN THEIR OWN WELLS: WE GREATLY APPRECIATE YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT. WE ARE AWARE THAT IT IS YOU THAT HELP US FINANCIALLY. YOUR ONE TIME ASSESSMENT OF \$100.00 A YEAR HELP US KEEP UP THE MAINTANCE ON OUR LAKES AND PARKS, AS WELL AS OTHER THINGS. (THERE IS NO LATE CHARGE TO THESE MEMBERS)

THE 2009 PRESIDENT IS ROBERT NELSON, THE VICE-PRESIDENT IS DAVID PERRYMAN, THE SECRETARY AND TREASURE REMAIN THE SAME. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT A BOARD MEMBER.

**PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR PAYMENT TO: SENATOBIA LAKE ESTATES
P.O. BOX 436
SENATOBIA, MS. 38668**

PRESIDENT: ROBERT NELSON
VICE-PRESIDENT: DAVID PERRYMAN
SECRETARY: DEBBIE WEEKS
TREASURE: BETTY BRADLEY

662-288-0891
662-562-6762
662-562-6735

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -1 AM 8:40



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

**Community
(C)**

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

PWS Name: Senatobia Lake Estates, Inc.

PWS ID #: 0690012

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public education has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Distributed by _____ on _____
(Hand or direct delivery) (Date)

Distributed by Secretary (Debbie Weeks) on 3-01-09
(Mail, as a separate notice or with bill) (Date)

Distributed by _____ on _____
(Alternate method if applicable) (Date)

Debbie Weeks Secretary 6-20-09
(Signature) (Title) (Date)

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/9/09 Time: 3:39

PWSID: 690012

System Name: Senatobia Lab Estate

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s)

We received certification only. We have to have the completed CER by 7/1/09.

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

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

Mr House understand we need the Completed CER by July 1, 2009

Spoke with Harry House 662 562-8456
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Senatobia Lake Estates

Public Water Supply Name

0690012

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

hand delivered when the lead action level report was delivered

Date customers were informed: / /

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: / /

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. _____

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.

Billie Weeks / Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-23-09
Date

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

APPROVED

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2008 Quality Water Report
Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc.
 [PWS ID# 0690012]
 June 2008

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 **four ground water wells that pump from the SPARTA AQUIFER SYSTEM**

Our source water assessment is available upon request.

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

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Nelson at 210 Lakeshore Drive, Senatobia, MS 38668. 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 second Sunday of each month at 3:00 p.m. at the Senatobia Public Library on 222 Ward St. in Senatobia, MS.

Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc. 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 1st 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:

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.

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 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1074 Antimony | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | 0.006 | 0.006 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| 1005 Arsenic | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | n/a | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 1010 Barium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 .011186 SP-81 .013558 | 0 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1075 Beryllium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0001 SP-81 <.0001 | 0 | ppm | 0.004 | 0.004 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| 1015 Cadmium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0001 SP-81 .0001 | 0 | ppm | 0.005 | 0.005 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|-------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1020 Chromium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <0.0005 SP-81 .000605 | 0 | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | batteries and paints Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | n | 12/31/08 | 2.3915 | 1 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 15. Cyanide | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.005 SP-81 <.005 | 0 | ppm | 0.2 | 0.2 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 16. Fluoride | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <0.1 SP-81 <0.1 | 0 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | n | 12/31/08 | 0.030 | 2 | ppb | 0.015 | AL=.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 1035 Mercury (inorganic) | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0002 SP-81 <.0002 | 0 | ppm | 0.002 | 0.002 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 1040 Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | n | 12/03/08 | SP-80 <0.20 SP-81 <0.20 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1041 Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | n | 07/16/07 | SP-80 <0.05 SP-81 <0.05 | 0 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1038 Nitrate+Nitrite (as N) | n | 07/16/07 | SP-80 <0.25 SP-81 <0.25 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1045 Selenium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | 0.05 | 0.05 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| 1085 Thallium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | .0002 | 0.002 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 55. Benzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| 56. Carbon tetrachloride | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 58. o-Dichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 600 | 600 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 59. p-Dichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 75 | 75 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 7 | 7 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 64. Dichloromethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical |

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|-------------------------------|---|----------|---------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 65. 1,2-Dichloropropane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | factories Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 66. Ethylbenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| 67. Styrene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| 68. Tetrachloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 69. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 200 | 200 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 71. 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 3 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 72. Trichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 74. Toluene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.0005 | 0 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| 75. Vinyl Chloride | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 2 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| 76. Xylenes | n | 12/07/04 | <0.0005 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 0.50 | 0.49 - 0.50 | ppm | 0 | MDRL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 2950 TTHM | N | 09/11/07 | 0.00 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 2456 HAAS | N | 09/11/07 | <6.00 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 60 | |

***SP - Sampling Point**

(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.

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. Senatobia Lakes, Estates 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>. 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.

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, 601-576-7518.

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.

Please call 662-562-8456 if you have questions.

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.

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2008 Quality Water Report
Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc.
 [PWS ID# 0690012]
 June 2008

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 four ground water wells that pump from the SPARTA AQUIFER SYSTEM. Our source water assessment is available upon request.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Nelson at 210 Lakeshore Drive, Senatobia, MS 38668. 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 **second Sunday of each month at 3:00 p.m. at the Senatobia Public Library on 222 Ward St. in Senatobia, MS.**

Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc. 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 1st 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:

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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.

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 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1074 Antimony | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | 0.006 | 0.006 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| 1005 Arsenic | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | n/a | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 1010 Barium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 .011186 SP-81 .013558 | 0 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1075 Beryllium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0001 SP-81 <.0001 | 0 | ppm | 0.004 | 0.004 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| 1015 Cadmium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0001 SP-81 .0001 | 0 | ppm | 0.005 | 0.005 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|-------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1020 Chromium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <0.0005 SP-81 .000605 | 0 | ppm | 0.1 | 0.1 | batteries and paints Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | n | 12/31/08 | 2.3915 | 1 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 15. Cyanide | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.005 SP-81 <.005 | 0 | ppm | 0.2 | 0.2 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 16. Fluoride | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <0.1 SP-81 <0.1 | 0 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | n | 12/31/08 | 0.030 | 2 | ppb | 0.015 | AL=.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 1035 Mercury (inorganic) | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0002 SP-81 <.0002 | 0 | ppm | 0.002 | 0.002 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 1040 Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | n | 12/03/08 | SP-80 <0.20 SP-81 <0.20 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1041 Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | n | 07/16/07 | SP-80 <0.05 SP-81 <0.05 | 0 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1038 Nitrate+Nitrite (as N) | n | 07/16/07 | SP-80 <0.25 SP-81 <0.25 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 1045 Selenium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | 0.05 | 0.05 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| 1085 Thallium | n | 04/10/06 | SP-80 <.0005 SP-81 <.0005 | 0 | ppm | .0002 | 0.002 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 55. Benzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| 56. Carbon tetrachloride | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 58. o-Dichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 600 | 600 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 59. p-Dichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 75 | 75 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 7 | 7 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 64. Dichloromethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|---------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 65. 1,2-Dichloropropane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 66. Ethylbenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| 67. Styrene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| 68. Tetrachloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 69. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 70. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 200 | 200 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 71. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 3 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 72. Trichloroethylene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 74. Toluene | n | 12/07/04 | <0.0005 | 0 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| 75. Vinyl Chloride | n | 12/07/04 | <0.5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 2 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| 76. Xylenes | n | 12/07/04 | <0.0005 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | 0.50 | 0.49 - 0.50 | ppm | 0 | MDRL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 2950 TTHM | N | 09/11/07 | 0.00 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 2456 HAA5 | N | 09/11/07 | <6.00 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 60 | |

***SP - Sampling Point**

(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.

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. Senatobia Lakes, Estates 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>. 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.

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, 601-576-7518.

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.

Please call 662-562-8456 if you have questions.

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.