



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Savannah Water Association

PWS ID# 0780012

June 2009

## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Savannah Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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

## **Where does my water come from?**

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Savannah Water Association.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Ellison at 662-456-2910. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

**\*\*\*\*\*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.

**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. Savannah 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCL or MCLG		Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MCLG	MCL		Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.3	0.8	1.3	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.138	0.12	0.138	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA		2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.02	0.05	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SAV 2

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	1.7	5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
o,s-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

SAU 3

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
--	---	----	---	------	---	----	--

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminant	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Monochlorobenzene	100 ppb	0.5 ppb	No	

## Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Excess Source
Trihalomethanes [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Description	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.

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:

Chris Ellison  
 Address:  
 280 CR 419  
 Woodland, MS 39776  
 Phone: 662-456-2910  
 Fax: 662-456-2144

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

SAVANNAH WATER ASSOCIATION  
Public Water Supply Name

0780012  
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: Webster Progress Times

Date Published: 06/25/2009

- 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.

Marvin Butler, President  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/17/2009  
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7318

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Savannah Water Association

PWS ID# 0780012

June 2009

## Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Savannah Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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

## Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Savannah Water Association.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Ellison at 662-456-2910. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

**\*\*\*\*\* 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.

**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. Savannah 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>.

**Water Quality Data Table**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	WV or Public	TT or Private	Yon or Well	Raw or Dist	Sampl. Yr.	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectants assists in control of microbial contaminants.							
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4	1.2	2008	No Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	13	0.8	1.3	2006	No Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.138	0.12	0.138	2006	No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA		2006	No Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.02	0.05	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	1.7	5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Volatle Organic Compounds</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminant	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Health and Cosmetic
Monochlorobenzene	100 ppb	0.5 ppb	No	

### Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	Violation	Treatment Technique
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### Abbreviations

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 Definition

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Chris Ellison  
 Address:  
 280 CR 419  
 Woodland, MS 39776  
 Phone: 662-456-2910  
 Fax: 662-456-2144

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WEBSTER

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared Chasatie Fisher, County of Webster, State of Mississippi, Webster Progress who, being duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 Consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 81, No. 25, on the 25 day of June, 2009  
Vol.     , No.     , on the      day of     , 2009  
Vol.     , No.     , on the      day of     , 2009  
Vol.     , No.     , on the      day of     , 2009  
Vol.     , No.     , on the      day of     , 2009  
Vol.     , No.     , on the      day of     , 2009

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 30 day of June 2009  
me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

SUSAN D. ADCOCK  
Mississippi Statewide Notary Public  
My Commission Expires January 14, 2010

By: Susan D. Adcock

Brenda Perry



Printer's Fee \$3.00

Deliver payment to:

Savannah Water  
288 CR 419  
Woodland, MS 39776  
662-456-2910

Water 1145700-1142300=3400 16.70

Previous Balance: 0.00

Total New Chgs 07/01/09 16.70

16.70 is due by 07/10/09

Acct# 0005 After 07/10/09 pay 18.37  
SVC:05/20/09-06/18/09 (29 days)  
Marvin Butler

6366 Old Cumberland Rd  
CCR has been revised to include C12 residual.  
To receive copies call 662-456-2910.

FIRST CLASS  
US POSTAGE PAID  
39776  
PERMIT # 1

Return this portion with payment

Rated: 07/01/09

After 07/10/09 pay 18.37

16.70 is due by 07/10/09

Acct # 0005 6366 Old Cumberland Rd  
Address Service Requested  
Marvin Butler  
6366 Old Cumberland Rd  
Marilee MS 39751

2009 JUL 17 AM 8: 22

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORMSAVANNAH WATER ASSOCIATION  
Public Water Supply Name0780012  
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: Webster Progress TimesDate Published: 06/25/2009

- 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.

Marvin Butler, president  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)06/17/2009  
Date

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

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Savannah Water Association

PWS ID# 0780012

June 2009

## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Savannah Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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

## **Where does my water come from?**

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Savannah Water Association.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Ellison at 662-456-2910. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUL 17 AM 8:22

\*\*\*\*\*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.

**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. Savannah 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4	1.2	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.3	0.8	1.3	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.138	0.12	0.138	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA		2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.02	0.05	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	1.7	5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>State MCL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation and Comment</b>
Monochlorobenzene	100 ppb	0.5 ppb	No	

## Undetected Contaminants

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

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG or MRDLG</b>	<b>MCL or MRDL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>					
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Unit Descriptions

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

### For more information please contact:

Chris Ellison  
 Address:  
 280 CR 419  
 Woodland, MS 39776  
 Phone: 662-456-2910  
 Fax: 662-456-2144

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUL 17 AM 8: 21

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WEBSTER

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared Chasatie Fisher, County of Webster, State of Mississippi, Webster Progress who, being duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 Consecutive week(s), to-wit:

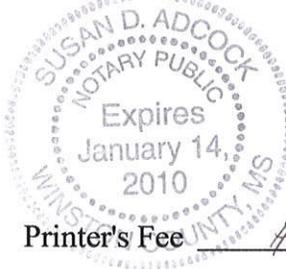
Vol. 81, No. 25, on the 25 day of June, 2009  
Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009  
Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009  
Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009  
Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009  
Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 30 day of June 2009  
me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

SUSAN D. ADCOCK  
Mississippi Statewide Notary Public  
My Commission Expires January 14, 2010

By: Susan D. Adcock

Brenda Perry



Printer's Fee \$3.00

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09

Time: 1:00

PWSID: 780012

System Name: Savannah

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

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

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 corrected report and send  
us a copy  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Spoke with Barry Dendy 662 542-9536  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Deliver payment to:

Savannah Water  
280 CR 419  
Woodland, MS 39776  
662-456-2910

FIRST CLASS  
US POSTAGE PAID  
39776  
PERMIT # 1

Previous Balance: 0.00  
Water 1145700-1142300=3400 16.70

Return this portion with payment

Billed: 07/01/09

After 07/10/09 pay 18.37

**16.70 is due by 07/10/09**

Total New Chgs 07/01/09 16.70

**16.70 is due by 07/10/09**

Acct# 0005

After 07/10/09 pay 18.37  
SVC:05/20/09-06/18/09 (29 days)  
Marvin Butler

Acct# 0005

6366 Old Cumberland Rd  
Address Service Requested

**Marvin Butler**  
**6366 Old Cumberland Rd**  
**Mantee MS 39751**

6366 Old Cumberland Rd  
CCR has been revised to include CI2 residual.  
To receive copies call 662-456-2910.