



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Renova Water Department
Public Water Supply Name

0060015
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: 6/25/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: The Bolivar Commercial

Date Published: 6/25/10

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

Date Posted: 6/25/10 Town Hall
Calvary M. B. Church

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.

Joseph S. Porter
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-10
Date

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

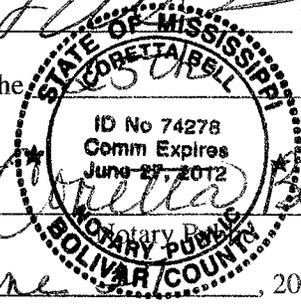
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, MARK S. WILLIAMS, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume 94 No. 104 Dated June 25 20 10
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

Mark S. Williams Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____ day of June, 20 10



My Commission expires June, 20 12

Publishers's Fee \$ _____

The Town of Renova, Mississippi

PRESENT ITS-

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID0060015

FOR RENOVA WATER CUSTOMERS:

(PLEASE CLIP/SAVE THIS REPORT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE; IT WILL NOT BE MAILED)

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 Drinking Water comes from nearly 1,000 feet below ground within the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi State Department of Health is currently reviewing all of Mississippi's drinking water sources. The sources of drinking water, in general (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 animal or human activity.

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?

Renova citizens may increase their awareness of the protection of our water resources by learning of measures to conserve and protect water resources, becoming knowledgeable of issues involving surface water runoffs from yards, streets and recreational areas, and attending Renova Town meetings every first Wednesday of each month.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

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 1st, 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; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. The month in which the Renova Water System did not sample was January 2009.

Importance of Lead Monitoring:

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. Renova's water system 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 in home plumbing pipes & fixtures, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your faucet 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	MCL,	Your	Range	Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or						
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>High</u>				

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003451	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.318	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.2	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	< 0.05	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	.000831	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.4	NA	2001	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminants	MCLG	Your Sample			# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
		AL	Water	Date			

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.45	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants:

During routine sampling throughout 2009, NO positive samples were found within the Renova Water System. A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Positive samples	Positive samples/yr; The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level 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:

Renova Town Hall

Address:

5 Second Street

Renova, MS 38732

662-843-8233

renova@cableone.net