



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

BUENA VISTA LAKES WATER

Public Water Supply Name

170020

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: 6/24/10

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. SWWC.COM

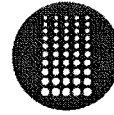
**CERTIFICATION**

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.

Mike McDaniel, District Mgr  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/24/10  
Date

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



**SouthWest  
Water Company®**

SWWC Utilities, Inc.  
136 E. Valley Street  
Hernando, MS 38632  
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www.swwc.com

**BUENA VISTA LAKES  
2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT  
PWS ID 170020**

Dear Valued Customer,

SouthWest Water Company wants to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we deliver to you. For this very reason, we are pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. Our goal is and has always been to provide to you a safe, adequate, and dependable supply of drinking water. We at SouthWest Water Company work hard to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. 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.

**Sources of Supply**

Our water source consists of two wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer from an average depth of 287 feet. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants, detecting only 6, none of which exceeded drinking water standards. This report is a snap-shot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

**Water Source Assessment**

Our source water assessment is complete. Both of our wells were ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report are available upon request at our North Mississippi division office located at 136 E. Valley Street in Hernando MS. Although we hold no public meetings regarding the water quality report, we are happy to answer your questions. We want you to be informed about your water and SouthWest Water Company. If you have questions or comments about this water quality report, please contact Mark Pressgrove at (866) 945-2782.

**Educational Information**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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).

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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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

This information is important.  
Please have someone translate it for you.

Esta información es importante.  
Por favor pídale a alguien que se la traduzca.

这一信息非常重要。  
请别人为您翻译一下。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.  
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਹੈ।  
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਉ।

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.  
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

這個資訊非常之重要。  
請他人為您翻譯一下。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है।  
कृपा करके किसी से इसका अनुवाद करायें।

この情報は重要です。  
翻訳を依頼してください。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.  
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

هذه المعلومات هامة  
الرجاء أن تجعل أحد الأشخاص يساعدك في ترجمتها.

**BUENA VISTA LAKES  
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT  
PWS ID 170020**

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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

**MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level-** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal-** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

**Ppm-** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**Ppb-** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**N/A-** Not applicable

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, AL, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	9.1	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	0.7	1.9	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.211	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b># of Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
Copper-action level at taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0759	0	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead-action level at taps (ppb)	0	15	1.3	0	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

**\*\*\*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. SouthWest Water Company 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 \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.