



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUL -1 AM 9:00

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Sumrall
Public Water Supply Name

370010
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 → 6-24-10
 On water bills → 6-30-10
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/24/10

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: The Times

Date Published: 6/24/10

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

Date Posted: 6/24/10

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.

Carolyn Rayburn
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

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 14 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Center 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 comes from 3 wells that draw from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

SWAP report is available for this system and copies are available at the town hall.

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, which can 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?
Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. at the Sunrall Town Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions or concerns to meet with us.

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. TOWN OF SUMRALL, PW#370010 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 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 that occur per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or TT, or MHDG	MCL, MRDL, or Water	Your Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products						
*There is scientific evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.15 - 1.15	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants						

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: DELTON MARDIS
Address: P.O. BOX 247, SUMRALL, MS 39482 - Phone: 601-758-3591 - Fax: 601-758-3581
E-Mail: townofsumrall@c-gate.net

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	0.25	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.728	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from products; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0246/2	NA	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from creosote
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	2	NA	2009	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
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Violations and Exemptions

Total Coliforms
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. In May a boil-water notice was issued for a small section of Town (approximately 10 connections on Hwy 42 West) due to a loss of water pressure following a line break. While obtaining the water samples to comply with Department of Health requirements, the wrong box was checked on the report form indicating the samples taken were a routine sample. These 2 samples indicated a positive test for coliforms. The samples were taken from an isolated area, therefore we were not required to issue a boil-water notice for the entire town. Since the area affected was already under a boil water notice, no additional notice was required. Additional samples were taken which indicated a negative test for coliforms. The boil water notice for this area was therefore lifted.

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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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 MCLG 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 disinfectant 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
MFL	MFL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level