

RECEIVED - WATER SUP
2010 JUN 30 AM 8:55



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Sylvaena Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0650010
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: 06/23/10

- 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: Smith Co. Reformer

Date Published: 06/23/10

Sylvaena Water Association Office

- 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.

Carl Eric Lutton Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-28-10
Date

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

2009 Sylvarena Water Association PWS#0650010 Annual Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in every year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Sylvarena Water Association 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 wells in the Sports Sands Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies will be available at our office.

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 septic tank effluents, animal operations, and wildlife, domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater, discharge, 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?

We value our customers and want them to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7 pm on the first Monday night of each month at the Managers Residence, Lakes Tower 209 SCR 101, Raleigh, MS 39151.

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. Sylvarena Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of pipes and 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 tested during the calendar year of this report. The presence of a contaminant in one year 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 but does not test for them because the concentrations of these contaminants are not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	TV	Year	Range	Sample	Violation	Notes
	MCLG	MCL	TV	Year	Level	ID		
Barium (MBL) (ppb)	4	8	1	2008	ND	2008	No	Water additive used to control mineral content
The Running Annual Average (RAA) Residual Disinfectant Level as of the 2009 reporting was 0.40 mg/L.								
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.2	ND	0.2	2008	No	Level from filtration use. Leaching from some PVC, average of natural decay.
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Notes	
	MCLG	AL	Year	ID	Permitted AL			
Lead: Action Level (AL) (ppm)	0	1.5	2008	2008	0	No	Concentration of household plumbing materials or natural decay.	
Lead: Action Level (AL) (ppm)	1.5	1.5	0	2008	0	No	Concentration of household plumbing materials or natural decay.	
<p>Drinking Water Contaminants</p> <p>Chemical</p> <p>ppm: parts per million; or milligram per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion; or microgram per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLs set as strict as the MCLG and typically using the best available treatment technology.</p> <p>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 for vulnerable populations and drinking water treatment technology.</p> <p>TV: Treatment Technique: A required practice intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other measures which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Violations and Exemptions: State or EPA prohibition not to report an MCL or a treatment technique under certain circumstances.</p> <p>MBLUG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MBLUGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p> <p>MDDL: 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.</p> <p>MFR: Maximum Fluoride Regulated</p> <p>MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level</p>								

Kendrick W. Blakely
652 Highway 228
Ray Springs, MS 39422
Phone: 601-764-2572

This publication will serve as your notice; a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be mailed to you. A copy of this report can be obtained at the Sylvarena Water Association Office upon request.