



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Sardis Lake Community Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

6540063
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: The Panolien

Date Published: 6/18/2010

- 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.

M. G. Brewer
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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sardis Lake Community Water Association
PWS#: 0540063
June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Sardis Lake Community Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact M. Earlene Brewer at 662-563-2709. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Coles Point Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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				MCL/ACL					
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January March 2010	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2005*	.022	.021 - .025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2005*	.934	.894 - .934	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	1.14	.6 - 1.9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. 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.

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. In January & March of 2009 we did not monitor or record for bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required; therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 0. In the future all sample bottles will be properly filled by operator and monitoring schedule will be followed.

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. Our 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Sardis Lake Community Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

Newspaper

363 Highway 51 North
P.O. Box 1616
Batesville, Mississippi 38606

• • • • • Panola County's Largest Print Advertising Medium • • • • •

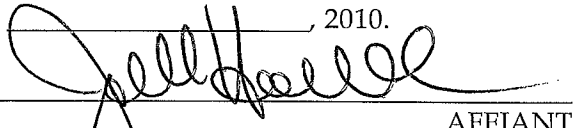
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1-800-310-4591
Fax: 662-563-5610
website: www.panolian.com
email: legals@panolian.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PANOLA

JOHN H. HOWELL SR., personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, to wit:

- Volume No. 130 on the 18th day of JUNE, 2010.
- Volume No. 130 on the _____ day of _____, 2010.
- Volume No. 130 on the _____ day of _____, 2010.
- Volume No. 130 on the _____ day of _____, 2010.


_____ AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 18th day of JUNE, 2010.

By Debra M Parker
My Commission Expires 11-27-2013

Billing Information

- A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12 \$ _____
- B. Week 2 _____ words @ .10 \$ _____
- C. Week 3 _____ words @ .10 \$ _____
- D. Week 4 _____ words @ .10 \$ _____
- DISPLAY LEGAL 3x13 COL. INCHES X 8.00 = \$ 312.00
- Proof of Publication _____ @ \$3.00 ea. \$ 3.00
- TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE \$ 315.00

BILL TO:

Sard's Lake Community Water Assoc
P o Box 115
Batesville, Ms 38606

Phone (w/area code) _____



2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Santa Lake Community Water Association
 PWS# 004083
 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be satisfied with the quality of your water. Our water comes from wells drilled in the Middle Valley Aquifer.

The water we provide to you is safe and of excellent quality. We have a comprehensive monitoring program in place to ensure that the water we provide to you is safe and of excellent quality. We have a comprehensive monitoring program in place to ensure that the water we provide to you is safe and of excellent quality.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact us at Serving Engineer at 930-583-2706. We will be happy to assist you. We will be happy to assist you. We will be happy to assist you.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants that we monitor during the most recent results. As water travels over a surface of rock or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances from the ground. These substances can include natural materials such as radon, arsenic, manganese, and iron; man-made chemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; and other substances that may be present in the water.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at or close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years of a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Year	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measured	MCL	MCLG	Most Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2008	January 27/08	Monitoring	NA	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria is 0% of monthly samples
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	2008	02/08	024	021 - 025	ppb	2	2	Discharge of drilling water; discharge of test metal analyses; discharge of test metal analyses
15. Chloride	2008	02/08	224	224 - 224	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel mill; pulp mill; erosion of test metal analyses
17. Lead	2008	02/08	0	0	ppb	0	0	0
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2008	01/08	8.1-8	8.1-8	ppm	3	MRDL = 4	Water utility used to control chlorine

Microbiological Contaminants: (Total Coliform Bacteria) We routinely monitor for the presence of coliform bacteria in our drinking water. Coliform bacteria are not harmful to humans but their presence is an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria are found in soil, water, and sewage.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In January of 2009 we did not "exceed" or "exceed" for microbiological contaminants. In October 2008 we did not "exceed" or "exceed" for microbiological contaminants. In January of 2009 we did not "exceed" or "exceed" for microbiological contaminants.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are particularly at risk. Some people with kidney disease, liver disease, or other chronic conditions may also be at risk. If you are pregnant, nursing, or preparing for pregnancy, you should consult with your health care provider about drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide information on lead in drinking water. This information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is 4 mg/l. Please contact 930-583-2706 if you need to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or radioactive. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are particularly at risk. Some people with kidney disease, liver disease, or other chronic conditions may also be at risk. If you are pregnant, nursing, or preparing for pregnancy, you should consult with your health care provider about drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide information on lead in drinking water. This information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is 4 mg/l. Please contact 930-583-2706 if you need to have your water tested.

The Santa Lake Community Water Association works around the clock to provide you quality water in every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, for any of us and our children's future.



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

**Community
(C)**

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: Sardis Lake Community Water Assn.

PWS ID #: 0540063

For Violation: Monitoring Requirements Not Met

Occurring on: Jan / March 2010

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by Local Newspaper CCR on 6.18.10
(alternate method if applicable) (date)

The Panolian

Cheryl Brewer

(Signature)

Board Seat

(Title)

6.21.10

(Date)