



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUL 12 AM 9:13

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF SENATOBIA
Public Water Supply Name

0690005
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 DEMOCRAT

Date Published: 6/29/10

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

Date Posted: 6/29/10

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. cityofsenatobia.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.

Alan Collier
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/6/10
Date

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

2009 CITY OF SENATOBIA WATER QUALITY REPORT

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water 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 comes from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The City has 5 deep wells to serve the population of Senatobia.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been finished and copies are available at our office on 405 Strayhorn St..

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?

You are welcome at anytime to call our office at 662-562-8288 at any time between 8am. and 5pm. and arrange a time to get involved.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. CITY OF SENATOBIA 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>. Our current lead and copper level is well below the maximum contaminant level.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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)
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:

Contact Name: TIMOTHY SIMPSON

Address:

405 Strayhorn (PO box 1020)
SENATOBIA, MS 38668

Phone: 662-562-8288

Fax: 662-562-8115

E-Mail: tsimpson@cityofsenatobia.com

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE A PERSONAL COPY PLEASE CALL THE LISTED NUMBER.

The Democrat

Senatobia, Mississippi

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Tate County

Shirley Trimm

I, Travis Ashcraft, Clerk of The Democrat,
a public newspaper printed and published
in the City of Senatobia, in said County
and State, do solemnly swear that a

Water Report

notice of which the one hereto attached
is a true copy, has been published in said
newspaper once a week for the period of
1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Dates of issues published:

June 29, 2010

_____, 2____

_____, 2____

_____, 2____

_____, 2____

_____, 2____

Shirley Trimm Clerk

NOTARY:

Sworn to and subscribed before me the

29th day of June, 2010

Jaye Price



2009 CITY OF SENATOBIA WATER QUALITY REPORT

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cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Tetrahydroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

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For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: TIMOTHY SIMPSON
 Address: 405 Grayhorn (PO box 1020) SENATOBIA, MS 38668
 Phone: 662-562-8288
 Fax: 662-562-8116
 E-Mail: tsimpson@cityofsenatobia.com

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE A PERSONAL COPY PLEASE CALL THE LISTED NUMBER.

City of Senatobia

Consumer Confidence Report was posted in the following public places:

Senatobia Public Library 222 S. Ward Street

Tate County Courthouse 201 S. Ward Street

Senatobia City Hall 133 N. Front Street

Senatobia Utility Billing Office 133 N. Front Street

City of Senatobia

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2010 JUN 28

PM 1:57



TELEPHONE (662) 562-4474 FAX (662) 562-4476

POST OFFICE BOX 1020 133 NORTH FRONT STREET SENATOBIA, MISSISSIPPI 38668

0690005

June 25, 2010

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

Enclosed is the Consumer Confidence Report for the City of Senatobia Public Water System for 2009. This report is scheduled for publication on June 29 and the Certification Form will be forwarded upon receipt of the proof of publication.

Kay Minton
City Clerk