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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

South Centreville Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0790006
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: 6 / 3 / 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 Woodville Republican

Date Published: 6 / 3 / 10

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Richard J. Rogers - President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/3/10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wilkinson County

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday, June 3, 2010

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public,
ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly
sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached,
was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in
said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers

dated Thursday, June 3, 2010

of the 3 volume of said newspaper,
Andy J. Lewis Editor
I, Kathleen L. Lewis, Notary Public,
do hereby certify before me this 3rd day
of June, 2010.
Kathleen L. Lewis
Notary Public
Commission Expires 07-09-2013

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
South Central Water Association
P.O. Box 17000
May 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 that we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously 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 one well serving from the Moccasin Artesian Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility ratings assigned to each well of the 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 web for the South Central Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard J. Rogers at 901-845-9533. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water usage. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 204 East Main Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are monitored during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table indicates 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, 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 naturally occurring 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. Volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems. Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that enters the ground through natural processes and can be found in some wells. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, that is reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the 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 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 are based on 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 \$10,000,000.

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 \$10,000,000,000.

Contaminant	Unit	Date	Level	Range of Sample Results	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	ppb	2009	1	No Range	ppb	0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, leaf litter, clear and synthetic production wastes
10. Barium	ppm	2009	2	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Cadmium	ppb	2009	3	No Range	ppb	0.1	0.1	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	ppb	2009	0	0	ppb	0	0	Corrosion of household drinking systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
HT. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppm	2009	1	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM. Total Trihalomethanes	ppm	2009	1	No Range	ppm	0	0	Water additive used to control microbial

* After recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements to bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSOCH now collects samples of any drinking water samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 safety 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 901-575-7862 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 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some infants, and the elderly, 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 cystidium and other microorganisms are available from The Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4761.

The South Central Water Association customers help us protect our water supply.

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South Centreville Water Association
P O Box 733
Centreville, MS 39631

June 3, 2010

Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: 2009 CCR

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed publication of the consumer confidence report in our local newspaper, The Woodville Republican.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard J. Rogers". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "R" at the beginning.

Richard J. Rogers

RJR:hc