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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

STEWART WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

#0490009 #0490022
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: ~~6/23/11~~ 6-23-2011

☐ 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: Winona Times

Date Published: 06/23/11

☐ 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.

Larry W. Wood, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 29, 2011
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, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Stewart Water Association
PWS#: 0490009 & 0490022
June 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 effort 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 LOWER WILCOX ACQUIFER.

A detailed report on how susceptible our drinking water supply is to potential sources of contamination ranks our wells as MODERATE. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Harry Young at 662-552-2597. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

If you want to learn more, please attend the water utility meetings scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Stewart Fire Department.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant. 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 (800-4264791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

As water travels over surfaces of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural 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, 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 contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. 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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you 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 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 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 benefit 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 $10,000.00.

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 $10,000,000.00.

PWS ID # 0490009 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
2456 Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	N	2010	0.0	0	ppb		MRDL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2950 TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010	0	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2010	.4	.4-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals								
14 Copper	N	2008*	0.0370	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
171 Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1074 Antimony	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.006	.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
1005 Arsenic	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.010	.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
1010 Barium	N	2010	.003173	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1075 Beryllium	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.004	.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
1015 Cadmium	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.005	.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
1020 Chromium	N	2010	.001733	0	ppm	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
1024 Cyanide	N	2010	0.013	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from fertilizer ap plastic factories
1025 Fluoride	N	2010	.15	0	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
1035 Mercury	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.002	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
1045 Selenium	N	2010	0.0025	0	ppm	.05	.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion from natural deposits; discharge from mines
1085 Thallium	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.002	.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronic, glass and drug factories
1040 Nitrate (AS N)	N	2010	.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1041 Nitrite (AS N)	N	2010	.03	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1038 Nitrate+Nitrite (AS N)	N	2010	.23	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals								
2378 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	2010	.3	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile finishing factories
2383 cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial and chemical factories
2955 Xylenes	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from industrial and chemical factories
2964 Dichloromethane	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from drug and chemical factories
2968 o-Dichlorobenzene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from drug chemical factories
2969 p-Dichlorobenzene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2976 Vinyl Chloride	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from chemical factories
2977 1,1-Dichloroethene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2978 cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from petroleum chemical factories
2979 1,2-Dichloroethane	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2981 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2982 Carbon Tetrachloride	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from rubber plants and other industrial activities
2989 1,2-Dichloropropane	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2984 Trichloroethene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2987 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2247 Tetrachloroethene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
2380 Monochlorobenzene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
2990 Benzene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
2991 Toluene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
2992 Ethyl benzene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2996 Styrene	N	2010	.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills

PWS ID # 0490022 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
2456 Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	N	2010	0.0	0	ppb			By-product of drinking water disinfection
2950 TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010	0	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2010	.4	.4-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals								
14 Copper	N	2010	0.0.0070	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
171 Lead	N	2010	.3	0	ppb	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1074 Antimony	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.006	.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire hydrants; ceramics; electronics; solder
1005 Arsenic	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.010	.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
1010 Barium	N	2010	.003173	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1075 Beryllium	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.004	.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
1015 Cadmium	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.005	.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
1020 Chromium	N	2010	.001733	0	ppm	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
1024 Cyanide	N	2010	0.013	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from fertilizer ap plastic factories
1024 Cyanide	N	2010	.015	0	ppm	.2	.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from fertilizer ap plastic factories
1025 Fluoride	N	2010	0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
1035 Mercury	N	2010	0.0005	0	ppm	.002	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
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1040 Nitrate (AS N)	N	2010	.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1041 Nitrite (AS N)	N	2010	.03	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1038 Nitrate+Nitrite (AS N)	N	2010	.35	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No samples required in 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior 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 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 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 manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 disorder, 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 Stewart 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.