

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 | Y | 2010 | 1.17 | .6 - 2 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|------|--------|-----|---|----------|---|

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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 2010 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. Also in January 2010 we received a monitoring violation for Chlorine for our sample was rejected for there was not enough water in the bottle.

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. 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.

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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. 131 on the 10th day of JUNE, 2011.
Volume No. 131 on the _____ day of _____, 2011.
Volume No. 131 on the _____ day of _____, 2011.
Volume No. 131 on the _____ day of _____, 2011.

John Howell
AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 10th day of JUNE, 2011.

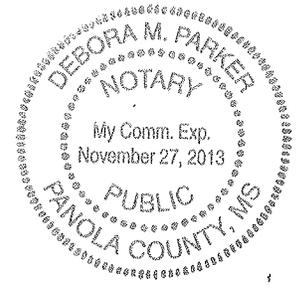
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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Santa Lake Community Water Association
 PWS# 054963
 May 2011

We are 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 consistent 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 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 findings 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 forwarded to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Santa Lake Community Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact M. Earlene Brewer at 602-653-2700. 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 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are detected during the period of January 3rd to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 premises 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 residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be naturally occurring and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto service stations; 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, we naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 (µg/l) - 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 MCL/MCLG | Unit Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | Most Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|

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|----------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|--|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 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 | 2006 | 622 | 621 - 625 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2006 | 334 | 334 - 334 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2006 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|------|-----|-----|---|--------|---|
| Chlorine | Y | 2010 | 1.37 | A=2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control iron/manganese |
|----------|---|------|------|-----|-----|---|--------|---|

* Most recent sample. No sample received for 2010.

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