

Annual Water Quality Report

South Central Water Association, Inc.

2011 JUN 28 AM 9:35

June 26, 2011
PWN ID: 0250022

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you each day. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Buddy Hand, General Manager, at 601-878-9639 during regular business hours from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm. If you want to learn more about the system, please attend our Annual Meeting on Tuesday, September 27, 2011, at 7:30 pm at the Mississippi Rural Water Association office; 5400 Midway Road at Highway 18.

Our water is drawn from the Forest Hill Sand Aquifer and Sparta Aquifer. SCWA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it may pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Your water is treated with chlorine, a disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. 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.

Our source water assessment has been completed and our wells were ranked from Lower to Moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination. To see a copy of the report please contact our office at 601-878-9639.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria which 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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 storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

Terms & Abbreviations Used Below:

- **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**-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.
- **AL**-Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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**-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.
- **NA**: not applicable
- **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
- **ug/L**: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Contaminants(units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (as C12)(ppm)	4	4	1.15	0.96 - 1.34	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	NA	80	0.068	NA	Average for year 2010	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids](ppb)	NA	60	0.050	NA		No	By product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0132	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [total] (ppb)	100	100	.00134	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.7 mg/L	NA	2010	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.289	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead(ppb)	0	AL=.015	0.004 mg/L	NA	2010	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	<.2	N/A	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<.05	N/A	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppb)	50	50	.00061	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters(pCi/L)	0	15	0.121	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226/228)(pCi/L)	0	5	0.109	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.273	0.025 - 0.273	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 800-426-4791.

SCWA received a violation on the CCR Report for 2010. The Report was received by the customers on time but was not filed at the State Health Department on time.

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. SCWA 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 \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.