

2011 JUN 23 AM 9:49



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Strayhorn Water Assn. Inc./Truslow
Public Water Supply Name

0690007
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.

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 Will be printed on this month's bill.
Other Notice posted in office!

Date customers were informed: 6/21/11

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: 6/21/11

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

Date Posted: 6/21/11 Strayhorn Water Office

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.

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

Date 6/21/11

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

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INC.-TRUSLOW SYSTEM  
PWS ID# 0690007**

**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?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Strayhorn Water Assn., Inc. 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 source is drawn from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer from one well.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our water assessment has been completed and our system has been found to be very low in potential contamination susceptibility. Copies of the report are available at the Strayhorn Water Assn. office during regular business hours.

### **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?**

Copies of this report are available at the Strayhorn Water office upon request. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bruce Sinuefield at (662) 562-9428. 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 annual membership meetings. They are held on the second Thursday in November at the Strayhorn School. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend. The monthly Board of Director's meeting is held on the 4th Monday of each month.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### 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. STRAYHORN WATER ASSN. 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>					
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.57	0.57	1.6	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
			<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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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: BRUCE SINQUEFIELD  
Address:  
7304 HIGHWAY 4, WEST  
SENATOBIA, MS 38668  
Phone: 662-562-9428  
Fax: 662-562-3040  
E-Mail: strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

# The Democrat

2011 JUN 23 AM 9:49

Senatobia, Mississippi

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Tate County

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 21, 2011  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_\_

Shirley Turner  
Clerk



NOTARY:

Sworn to and subscribed before me the

21<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2011  
Faye Price

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
STRAYHORN WATER ASSN., INC.-TRUSLOW SYSTEM  
PWS ID# 069007**

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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 farmyard 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 petroleum volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

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**Disinfection of Water Treatment Process**

Our water is treated by disinfection, accomplished by passing the water through a substance, such as activated carbon or alumina, to the water supply. Adsorbents attract contaminants by chemical and physical processes that cause them to "stick" to their surfaces for later disposal.

**Additional Information for Lead**

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### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we in water provided by public water systems. The table lists only those contaminants that were found, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. As low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	TT, or	Year	Range	Range	Violation	Treatment
	MCLG	MCL	TT		Low	High		Required
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	4	4	0.57	1.6	2010	No	No	Use of chlorine used to control microbes
<b>Emergent Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA	2010	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.03	NA	2010	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Heavy Metal Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2008	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2008	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Multi-Residue Pesticides</b>								
Term	Definition							
ppm	parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)							
NA	Not applicable							
ND	Not detected							
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended							
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
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 MCLG 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.							
<b>Variances and Exemptions</b>								
MRLDG	MRLDG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs do not reduce the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MRLDL	MRLDL: Maximum residual disinfection 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: BRUCE SINGUEFIELD  
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STATE HOUSE  
 SENATONIA, MO 65058