



2011 JUN 20 10:00

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

SAUNDERS WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0360064
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
Other

Date customers were informed: / /

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 OXFORD EAGLE

Date Published: 06/20/11

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.

James M. Coffey, SECY/TREAS
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-11
Date

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

**2010 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Sanders Water Association**  
**PWS ID#: 360064 - June 2011**

2011 JUN 29 08:10:00

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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. Our water source is presently two wells that draw ground water from the Ripley Formation 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 rankings assigned to each well of this 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 wells for the Sanders Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James M. Coffey, 534-3261. 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. The board typically meets bimonthly on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December at the Philadelphia Fire Station at 7:00 p.m. Our annual meeting is held near the end of June each year. Notices are sent to all members announcing this meeting and/or published in the Oxford Eagle Newspaper.

Sanders Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

**Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table**

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

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.

**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, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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.

**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 contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride	N	02/04/09*	2.051	1.168 - 2.051	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	N	02/04/09*	.011	.009 - .011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	N	02/04/09*	.0009	No range	ppm	.1	.1	Erosion of Natural deposits, Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Copper	N	01/01/06-12/31/08*	.000	0	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching, Corrosion of household plumbing systems, from wood preservatives
Lead	N	01/01/06-12/31/08*	.001	0	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	N	02/04/09*	.0006	No Range	ppm	.01	.01	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits.
Cyanide	N	12/09/09*	.0235	.015 - .0235	ppm	2	2	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, Discharge from siccifinical factories

Nitrite (As Nitrogen)	N	08/09/10	.25	.05 - .25	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
-----------------------	---	----------	-----	-----------	-----	---	---	--

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Residual Chlorine	N	Monthly 2010	Min = .50 Max = 1.40 Avg = 0.96	0	ppm	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes	

\*Most recent sample, no sample required for 2010

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 they are not above the level considered unsafe.

**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. Sanders 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 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected**

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Sanders Water Association has a fluoride concentration of 2.051 mg/l.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does NOT contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover levels in your drinking water exceeds 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in the aquifer in our source water. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/l.

For more information, please call Cary McCormick at 662-534-3261. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

**ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION**

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 crypto sporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (800.426.4791).

We do our best to provide quality water at every tap. Should you notice a drop in pressure or observe a leak on the system, please call James M. Coffey, 534-3261 or Cary Cormick, 234-6859. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. A valuable part of our community is our water source and will be valuable for future generations.

**2010 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Sanders Water Association**  
**PWS ID#: 360064 - 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 of 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. Our water source is primarily two wells that draw ground water from the Ripley Formation 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 rankings assigned to each well of this 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 wells for the Sanders Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James M. Coffey, 534-3261. 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. The board typically meets bi-monthly on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December at the Philadelphia Fire Station at 7300 W. Our annual meeting is held near the end of June each year. Notices are sent to all members announcing this meeting and/or published in the Oxford Eagle Newspaper.

Sanders Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. As water travels over the land or under ground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

**Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table**

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.  
 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 \$100,000.  
**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 MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**MAs:** Maximum Allowable Concentration. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**TPD:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
**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.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Units	MCLG	MCL	TPD	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely source of contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
Fluoride	N	02/04/09	2.03	1.168 - 2.051	ppm	4	4				Erosion of natural deposits; direct addition which provides strong taste; discharge from industries and agriculture facilities.
Nitrate	N	02/04/09	0.01	0.00 - 0.01	ppm	10	10				Discharge of drilling "slurry"; discharge from feed processing; erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	10/12/09	0.009	No range	ppm	1	1				Discharge from feed processing; discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Copper	N	03/03/06 12/21/08	0.00	0	ppm	1.3	1.3				Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of copper from plumbing; discharge from various processes.
Lead	N	03/03/06 12/21/08	0.01	0	ppm	0	0				Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of lead from plumbing; discharge from various processes.
Arsenic	N	02/04/09	0.006	No Range	ppm	0.01	0.01				Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from pipe tanks; sewage effluent from outdoor disposal.
Chloride	N	12/09/09	0.016	0.03 - 0.033	ppm	2	2				Discharge from plastic and rubber factories; discharge from feed processing; discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	05/07/10	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	1	1				Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from pipe tanks; sewage effluent from outdoor disposal.

**Disinfection By-Products**  
 (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Residual Chlorine	MCLG	MCL	MRDLG	MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes
2009	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	Water additive used to control microbes

*\*Most recent sample, no sample required for 2010*

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 they are not above the level considered unsafe.

**Additional Information for Lead**  
 If person, 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. Sanders Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing throughout the home. 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 Missouri State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 661.576.7382 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Additional Information for Arsenic**  
 While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected**  
 This is not often about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but if your drinking water contains more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride, it may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (enamel fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Sanders Water Association has a fluoride concentration of 2.031 mg/l.

Enamel fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs early in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to consult your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does NOT contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover levels in your drinking water exceeds 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in the aquifer in our source water. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/l.

For more information, please call Clay McCormick at 662-534-3261. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-4-NSF-HELP.

**ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION**  
 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 lower the risk of infection by crypto sporidium and other micro biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (800-426-4791).

We do our best to provide quality water as we can. Should you notice a drop in water pressure or other problems, please call us immediately.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 490.05

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that Sanders Water Assoc. 2010 Drinking Water Report PWS-# 360064. June 2011

a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME 143 NO. 187 DATE JUNE 20, 2011

Tim Phillips  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2011

Rita G. Vasilyev  
 Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi  
 My commission expires August 17, 2011



