2011 JUN 30 AM 8:50

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Renova, MS
Public Water Supply Name

0060015
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 Posted at Town Hall

Date customers were informed: 6/28/11

☐ 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 Bolivar Commercial

Date Published: 6/28/11

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

Date Posted: 6/28/11 Calvary M.B. Church

☐ 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.

E. J. Scott, Mayor by Pamela Martin, Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/2011
Date

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

The Town of Renova, Mississippi

PRESENTS:

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID0060015

FOR RENOVA WATER CUSTOMERS:

(PLEASE CLIP/SAVE THIS REPORT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE; IT WILL *NOT* BE MAILED)

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 Drinking Water comes from nearly 1,000 feet below ground within the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi State Department of Health is currently reviewing all of Mississippi's drinking water sources. The sources of drinking water, in general (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 animal or human activity.

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).

How can I get involved?

Renova citizens may increase their awareness of the protection of our water resources by learning of measures to conserve and protect water resources, becoming knowledgeable of issues involving surface water runoffs from yards, streets and recreational areas, and attending Renova Town meetings every first Wednesday of each month.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

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. Beginning January 1st, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage I Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system satisfactorily completed these monitoring requirements.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003431	NA		2005*	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	<0.0035	NA		2005*	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.318	NA		2005*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.2	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
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	.00x331	NA		2005*	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.4	NA		2007*	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.45	2007*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.002	2007*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products (Chlorine (ppm)	4-1.	4-1.	4-.9	2010	0	No	Water Additive used to control Bacteria/Microbes
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	no	no	1.65	2010	No		May occur when naturally-occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the disinfectants, chlorine and chloramine.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	60	0	2010	No		May occur when formed when naturally-occurring organic and inorganic materials in the water react with the disinfectants, chlorine and chloramine.

*Most Recent Sample - No Sample Required for 2010

Importance of Lead Monitoring:
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. Renova's water system 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 in home plumbing pipes & fixtures, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your faucet 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.

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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
MFL	MFL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

A copy of this Report is posted at Town Hall

Renova Town Hall

Address:

Old Hwy 61 N

Renova, MS 38732

662-843-5233

renova@cableone.net

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, MARK S. WILLIAMS, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume 95 No. 106 Dated June 28 20 11
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____
In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 ____

and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

Mark S Williams Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____

day of June, 20 11.

Diane Abrams
Notary Public

My Commission expires 8/17/2012

Publishers's Fee $ _____.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI DIANE MARKS ABRAMS No 25535 Comm Expires August 17, 2012 NOTARY PUBLIC BOLIVAR COUNTY

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Radioactive Contaminants							