



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Sylvania Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0650010
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: 6/15/11

- 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: Smith County Reformer
Date Published: 6/15/11

- 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.

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

6-21-11
Date

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

from a flat piece of iron which was about 15 inches long and 2 inches wide. One end was rolled around to make a hole for a handle which was made of oak or hickory wood for it needed to be very strong. One side of the metal was sharpened so it would be easier to drive into the wood. The mallet used to drive the fro into the wood was cut from a hickory tree which was about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, from this section about 19 inches long would be cut, from this about 5 inches would be left intact while the rest would be trimmed down to about 1 1/2 inches in diameter for the handle. As the fro was driven into the block about 1/2 inch from the outside, it's handle would be pulled to and fro until the shingle was removed from the main block, this action of the handle to and fro is where the fro got its name.

2010 Sylva Area Water Association PWS#0650010 Annual Drinking Water Report

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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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's 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 wells in the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies will be available at our office.

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 chemicals. 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 flaring; 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, 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?

We value our customers and want them to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7 p.m. on the first Monday night of each month at the Manager's Residence, Linda Tullos 205 SCR 101, Raleigh, MS 39153.

Additional Information for Lead

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

Recent lead and 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. Sylva Area Water Association. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds 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 how to test your 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>.

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. It does not list all of the contaminants that were tested, only those substances whose water were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring substances. Our tests do not measure all of these substances.

Drinking water containing all contaminants would be safe to drink, even if it were consumed every day. However, some contaminants are present in our water supply. Unless otherwise noted, this data presented in this table is from testing done within the last 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 usually fluctuate significantly from year to year, or the quantities are considered negligible in this type of consumption. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find some additional information that might not be available to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG or MHDG	MCL or MHD	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Coliforms (CFU/100ml)	0	0	2	0-8	2/10/10	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Fecal Coliform (FC) (CFU/100ml)	NA	80	3423	NA	2/10/10	No	By product of drinking water disinfection	
Biological Contaminants								
Algal Scum (ppm)	100	100	62	5.4	6/2	2/10/10	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of banked deposits
Phenolic (ppm)	4	4	0.185	0.185	0.185	2/10/10	No	Fraction of natural deposits. Water additive which counteracts iron. Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppm)	200	200	15	15	15	2/10/10	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel found factories
Lead (ppm)	2	2	0.0028	0.005	0.0028	2/10/10	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides (pCi/l)	50	50	0.6	2.0	0.6	2/10/10	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

The following contaminants were not reported, but not detected in your water:

Contaminant	MCLG or MHDG	MCL or MHD	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Chloroform (MCL) (ppm)	NA	70	NA	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Term	Definition
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 at or below the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique. A required process or method to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which are more stringent than monitoring.
Variances and Waivers	Variances and Waivers: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MHDG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MHDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MHD	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MHDs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Exceeded
MSL	State Assigned Maximum Allowable Level

Contact Name: Kendrick W. Blakeney
 Address:
 652 Hwy 628
 Bay Springs, MS 39422
 Phone: 601-764-2572

This publication will serve as your notice; a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be mailed to you. A copy of this report can be obtained at the Manager's Residence upon request.

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