



2011 JUN 30 PM 1:25

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

SARTIA

Public Water Supply Name

820012

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:

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: 5/16/11

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.CCRWRITER

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.

Charles V. Luperin Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-16-11
Date

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

# 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

## **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?**

Satartia receives its water from one 630 ft deep well in the Cockelfield Aquifer, one of the purest in the nation. Our system is comprised of metered 4" and 6" PVC lines providing an average of 70# pressure through the use of a 25,000 gallon elevated storage tank 120 feet above the town.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our water operator.

## **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?**

Satartia holds a meeting at 6:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday each month in the Satartia Town Hall

**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. Village of Satartia 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**

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.

| <u>Contaminants</u>                      | <u>MRDLG</u><br><u>Date</u> | <u>MRDL</u><br><u>Violation</u> | <u>Water</u><br><u>Typical Source</u> | <u>Range</u> | <u>Sample</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|  |                             |                                 |                                       |              |               |
|  |                             |                                 |                                       |              |               |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products |                             |                                 |                                       |              |               |

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) NA 60 10 NA 2010 No  
 By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) NA 80 15.22 NA 2010 No  
 By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Inorganic Contaminants**

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

**Undetected Contaminants**

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water. All contaminants tested for by Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory in Jackson, Ms this year are attached to this report.

| <u>Contaminants</u>        | <u>MCLG</u>   | <u>MCL</u>  | <u>Your</u>  | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical</u> |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| <u>Source</u>              | <u>or</u>   | <u>or</u>   | <u>Water</u> |                  |                |
|                            | <u>MRDLG</u>  | <u>MRDL</u> |              |                  |                |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 0.2 ppm   | 0.2 ppm     | 0.015ppm     | No               |                |
|                            | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |             |              |                  |                |

**Unit Descriptions**

| <b>Term</b> | <b>Definition</b>                                      |
|-------------|--|
| 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**

| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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: Water Operator Address: P. O. Box 174 Satartia, MS 39162 Phone: 662-571-7148

# Satartia Water System



P. O. Box 174 ♦ Satartia, Ms 39162  
Phone 662-571-7148 ♦ Home Phone 662-571-9625

2011 JUN 30 PM 2:00

May 16, 2011

CCR 2010 Report posted in the following places

Satartia Town Hall

Satartia Store

Satartia Post Office

Charles V. Lungrin  
Mayor Of Satartia, Ms