



**The Town of Renova, Mississippi**

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**PRESENT ITS-****2011 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID0060015**

FOR RENOVA WATER CUSTOMERS:

(PLEASE CLIP/SAVE THIS REPORT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE; IT WILL NOT BE MAILED)**Is my Water Safe?**

We're pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells that draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

**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). 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?**

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:**

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Radiological laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to insure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, MSDH at {601} 576.7518.

**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>.

**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.

<b><u>Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG or MRDLG</u></b>	<b><u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u></b>	<b><u>Your Water</u></b>	<b><u>Range</u></b>		<b><u>Sample Date</u></b>	<b><u>Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>
			<b><u>Low</u></b>	<b><u>High</u></b>				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.003914	.0034	.003914	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	.0006	.0005	.0006	2011	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.318	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.08	NA		2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	< 0.02	NA		2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	.0025	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.4	NA		2001	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b><u>Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>	<b><u>AL</u></b>	<b><u>Your Water</u></b>	<b><u>Sample Date</u></b>	<b><u># Samples Exceeding AL</u></b>	<b><u>Exceeds AL</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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
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**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

Xylenes, Total (ppb)	10000	0.5	2011	0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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**Disinfection By-Products**

HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	2	2011	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THHM (ppb)	0		4	2011	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (RAA in ppm)	4	4	.6	2011	0	No	Additive used to disinfect drinking water

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

During routine sampling throughout 2011, *NO* positive samples were found within the Renova Water System. A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
Ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
RAA	RAA: Running Annual Average (See Chlorine)
Ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Positive samples	Positive samples/yr; The number of positive samples taken that year
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:**

## Renova Town Hall

Address:

Old Hwy 61 N

Renova, MS 38732

662-843-8233 or [renova@cableone.net](mailto:renova@cableone.net)

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### 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	<u>96</u>	No.	<u>107</u>	Dated	<u>June 28 20 12</u>
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

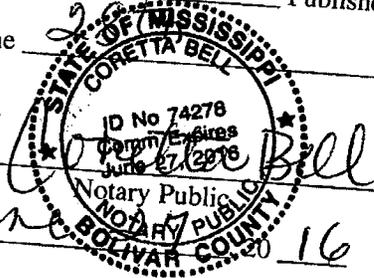
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

day of June, 20 12.

My Commission expires

June 27 2016

Publishers's Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_



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