

2012 JUN 28 AM 9: 34

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORMSANTAG-WANILLA WATER ASSN.  
Public Water Supply Name0390006  
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 SANTAG-WANILLA OFFICE

Date customers were informed: 6/1/2012

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: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS

Date Published: 6/20/12

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

Date Posted: 6/20/12 SANTAG-WANILLA OFFICE

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.

BOBBY SELMAN / OWNER  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-27-2012  
Date

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

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*2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID #390006**  
**JUNE 12, 2012**

We're pleased to present to you 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 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 three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it show our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. 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. They are held on the last Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two 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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The **Maximum Allowed (MCL)** is 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The **Goal (MCLG)** is 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.

## 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 Contamination  |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| Chlorine (as CL <sub>2</sub> )  | N             | 2011           | 1.20 (RAA) Running Annual Average | 1.05-low<br>1.25-high                              | ppm              | 4.0  | 4.0    | Water additive to control microbes  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium  | N             | 2-4-2009       | 0.00129 and 0.00619               | 0  | Ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 14. Copper  | N             | 2011           | 0.2                               | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride  | N             | 2-4-2009*      | 0.908 and 0.997                   | 0  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead  | N             | 2011           | 2.0                               | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>  |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |   |
| 73. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes]   | N             | 6-14-2011      | 21                                | 0  | ppb              | 0    | 100    | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

\* MOST RECENT SAMPLE

### Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

\*\*\*\*\* 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. Sontag-Wanilla 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

\*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

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 Radiological Health 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

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**PWS ID #390006**

**JUNE 12, 2012**

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| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |  |
| Chlorine (as CL <sub>2</sub> )  | N             | 2011           | 1.20 (RAA) Running Annual Average | 1.05-low<br>1.25-high                              | ppm              | 4.0  | 4.0    | Water additive to control microbes   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                                   |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 10. Barium  | N             | 2-4-2009       | 0.00129 and 0.00619               | 0  | Fpm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper  | N             | 2011           | 0.2                               | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL-1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

|                                      |   |           |                 |   |     |   |       |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|---|-----|---|-------|---|
| 16. Fluoride                         | N | 2-4-2009* | 0.908 and 0.997 | 0 | ppm | 4 | 4     | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                             | N | 2011      | 2.0             | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |   |           |                 |   |     |   |       |   |
| 73. TTHM<br>{Total trihalomethanes}  | N | 6-14-2011 | 21              | 0 | ppb | 0 | 100   | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

**MOST RECENT SAMPLE**

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**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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\*\*\*\*\* Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*\*\*

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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.

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**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
LAWRENCE COUNTY**

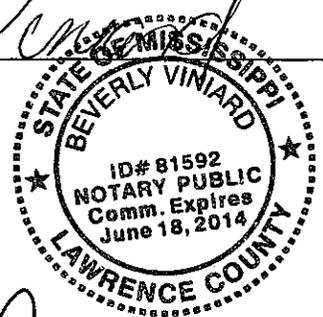
Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 20, 2012  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2012 JUN 28 AM 9:34

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June, 2012

Beverly Vinard  
Notary



John Carney  
Publisher

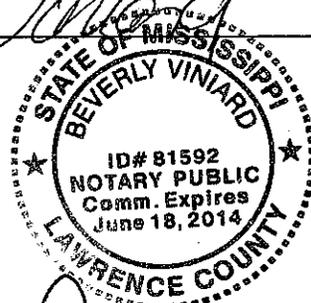
**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
LAWRENCE COUNTY**

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 20, 2012  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 20th day of June, 2012.

Beverly Vinard  
Notary



John Carney  
Publisher

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Contaminant               | Unit | Sample Date | Concentration | Range    | Unit | Limit | Notes  |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|---------------|----------|------|-------|--|
| 10. Barium*               | N    | 4-25-2011   | 0.0106        | NO RANGE | Ppm  | 2     | 2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                 |
| 14. Copper                | N    | 6-15-2011   | 0.398         | 0        | ppm  | 1.3   | AL-13 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                  | N    | 6-15-2011   | 0.0           | 0        | ppb  | 0     | AL-15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N    | 2-16-2011   | <.08          | 0        | ppm  | 10    | 10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits               |

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

- (10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- (17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
- (19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the TOWN OF NEW HEBRON is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 75 %.

..... 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. The Town Of Newhebron 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.

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Please call our office if you have questions.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.