

2012 JUN -6 AM 9: 09

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**CERTIFICATION FORM**

SouthWest Rankin Water Association Inc  
 Public Water Supply Name

0610040  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 5/30/12

- 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: Rankin County News

Date Published: 5/30/2012

- 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. 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.

*Ruby Rando*, President  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-4-12  
 Date

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

# AFFIDAVIT

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 30TH DAY OF MAY, 2012, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2012 JUN -6 AM 9:09

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
South West Rankin Water Association  
PWS#: 0610026 & 0610040  
May 2012

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we provide. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand, Cockfield Formation and the Catahoula Formation Aquifers.

We have completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been prepared and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the SW Rankin Water Association have received lower ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Williams at 601.845.2440. We want our 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 1st and 3rd of each month at 7:30 PM at the office located at 201 South County Line Road.

This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table shows the results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, such as radon, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban uses, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of various industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, should contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not mean that the water poses a health risk.

Some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Violation** - A violation of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as high as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional disinfection above this level does not provide an additional level of protection against waterborne contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Violation Number	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Contaminants</b>							
	November	Positive	3	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; Naturally present in the environment
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>							
	2010*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	2010*	.9	.8 - .9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	2009/11	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
	2010*	1.25	.75 - 1.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH WEST RANKIN WATER ASSOCIATION

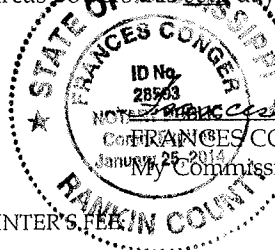
a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 164 No. 45 on the 30th day of May, 2012

*Marcus Bowers*

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers on this 30th day of May, 2012



Notary Public

PRINTER'S FEE

3 column by 18 inch ad at \$6.50 per column inch..... \$351.00

Proof of Publication ..... 3.00

**TOTAL**..... \$354.00

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
fluoride**	N	2010*	1.25	.75 - 1.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	2011	.25	.18 - .25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Infection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2011	28	24 - 30	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloramines	N	2011	41.75	35 - 50	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Dioxide	N	2011	1.4	.9 - 2.13	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Recent sample. No sample required for 2011.  
 MCL level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l

**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
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Barium	N	2010*	.044	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2009/11	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
fluoride**	N	2010*	.98	.67 - .98	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

**Infection By-Products**

Chlorine Dioxide	N	2011	1.4	1.10 - 1.83	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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Recent sample. No sample required for 2011.  
 MCL level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l

**Biological Contaminants:**  
 Coliform, Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

As can be seen by the table, our system had no violations, however, in November 2011 on system # 610026, we took 3 samples for coliform bacteria, 3 samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. No violations were reported in the subsequent testing and further testing showed that the problem was resolved.

You 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 your drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any violations prior to the end of the compliance period.

High concentrations of lead in drinking water 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. Our 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

In compliance with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the SW RANKIN WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to obtain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

In compliance with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the SW RANKIN WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to obtain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm 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 73%.

Drinking water can be subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

**\*\*\*\*\*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 1, 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 health samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue this notice. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The West Rankin Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

Note: This report will not be mailed to customers individually. It will be published in the local paper.