

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2013 MAY 13 AM 8:34
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Sebastopol Water Assn
 Public Water Supply Name

620010

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 4/24/13, _____, _____, _____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / _____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Scott County Times

Date Published: 4/24/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Amed Watten Operator
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-10-2013
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Sebastopol Water Association
 PWS#: 0620010
 April 2013

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
 2013 APR 23 PM 3:47

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 wells drawing from the Meridian Sand, Meridian Upper Wilcox, and the Middle Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Sebastopol Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arnold Walters at 601-625-7399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 7:00 PM at the Sebastopol Water Association office at 104 Wolverton Lane, Sebastopol, MS 39359.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 indicate that the water poses 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:

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 (MCL) - 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 (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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .002 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2010* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|-------------|-----|---|----------|--|
| 17. Lead | N | 2010* | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2010* | 4.63 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.70 | 1.00 – 2.00 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We 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 our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. 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.

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. 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.

*******April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Sebastopol 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.

2013 MAY 13 AM 8:35

(See Attached)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi

County of Scott

On the 9th day of May, 2013,

Personally came Laura Edwards Clerk

of The Scott County Times, a weekly newspaper

established more than twelve months before the date first

hereinafter mentioned, printed and published in the City

of Forest, County of Scott, State of Mississippi, before

me, the undersigned authority in and for said County,

who being duly sworn, deposes and says that a certain

Legal

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said

paper one consecutive weeks, to wit:

April 24, 2013

_____, 2013

_____, 2013

_____, 2013

Signed Laura Edwards

Affidavit of Publication Fee \$ 3.00

Printer's Fee \$ 672.00

Total \$ 675.00

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day

of May, 2013.

Chris Allen Baker

Notary Public



2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sebastopol Water Association
 PWS# 0620010
 April 2013

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 21 MAY 13 AM 9:26

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our greatest goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously 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 wells drawing from the Meridian Sand, Meridian Upper Water, and the Middle Water Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Sebastopol Water Association has received moderate to higher acceptability rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anna Walker at 601.525.7199. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 7:00 PM at the Sebastopol Water Association office at 104 Waterfront Lane, Sebastopol, CA 95972.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table lists the results of all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring was required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential use. 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 and auto systems. 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 practices regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally exposed to certain low levels of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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:

- Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Detected Contaminant (DC)** - A treatment technique is required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Zero" (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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 in controlling microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Any Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2012 | 0.00 | NO RANGE | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from coal processing, wastes of mineral deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2012 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Discharge of industrial, petroleum refining, or metal finishing, leaching from metal equipment |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 1.5 | Discharge of industrial, petroleum refining, or metal finishing |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 52 THM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2012 | 4.63 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | No Potential of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.70 | 1.00-2.00 | ppm | 0 | MRL-4 | Water utilities used to control microbial |

If you need more samples, the sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have treated through our monitoring and testing that water contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We're required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDA now notifies residents of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the source of lead which may be 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 and 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/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in some rocks. These substances can be present, however, in surface water and groundwater. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain low levels 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 1-800-426-4771.

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 not rely solely on drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate access to clean water to reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other parasitological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSNH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL GAMMA RAY
 In accordance with Radon Reduction Rule, all community public water supplies were required to report quarterly for radon levels by every January 2012-December 2012. Your public water supply was tested according to the scheduled schedule however, during the month of the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiology & Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples until further notice. Although this was not the result of violation by the public water supply, MSDA was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radon Reduction Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Anna Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement of Public Water Supply, at 601.525.7114.

The Sebastopol Water Association would never risk to provide you quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, and the way of life and our children's future.