

2013 JUN 24 AM 8:18

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Savannah Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0780012

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: / /

- 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: Webster Progress Times

Date Published: 5 / 30 / 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.

James Keckeen
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/18/2013
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Savannah Water Association**PWS ID# 0780012****June 2013****Is my water safe?**

Savannah Water Association takes many samples throughout the year to ensure safe drinking water for our customers. 2 of the routine monthly bacti samples that we collected in July tested positive for coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. We were placed under a boil water notice, and took numerous samples to make sure the water was not contaminated. The subsequent samples tested negative for bacteria and the boil water notice was lifted.

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 water source is from two wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Savannah Water Association.

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).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Ellison at 662-456-2910. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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. Savannah 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.

***** 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 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.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4	1.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.8	0.8	0.8	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1220	0.1193	0.1220	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.1	2.1	4.1	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	0.233	0.202	0.233	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.9	2.1	2.9	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1			2011	0	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6			2011	0	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Traditional MCL in MG/L	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water			Health Effects Language	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL: 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	Naturally present in the environment			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.	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
mrem/year	mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter
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

Violations and Exceedances

Total 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. The violation occurred in July 2012. For each detect of total coliform, additional samples were collected at the sites where total coliform was detected, upstream of each site and downstream of each site. We were also placed under a precautionary boil water notice. Results showed all samples free of total coliform.

Monitoring

A clerical error was made when submitting the resamples for the total coliform violation. We received a violation for the error and had to resubmit new samples.

Copies of CCR will not be mailed unless requested. For more information or to obtain a copy please contact:

Chris Ellison

Address:

280 CR 419

Woodland, MS 39776

Phone: 662-456-2910

Fax: 662-456-2144

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF WEBSTER

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared -Chasatie Fisher- County of Webster, State of Mississippi, Webster Progress Times duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 86, No. 22, on the 30 day of May, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2013

Vol. _____, No. _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2013

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 4 day of June, 2013
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: Susan D. Adcock

Chasatie Fisher



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