

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Renova

Public Water Supply Name

0060015

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: / /

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: The Bolivar Commercial

Date Published: 6/27/2013

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.

Blaney L. Glean
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

8-1-13
Date

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

TOWN OF RENOVA

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Renova, MS CWS# 0060015

(PLEASE CLIP & SAVE THIS REPORT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE - IT WILL NOT BE MAILED)

Is my water safe?

The Town of Renova is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are

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?

Renova's 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 (Chlorine/Total Coliform)

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. Beginning January 1st, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage I Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. **Violations:** The month in 2012 in which the Renova Water System failed to pull all required chlorine samples was: **March**. Also, during March 2012, one routine sample tested positive for total coliform. The law requires we perform three valid re-samples to be collected for each positive routine sample within 24 hours. We collected the required samples in a timely manner and found no contamination; however, we failed to collect samples within the 24 hours required. This caused our system to not receive credit for the 3 clear samples collected. We have since taken all notice action on both violations, taken the required samples/resamples and our system has been returned to compliance.

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. Town of Renova W/S #0060015 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>.

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 questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table. * After sample date indicates latest taken.

Contaminants	MCLG or MSDLC	MCL, IT, or MRDL	Year Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (When convincing evidence, the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	2	2	2011*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM5 [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	4	4	2011*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4	1.5	2012	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes; Renova submitted 2 of 5 properly labeled samples to the MSDH (March '12)
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03914	0.03914	0.03914	2011*	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2011*	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.6	.6	0.6	2011*	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment; Renova was notified of one positive sample during March 2012; although the proper number of clear resamples were taken, they were not taken within the 24 hour period requirement.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Year Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Year Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Organic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6622	2009*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0024	2009*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
IT	IT: 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:
 Contact Name: Mayor Elbert Scott
 Address:
 Old Highway 61 North
 Renova, MS 38732
 Phone: 662.843.8233
 E-Mail: renova@cablone.net

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, DIANE MAKAMSON, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said County 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:

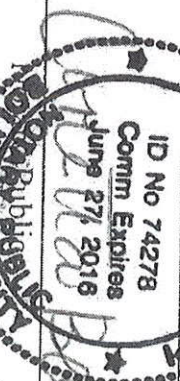
In Volume	<u>97</u>	No.	<u>105</u>	Dated	<u>June 27</u>	20	<u>13</u>
In Volume	_____	No.	_____	Dated	_____	20	_____
In Volume	_____	No.	_____	Dated	_____	20	_____
In Volume	_____	No.	_____	Dated	_____	20	_____
In Volume	_____	No.	_____	Dated	_____	20	_____
In Volume	_____	No.	_____	Dated	_____	20	_____

and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

day of June, 20 13.

Diane Makamson
Publisher



My Commission expires

June 27, 2016

Publishers's Fee \$ _____

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, DIANE MAKAMSON, 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:

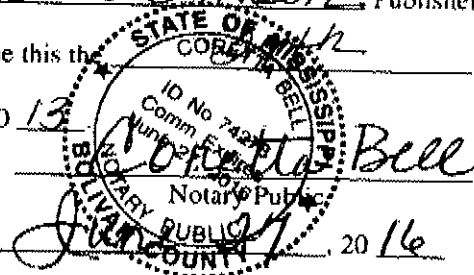
In Volume 92 No. 105 Dated June 27 20 13
 In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____
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 In Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ 20 _____

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Diane Makamson Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the _____

day of June 20 13



My Commission expires _____ 20 16

Publishers's Fee \$ _____