

2013 JUN 28 PM 4: 02

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CERTIFICATION FORM

SANDERS WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

#360064
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: 6/24/13

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: Oxford Eagle

Date Published: 6/24/13

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

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the 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.

Cory McComb, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/26/13
Date

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME 145 NO. 191 DATE 6/24/13

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 487.05

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of JUNE, 2013
Rita G. Vasilyev

Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi

My commission expires



Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that

**2012 Drinking Water Quality Report
Sanders Water Association
PWS ID#: 360064 - June 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is primarily two wells that draw ground water from the Ripley Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Sanders Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Caleb McCormick, 234-6859. 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. The board typically meets bi-monthly on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December at the Philadelphia Fire Station at 7:00 p.m. Our annual meeting is held near the end of June each year. Notices are sent to all members announcing this meeting and/or published in the Oxford Eagle Newspaper.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for 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; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that results from the natural decay of uranium and radium in certain rocks and soils; and disinfection by-products, 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 pose a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
MCLs: 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: 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.
MFL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TTH: Treatment Technology. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDLs: 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Volume (L)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detectable or 4 of Sample	Unit	MCLD	MCL	Primary source of contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos	N	01/02/12	0.04	No range	ppm	0	0	Discharge of natural deposits, Water intake which processes sewage sludge, Discharge from factories and chemical plants
Barium	N	01/02/12	1.007	No range	ppm	0	0	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	N	01/02/12	0.01	No range	ppm	1	1	Discharge of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge from metal and pig mills
Copper	N	01/01/12-12/11/11*	0.00	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge of natural deposits, Leaching, Corrosion of household plumbing systems from wood preservatives
Lead	N	01/01/12-12/11/11*	0.02	0	ppm	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Discharge of natural deposits
Iron	N	01/01/12	0.065	No Range	ppm	0.3	0.3	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, average, runoff from natural deposits
Cyanide	N	06/15/11	<0.01	No range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from plants and facilities, Discharge from municipal facilities
Nitrate (As Nitrate)	N	02/22/12	<1	No range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, average, runoff from natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Disinfectant	Month	Min - 0.50	0	ppm	MCLD	MCL	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2012	Jan - 1.70	Aug - 0.96				

*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 contaminants have been detected however they are not above the level considered unsafe.

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. Lead service lines are 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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7282 if you wish to have your water tested.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a natural byproduct of natural sources. EPA continues to research other health effects such as skin damage and respiratory problems.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

During a sanitary audit conducted on 01/12/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency: Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks. This system was under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 1/27/2013. The corrective action was not completed by 1/27/2013 and another Significant Deficiency was cited by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Another plan was submitted on 1/25/2013 and under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH the deficiency is to be corrected by 5/17/2013.

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 steps to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

***** April 1, 2013 A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *****

In accordance with the Radon in Drinking Water Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radon beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during the month of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended work 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 Radon in Drinking Water Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

We do our best to provide quality water as every day. Should you notice a drop in pressure or observe a leak on the system, please call B. J. Harvey, 715-9170 or Clay Conrad, 134-4855. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source. A valuable part of our community is our water source and will be valuable for future generations.