RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 28 AM 9:08

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

SONTAG- WANILLA W/A
Public Water Supply Name

0390006
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: 6/26/13. / / , / /

☐ **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: LAWRENCE CO- PRESS

Date Published: 6/26/13

☑ **CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*** → SONTAG- WANILLA OFFICE **Date Posted:** 6/26/13

☐ **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.

B Allen Selman / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/27/2013
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

Corrected

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SONTAG WANILLA WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID #390006
JUNE 20, 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 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 three wells drawing water from the Catahoula Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it show our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alvin Ashley at 601-587-0820. 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. They are held on the last Thursday of each month at 6:00PM at the Sontag Community Center located at 979 Sontag Nola Road.

Sontag Wanilla Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 - The AMaximum 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 - The AGoal≅(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.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2012	1.20 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.10-low 1.30-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	5-2-12	.00074 .00068 .00063	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	5-2-12	.00075 .00169	0	ppm	.1	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	5-2-12	0.764 0.832 0.869	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	2.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	6-14-2011	21	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* MOST RECENT SAMPLE

Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants;
(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure
(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Volatile Organic Contaminants:
(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

********** 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. Sontag-Wanilla 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.

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 Agencys 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.

**** April 1,2013 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 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement , Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at our office.

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PWS ID #390006
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14. Copper	N	2011*	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2-4-2009*	0.908 and 0.997	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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Lawrence County Press

P.O. Box 549 • Monticello, MS 39654
601-587-2781 • FAX 601-587-2794
Email: press@bellsouth.net • www.lawrencecountypress.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION


2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality

SONTAG WANILLA WATER A
PWS ID #390006
JUNE 20, 2013

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CARL at their summer ca
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Lawrence County P
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Come by to en
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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAWRENCE COUNTY

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for LAWRENCE COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS, a newspaper published in the City of Monticello, Lawrence County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: June 26, 2013
DATE:
DATE:
DATE:
DATE:

Published 1 times

(Signed) [signature]
(Clerk of the Lawrence County Press)

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 28 AM 9:08

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 26th day of June, 2013

[signature]
A Notary Public in and for the
County of Lawrence, State of Mississippi.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
BEVERLY VINIARD
ID# 81592
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm. Expires
June 18, 2014
LAWRENCE COUNTY