2014 APR 16 PM 8:26

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Sotarsia
Public Water Supply Name

820012
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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:_____

Date Published: __/__/__

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 4/7/14

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

_____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.

_____ 4/7/14
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) ***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 COPY

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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?

Satartia receives its water from one 630 ft deep well in the Cockelfield Aquifer, one of the purest in the nation. Our system is comprised of metered 4" and 6" PVC lines providing an average of 70# pressure through the use of a 25,000 gallon elevated storage tank 120 feet above the town. We add gaseous Chlorine (CL2) at the running annual rate of 1.50 MG/L with a daily range of 1.00 to 1.50 MG/L.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our water operator.

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?

Satartia holds a meeting at 6:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday each month in the Satartia Town Hall

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. Village of Satartia 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.

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	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

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

Chlorine (MG/L)	1.50MG/L	RAA	1.00 to 1.50 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	!.50 MG/L
2013				By-product of drinking water disinfection	

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	0.0071	2013

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Chromium (ppb)	0.01	0.0044	2013

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Floride (ppm)	4	0.258	
2013			

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead (ppb)	15	2	
2009-11			

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.1	
2009-11			

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/22/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency(s):

Improperly constructed well

Corrective Actions:
MSDH is currently working with this systems to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by December 31, 2014

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.All contaminants tested for by Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory in Jackson, Ms this year are attached to this report.

	MCLG	MCL

Contaminants	or MRDLG	or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	0.2 ppm	0,2 ppm	<0.015ppm	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Water Operator Address: P. O. Box 174 Satartia, MS 39162 Phone: 662-571-7148

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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?

Satartia receives its water from one 630 ft deep well in the Cockelfield Aquifer, one of the purest in the nation. Our system is comprised of metered 4" and 6" PVC lines providing an average of 70# pressure through the use of a 25,000 gallon elevated storage tank 120 feet above the town.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our water operator.

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,

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	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10			2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	15.22			2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10		< 0.08	<0.08	10	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1		< 0.02	<0.02	1	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/22/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency(s):

Improperly constructed well

Corrective Actions:
MSDH is currently working with this systems to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by December 31, 2014

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.All contaminants tested for by Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory in Jackson, Ms this year are attached to this report.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	0.2 ppm	0,2 ppm	<0.015ppm	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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

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?

Satartia holds a meeting at 6:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday each month in the Satartia Town Hall

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. Village of Satartia 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.

A Message from MSDH concerning Radiological Sampling

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers 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 Envirnomental 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 monioring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radiological Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Town of Satartia

♦♦♦

P. O. Box 174 ♦ Satartia, Ms 39162
Phone 662-571-7148 ♦ Home Phone 662-571-9625

April 06, 2014

2013 CCr report posted in the following locations:

Satartia Town Hall
318 Plum Street

Satartia Store
304 Plum Street

U. S. Post Office
Hwy 3
Satartia, Ms 39162

Kathy Nesbit
Mayor, Town of Satartia, Ms