

# CERTIFICATION

2017 JUL 19 AM 8:31

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

copy

Savannah Water ISSA

Public Water Supply Name

780012

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 FB by Savannah Water

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 Time Progress & Red Hill

Date Published: 7/15/17

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/20/17

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

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the **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 Vickers  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/21/2017  
Date

### Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Savannah Water Association  
PWS#: MS 0780012  
June 2017

2017 JUN 26 AM 9:40

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 wells drawing from the Gordo 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. 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 Crawford Water System have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Vickers at 662.258.2453. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please attend meeting scheduled for the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Savannah Water Bldg.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum 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 (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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.

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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013*	.1284	.1188 - .1284	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2013*	1.5	.9 – 1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.188	.16 - .188	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2016	.7	.4 – 1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

Our system received a major monitoring violation for not completing sampling for Inorganic & Cyanide contaminants for the period of January 1, 2014 thru December 31, 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. 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 Agency's 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Savannah Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our students help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF WEBSTER

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared -Joseph McCain - 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. 90, No. 26, on the 5, day of July, 2017

Vol. 90, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017

Vol. 90, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017

Vol. 90, No. \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 5th day of JULY, 2017  
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: Chas Fisher  
[Signature]



(SEAL)

When pressed to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report, I'm afraid to disappoint you with the quality of 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 need you to understand the why 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 wells drawing from the Golder 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. This 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 Golder Water System have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or water safety, please contact James Vickens at 862.295.2465. We want our Sacramento Valley 2016.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. In cases where monitoring was not required by 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 cause foodborne illness, 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, and various industrial processes, such as pulp and paper mills, chemical manufacturing, and metal finishing. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural activities, urban lawn care and maintenance, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or the by-product of industrial processes. Radon, a radioactive gas that enters tap water as it is drawn from a public water system. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally exposed to certain contaminants in varying amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects by Compliance MCL/MCLG	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2017*	6	No Range	ppb	0.05	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from conductive; runoff from illegal kind of excavating operations; weathering of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	2017*	3234	1188--1206	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.5	.8--1.5	ppb	500	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2017*	188	.19--188	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and herbicide factories
17. Lead	N	2014*	4	0	ppb	0	AL+7B	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chemical	N	2016	7	4-1	mg/l	0	MCL = 4	Water additives used to control microbes
* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.								

Our system received a major monitoring violation for not completing sampling for Inorganic & Chemical contaminants for the period of January 1, 2014 thru December 31, 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, WASHOH now routinely systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. We cannot control the velocity of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been shown to be



**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
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8. Arsenic	N	2013*	.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013*	1284	1188 - 1284	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	1.5	.9 - 1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	188	18 - 188	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2016	.7	4=1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 1016.

Our system received a major monitoring violation for not completing sampling for Inorganic & Cyanide contaminants for the period of January 1, 2014 thru December 31, 2016.

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Publish 7/5/17