

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2018 JUN 27 AM 9:13

SPARTA WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water System Name

0090010

0090011

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018      /      / 2018      /      / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018

- As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: CHICKASAW JOURNAL

Date Published: 05 / 30 / 18

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

Date Posted: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

\_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

*Tommy Stevens*  
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

06/21/18  
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

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

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

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sparta Water Association

PWS ID# 0090010 0090011

June 2018

## **What is different this year?**

There are two tables labeled "Sparta System" and "Woodland System" for the results. This is due to the merger of Sparta and Woodland Water Systems. All results will be combined for the next year.

## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Sparta Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## **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?**

Our water source is groundwater, and our wells draw from the Eutaw Formation.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Sparta Water Association.

## **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).

## **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Dendy at 662-456-2910. 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 every other month on the 3rd Thursday at the Sparta Water Department at 608 CR 83, at 7:00 pm.

## **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. Sparta 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 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.

## Water Quality Data Table – Sparta System

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sampl Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.7	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.8	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0567	0.0508	0.0567	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.5	2.8	5.5	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.455	0.422	0.455	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	.44	<0.02	.44	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.5	<0.1	0.5	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2015- 2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2015-2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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## Water Quality Data Table – Woodland System

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.7	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	.5	.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0366	0.0264	0.0366	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.5	2.8	5.5	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.61	.559	.61	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2015-2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2015-2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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

**Copies of CCR will not be mailed unless requested. For more information or to obtain a copy please contact:**

Barry H. Dendy  
 280 CR 419  
 Woodland, MS 39776  
 Phone: 662-456-2910

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sparta Water Association  
PWS ID# 0090010  
June 2018

## What is different this year?

There are two tables labeled "Sparta System" and "Woodland System" for the results. This is due to the merger of Sparta and Woodland Water Systems. All results will be combined for the next year.

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Contaminant	MCLG or MDELG	MCL or MDELG	Year	Sample	Range	Risk	Disturbance	Treated Source	MCLG or MDELG		Treated Source
									MCLG or MDELG	MCLG or MDELG	
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004

Corrosion (ppm)

Chlorine (ppm)

## Water Quality Data Table - Woodland System

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Contaminant	MCLG or MDELG	MCL or MDELG	Year	Sample	Range	Risk	Disturbance	Treated Source	MCLG or MDELG		Treated Source
									MCLG or MDELG	MCLG or MDELG	
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0.5	2017	0	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0	0.0004	0.0004

Corrosion (ppm)

Chlorine (ppm)

Corrosion (ppm)

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# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Teresa Nichols, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Vol. 112 No. 31, on the 30 day of May, 2018  
Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_, on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018  
Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_, on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018  
Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_, on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018  
Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_, on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018

Amanda Smith  
Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 31 day of May, 2018 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.



Teresa Nichols  
Notary Public

Printer's Fee: 357.00