

2009-02-09 09:02

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF WEST POINT
Public Water Supply Name

0130008
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.

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: / /

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/1/09

- 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: / /

- 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.

Myron Foster, DEPARTMENT HEAD
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-01-09
Date

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

The City of West Point 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS# 013008

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water health standards. The City of West Point vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never 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?

The City of West Point's water sources are exclusively ground water wells. We currently have ten (10) water wells in operation, six (6) of which are in the Eutaw Aquifer, two (2) that take water from the Gordo Aquifer, and two (2) that withdraw water from the Massive Sands Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment study conducted by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has been completed and is on file in the offices of the MI & College Water Treatment Plant located at 553 Louis O'dneal Rd. Results of these assessments show that all of the City's wells withdraw water from confined aquifers and none were found to contain contaminants in concentrations equal to or greater than half of the EPA established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking

water standards. None are located within 500 feet of any known potential contaminant source and all received Final Susceptibility Assessment Rankings of Moderate to Lower.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

You are welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Mayor and Selectmen held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM in the upstairs meeting room of City Hall located at 204 Commerce St.

Other Information

As a customer of the City of West Point, Water and Light Department, you have a right to be an informed consumer. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please feel free to contact Myron Foster, Department Head Water and Sewer Department, at (662) 494-2262, or you may obtain specific information about your water supply and its compliance history at the Mississippi State Health Department's website: www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm.11,html

A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling ✓

In accordance with the Radionuclide 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 Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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. City of West Point 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.

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.

| <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> | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.43 | 1.05 | 1.43 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.07448 | 0.03 7951 | 0.074 48 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0.000109 | ND | 0.000 109 | 2008 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.001441 | ND | 0.001 441 | 2008 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----------|------|----------|------|----|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.828 | 0.51 | 0.828 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 0.001582 | ND | 0.001582 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|-------|------|-------|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.91 | 0.16 | 1.91 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.552 | ND | 0.552 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.005 | ND | 0.005 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceeds AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.001 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Unit Descriptions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|--|
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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 |