

2009 AUG 28 AM 8:42

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Town of Walnut Grove
Public Water Supply Name

0400011
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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 7/2/09

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Carthaginian

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. 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.

Grady Sims
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

8-25-09
Date

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

'Satchel' turns page on baseball's Paige

Exploits of perhaps the most famous of barnstorming baseball players on the field and behind the scenes, are featured in "Satchel" at the Carthage-Leake County Library.

Written by Larry Tye, "Satchel" looks at the life, times and career of negro league baseball star Leroy "Satchel" Paige.

Paige reportedly won 2,000 games, collected 260 shutouts and won three games in one day in a career that blossomed with the Kansas City Monarchs and reached Major League Baseball when he was in his 40s.

The book is on a list of new acquisitions at the library, including:

Adult Fiction - "Guillermo Del Toro the Strain" - Chuck Hogan, "Relentless" - Dean Koontz, "Lower Avenue" - J.R. Ward, "The Sign" - Raymond Khoury, "The Neighbor" - Lisa Gardner, "The Stalin Epigram" - Robert Littell, "Brooklyn" - Colm Toibin, "The Year That Follows" - Scott Lasser, "The Late, Lamented Molly Marx" - Sally Koslow, "Black Water Rising" - Attica Locke, "A Gift of Grace" - Amy Clipston,

"Texas Heat" - Debra White Smith, "What We Remember" - Michael Thomas Ford, "The Cheater" - Nancy Taylor Rosenberg, "A Rogue of My Own" - Johanna Lindsey, "Come Sunday" - Isla Morley, "Everyone She Loved" - Shelia Curran, "Sworn to Silence" - Linda Castillo, "The Signal" - Ron Carlson, "Even" - Andrew Grant;

Adult Mystery - "Dropped Dead Stitch" - Maggie Sefton, "Whispers of the Dead" - Simon Beckett, "Roadside Crosses" - Jeffrey Deaver, "Fugitive" - Phillip Margolin,

Adult Large Print Fiction - "When Love Blooms" - Robin Lee Hatcher, "Bridal Veil" - Cathy Marie Hake, "Homecoming at Hickory Ridge" - Dana Corbit, "Heartless" - Diana Palmer;

Adult Nonfiction - "Unfinished Business" - James Van Praagh, "Frarrie Tale" - Melissa

Gilbert, "Horse Soldiers" - Doug Stanton, "Liberty and Tyranny" - Mark R. Levin, "Crazy for the Storm" - Norman Olstead, "The Sweet Life in Paris" - David Lebovitz, "David Lebovitz, "Red and Me" - Bill Russell, "Home Again" - Michael Lewis, "5 Principles for a Successful Life" - Newt Gingrich and Jackie Gingrich Cushman, "Debt Cures" - Kevin Trudeau, "Satchel" - Larry Tye, "The Seven Faith Tribes" - George Barna;

Young Adult Fiction - "The Last Olympian" - Rick Riordan;

Junior Fiction - "Candlelight for Rebecca" - Jacqueline Dembar Greene, "Changes for Rebecca" - Jacqueline Dembar Green, "Meet Rebecca" - Jacqueline Dembar Green, "Rebecca and Ana" - Jacqueline Dembar Greene, "Rebecca and the Movies" - Jacqueline Dembar Greene, "Rebecca to the Rescue" - Jacqueline Dembar Greene;

Children's Fiction - "Read It, Don't Eat It," "The King's Taster," "One Fine Trade";

Adult Fiction - "A Bride in the Bargain" - DeAnne Gist, "Mercury in Retrograde" - Paula Froelich;

Adult Nonfiction - "Ted Kennedy" - Edward Klein;

Junior Fiction -

"Hanging Montana Swindler" - Sharon Harper; **Children's Books** - "Puzzle Hearts" - James Yang, "The One and Only Marigold" - Florence Heide/ Jill McElmurry; "Monkey" - Cathy MacLennan, "The Scaggle Grollop" - Daniel Postgate, and "Moon Man" - Tomi Ungerer.

Newcomers

Hayden Brooke Cumberland

Randall and Cammi Cumberland of Brandon announce the birth of a daughter, Hayden Brooke Cumberland, on June 3 at Woman's Hospital. She weighed eight pounds, four ounces and was 20 1/2 inches long.

Maternal grandparents are Kenny and Linda Clark of Terry; paternal grandparents are Danny and Tiffany Brown, and the late Billy Cumberland, all of Carthage.

Mississippi State University researchers and Extension Service specialists will explain at a July 16 event in Stoneville current studies that could help farmers of agronomic crops.

MSU's Delta Research and Extension Center will host the annual Agronomic Field Day. Registration begins at 8 a.m., and the program starts 30 minutes later. Meetings will held in

Delta Agronomic Field Day slated

the Cappe Center. Topics include rice production, rice herbicides, developments in rice breeding, rice seed treatments, cotton insect research, glyphosate resistant Italian ryegrass, soybean disease, soybean insect research, corn insect control, irrigation and tillage, soybean rust updates, and precision nitrogen management.

For more information, call (662) 686-3214.

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

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. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our systems have not violated a maximum contaminant level of 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 comes from three deep wells located in the Upper-Meridian Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of the report contact our office at 601-253-2321.

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, which 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 discharges, wastewater treatment plants, 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 products, and can also come from gas stations, auto maintenance, 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?
Please join us for our monthly meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at City Hall on 139 Main St. Meetings start at 6:00 p.m.

Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least many times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
In accordance with the radonocides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionocides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the EPA responded 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 601-576-5718

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. Town of Walnut Grove 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/leadwaterfact>.

Water Quality Data Table

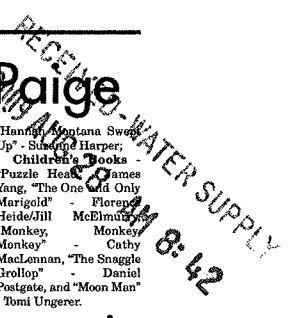
The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Exceeds	Typical Source	
	MCLG	MCL	Water	Rate	AL	AL		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire-retardant composites; electronic; solder; iron catalyst
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0	0.005	2006	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromine (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chlorine (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from water batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from metallurgical facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	0.14	0.18	2006	No	Discharge of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and pesticide factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and facilities; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from orchard
Nitrate (measured as Nitrate) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrate) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from over-saturated sludge, drug factories

Contaminant	MCLG	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Exceeds	Typical Source
	AL	Water	Rate	Exceeded	AL	AL	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	3	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Type	Definition
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.
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: Data or EPA violation not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal. The level of a drinking water contaminant to which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not enforce the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants in drinking water.
MDDL	MDDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is a continuing requirement that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Maximum Nitrate Requirement
MFL	MFL: State Assigned Maximum Feasible Level

For more information please contact:
 Brent King
 Address:
 139 Main St
 Walnut Grove, MS 39189
 601-253-2321
 601-253-2345



400011

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2008 JUN 29 AM 10:48

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

APPROVED

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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.

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Water Quality Data Table

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<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>			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0	0.005	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	0.14	0.18	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
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<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>
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Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -9 AM 8:55

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Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</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	1.7	0.4 1.7	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -9 AM 8:55

Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0	0.005	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	0.14	0.18	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Your Sample # Samples Exceeds

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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:

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2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/1/09

Time: 11:21

PWSID: 400011

System Name: Town of Walnut Grove

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

will do a corrected copy and notify customers
of available corrected report on the water bill
and send us a copy.

Spoke with Robert King
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

601 832-0895

601 253-2385 Fax#