



JUN 26 2009

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

City of Willowa Public Water Supply Name

connae	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please A	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: <u>66/30/09</u>
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
D .	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Winder Times
	Date Published: 04 /25/09
	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
CERTII	FICATION
ne form consister	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is it with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
20	Why Mayor Owner, etc.)  6-25-09  Date
Name/T	
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

## **PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

#### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI MONTGOMERY COUNTY

	Personally came before me, the undersigned authority of law in and for said County and State, Frances Woods, Clerk of THE WINONA TIMES, a weekly newspaper published in Winona, Mississippi, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said papertimes, as follows, to wit:
	In Volume 127, Number 27, dated 6/25/09
	In Volume, Number,dated
-	In Volume, Number,dated
	And affiant further says that the said WINONA TIMES is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942.  Clerk  Clerk  Date  Notary Public
	Printer's Fee: \$
	(Clerk)

## 2008 CCR Report - City of Winona

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (ERA) and state drinking water health standards. Local 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?

Your water comes from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer and is pumped into the Winona Water Treatment Plant located at 315 Greensboro Street.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-283-

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 storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesti-

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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, ERA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (PDA) 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 and third Tuesday of each month at our office on 116 N. Quitman St, Winona, MS. Meetings begin at 5:00 p.m.

**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. ABC 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 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

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

\*\*\*\*\* MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGI-

CAL SAMPLING\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning Japuary 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 (ERA) 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

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CityofWinona PWS# 0490010

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 ERA 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.

Conteminants	MROL	MRDL	Your Water	Low	ange Samp High <u>Date</u>	) Violetion	Typical Source
Anterparate Contembrary	6						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.048668	NA	2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refinaries; Erosion of natura
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.208	NA	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits.  Discharged from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; runoff from
Cyanide	0.2	0.2	<0.005	NA	2006	No	cropland.  Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	<0.08	NA	2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, eroskon of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	1	1	<0.02	NA	2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	10	10	<0.1	NA	2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural
Disinfection By-Product TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	0.080	0.080	0.009	NA	2007	No	deposits. By product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	0.060	0.060	0.000	NA	2007	-No	By product of drinking water disinfection
licrobiological Contamina	nta .						
otat Coliform (positive i amples/month)	D	0	0	NA	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
ead & Copper 1	MCF.G			emple Cate	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Ivpical Source
ad - action lovel at insumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4 2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
nt Descriptions rm m		Pefinition					
b sitive samples/month		pars ber bi	lion, or mic semples tal pie	:marame	per liter (mg/L) per liter (µg/L) thly that were fou	nd to be pos	live
		Monitoring r	ot required	f, but rec	ommanded.		
portant Orbitsing Water De III LG	- 1	Definition	ontaminani	l Level C	ioal: The level of	a contamina	i in drinking water below
i.	, A	Auximum C	ontaminant			II. INCEGS A	it in drinking water below low for a margin of safety, nant that is allowed in ble using the best available
	Ī	realment To	echnique: /	A require	d process intend	ed to reduce	the level of a contaminant
DLG	IV W	laximum rei	sidual disin	fection i	evel goal. The lev	el of a drinki	eeded, triggers treatment ing water disinfectant below to not reflect the benefits of
DL	M	laximum rei	sidual disin	fectant h	evel. The highest	entaire,	Infectant allowed in disinfectant is necessary
	\$30,000 B 1000	SOSSION TO METHORS IN	March Commission	Medical Sold			

Additional Monitoring
As part of an on going evaluation program the ERA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to

ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.
For more information please contact:
Frank Faulkner

P. O. Box 29 Winona, MS 38967 662-283-1232 662-283-4070

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## 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

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MCLG MCL,
or TT, or Your Range Sampl

<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	<u>Low</u>	High	<u>Date</u>		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminant		aco comingativa	ummantiki ngerjesi (mida-is	1997, White House	entralled and consent or constitution	ellinian varyhtyy ylydynavynarya Tur	rangasar kabupat dan dan kabupat berapak	THE MATERIAL SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.048668	NA		2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.208	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharged from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Cyanide	0.2	0.2	<0,005	NA		2006	No	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	<0.08	NA		2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	1	1	<0.02	NA		2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	10	10	<0.1	NA	<b>4</b>	2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Product TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	0.080	0.080	0.009	NA		2007	No	By product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	0.060	0.060	0.000	NA		2007	No	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2.0	4.0	.74	NA		2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

#### Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment		
Lead & Copper	MCLG	: <u>AL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Unit Descriptions									
<u>Term</u>		Definiți	QD	·_·		·			
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)								
ppb		parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
positive samples/month		Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive							
NA		Not applicable							
ND	Not detected								
NR		Monitori	ing not req	uired, but re	commended.	75,			

Important Drinking V	vater Definitions
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

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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.

Violations and Exceedances

#### **Total Coliform**

None

#### **Additional Monitoring**

As part of an on going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

## For more information please contact:

Frank Faulkner P.O. Box 29 Winone, MS 38967 662-283-1232 662-283-4070 Harry

### CITY OF WINONA

116 north Quitman Street Post Otfice Box 29 Winona MS. 38967 662-283-1232 Fax 662-283-4070

e-mail: cityclerk@winonams.org

TO: MS STATE DEPT OF HENCH	From: CITY OF WINDNA
Fax: 601 576- 7800	Pages:
Phone:	Date: 7/1/09
PONTN: JESSIE	cc:

Comments:

# facsimile

## 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/30/89 Time: 11:59
PWSID: 490010
System Name: Wunga
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
and Send us a Copy.
Spoke with Yotrug Curington 663 310 - 0600 (Operator, Owner, Secretary)
Waster Water Operator