



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Walnut Grove

Public Water Supply Name

400011

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: ___ / ___ / ___

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: 6 / 24 / 10

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.

Shack Dinn
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-28-10
Date

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

2009 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 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?

Walnut Grove water is pumped from three wells that comes out of the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability.

Walnut Grove completed a source water assessment and is available at City Hall.

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; 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, 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, 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?

The Town of Walnut Grove has a monthly meeting of the first Tuesday at 6:00 pm at city hall, if anyone would like to attend.

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 and no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons of water 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

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. During December 2009 we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required, therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 0. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected by the 25th of the month and reviewed by the office manager.

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 water tested.

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides 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.

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>			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	.006	.006	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	.010	.010	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2	2	.0059	.0028	.0059	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	.004	.004	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	.005	.005	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	.0017	.0017	.0017	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	0.2	0.2	.015	.015	.015	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.136	.136	.136	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	.002	.002	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.02	.02	.02	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.005	.005	.02	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.05	0.05	.0025	.0025	.0025	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.002	.002	.0005	.0005	.0005	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites: drug factories.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample 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	0.8	0.5	1	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
--------------------------------------	---	---	-----	-----	---	------	----	---

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper (ppm) Action Level @ Consumer Taps	1.3	1.3	0.2	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppm) Action Level @ Consumer Taps	0	.015	.003	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

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
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.

For more information please contact:

Todd Thibeault
139 Main St.
Walnut Grove, MS 39189
601-507-7448

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. During December 2009 we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required; therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2 . We took 0. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected by the 15th of the month and reviewed by the office manager.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, LEAKE COUNTY

Personally came before the undersigned Authority Brenda B. Howell duly qualified for Leake County, Mississippi Waid Prather, Publisher of *THE CARTHAGINIAN*, a newspaper, published in the City of _____, State and County aforesaid, who being duly sworn, deposes and swears that publication of notice, of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit.

PORT

Table

of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate a problem. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor the water to not change frequently.

Station	Typical Source
NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff

W	0	71	96	Wednesday
M	0	71	96	Tuesday
G	0	69	95	Monday
S	.07	70	95	Sunday
	.20	71	94	Saturday
	0	72	94	Friday
	0	72	95	Thursday
		High	Low	Rain

Weather

There will be free games and entertainment, and the public is invited. The event and the scholarship fund memorialize Debra Lewis, the first black to integrate white public schools in Leake County.

WILLIAM LUTHER KING DRIVE, VILLAINS STREET AND LEWIS STREET.


139 No 15 On the 24th day of June 2010

 No On the day of 2010

 No On the day of 2010

 No On the day of 2010

This 25th day of June 2010



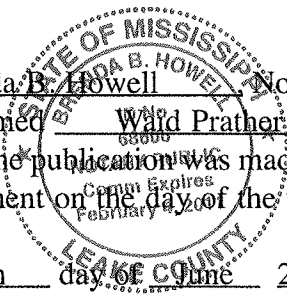
 Publisher - THE CARTHAGINIAN

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, LEAKE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, Brenda B. Howell Notary Public of said County and State, the above named Waid Prather Publisher, who being duly sworn declares that the publication was made as stated and that he signed the foregoing instrument on the 25th day of the year 2010 as mentioned.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June 2010

Brenda B. Howell, Notary Public
 My commission expires on the 4th day of Feb. 2011



June 25, 2010

TO THE CARTHAGINIAN DR.

Publishing Town of Walnut Grove Water System 2009 Consumer Confidence Report

43" ad words space 1 time and making Proofs of Publication: \$325.50

Received of _____ Payment in full of above account _____ 2010.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
LEAKE COUNTY

Personally came before the undersigned Authority Brenda B. Howell duly qualified for Leake County, Mississippi Waid Prather, Publisher of THE CARTHAGINIAN, a newspaper, published in the City of



TOWN OF WALNUT GROVE WATER SYSTEM

2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWS-ID #00011

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in every year, your water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. However, certain contaminants in water supply and once again, we've tested 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly, especially those with compromised immune systems, are more vulnerable. People with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some cancer patients, and those on dialysis are also more vulnerable. These people should consult with their health care providers about drinking water from their local public water system. EPA's Office of Public Water System Compliance and other federal agencies have information on the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Walnut Grove water is pumped from three wells that come out of the Meridian-Lepidoptera aquifer.

Source water assessments and its availability.

Walnut Grove completed a source water assessment and is available at Town Hall.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may sometimes be processed by treatment processes that remove some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it picks up naturally occurring materials and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and other substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoans, may be present in surface water. Agricultural runoff, septic tank effluent, and other sources may also contribute to microbial contamination. Inorganic substances, such as salts and minerals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or farming, pesticide and herbicide use, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and solvents 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, are also in water. Some of these substances are regulated by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates radionuclide levels for contaminants in bottled water which may provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Town of Walnut Grove has a monthly meeting on the first Tuesday at 6:00 pm at Town Hall. It anyone would like to attend.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses over 300 gallons of water per day? Leaking faucets and many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the best times of day. Fix leaks and faucet aerators. Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4-6 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving. Use a bucket to catch water while you shower. That's just a few ways you can conserve water. Turn your water conservation device a water saving faucet that uses water wisely. Monitor your water bill to reduce your water bill.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION

In accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Mississippi Department of Health (MDH) is required to monitor the quality of public water supplies. The MDH has conducted a comprehensive water quality monitoring program and reports of radiological contaminants and results will be posted.

Although this was not the result of testing by the public water supply, MDH is required to monitor the quality of public water supplies. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is using water to monitor the quality of public water supplies. If you have any questions, please contact the Bureau of Public Water Supply at 801-278-7312.

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 date presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA of the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants here from once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change frequently.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCLG or MRLDL	MCL, TT, or MRL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				LOW	HIGH			
Antimony (ppb)	.006	.006	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	.010	.010	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0059	.0028	.0059	2009	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	.004	.004	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	.005	.005	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	.0017	.0017	.0017	2009	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free CN) (ppb)	0.2	0.2	.015	.015	.015	2009	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.136	.136	.136	2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	.002	.002	.0005	.0005	.0005	2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (expressed as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.02	.02	.02	2009	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (expressed as nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	.005	.005	.005	2009	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.05	0.05	.0025	.0025	.0025	2009	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.002	.002	.0005	.0005	.0005	2006	NO	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCLB or MRLDL	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	NO. SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2008	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	1.5	3	2008	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Information for Lead

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 ways to reduce lead exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. For more information, call the Mississippi Department of Health Public Health Laboratory at 801-278-7312, or visit our website at <http://www.mh.gov/lead>.

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 ways to reduce lead exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. For more information, call the Mississippi Department of Health Public Health Laboratory at 801-278-7312, or visit our website at <http://www.mh.gov/lead>.

For more information please contact:
Todd Thibault
133 Main St
Walnut Grove, MS 39189
PH: 601.507.7448

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- 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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- TT: Treatment Technique. A technology or process used 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.
- Violations: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- MRLDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- MRLDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is some concern that excessive use of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- PMF: ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- PPB: ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- NA: Not applicable
- ND: Not detected
- NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

QUICK DIAL

Town Hall / Police Department.....601-253-2321
 Walnut Grove Natural Gas System...601-253-2321
 Mississippi Power Company.....800-532-1502
 Central Electric Power Assoc.....866-846-5671
 Walnut Grove Medical Associates...601-253-0173
 Walnut Grove Medical Clinic.....601-253-2733
 Walnut Grove Public Library.....601-253-2483
 Walnut Grove Youth Correctional...601-253-2348
 Eighth Judicial Drug Court.....601-253-2833
 Leake County Sheriff.....601-267-7361
 Leake Memorial Hospital.....601-267-1100
 South Leake Elementary School ...601-253-2324
 South Leake High School601-253-2393
 Carthage EMS.....601-267-5500
 Life Care EMS.....601-469-0306

**Neighborhood Watch
 Training Session**

Monday, August 9, 2010
 Meeting Room - The Fish House
 Highway 492 - Walnut Grove

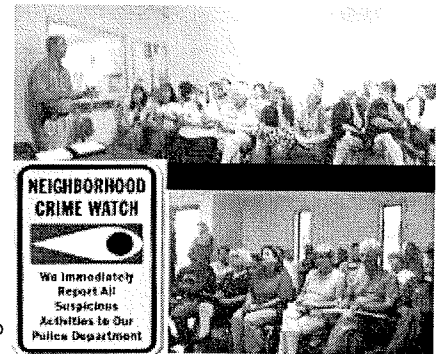


Thank you Hal & Sherry Patterson for providing The Fish House for a location large enough to hold the NW training.

Greater Walnut Grove Area Neighborhood Watch Program is provided cooperatively by the Leake County Sheriff's Office and the Town of Walnut Grove.

Large Crowd attends NWP Support Meeting

Over 50 Walnut Grove/Leake County residents and business owners packed a meeting room Monday, July 19 at Walnut Grove Town Hall expressing support for the formation of and wishing to participate in a Greater Walnut Grove Area Neighborhood Watch Program.



The program is a joint effort of the Leake County Sheriff's Office and Town of Walnut Grove. Sheriff Greg Waggoner and Deputy Michael Harper, program coordinator, spoke to the group on the importance of citizen observation in successful crime prevention. Walnut Grove Aldermen also spoke in favor of the program and pledged the Town's financial support.

The next step will be training for Neighborhood Watch participants scheduled for **Monday, August 9, at 6:30 PM.** You do not have to live within the Town Limits to participate.

Anyone interested in participating in the Neighborhood Watch program in the Greater Walnut Grove Area may call Town Hall at 601-253-2321 to have their name and contact information added to participant lists for upcoming training sessions

FRIENDS OF WALNUT GROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Annual Meeting

Monday, August 2nd 5:30 PM
 Library Meeting Room - Walnut Grove

All members are encouraged to attend and encourage others who support the library to come. For more information, please call the library

2010 Community Service Award Nominations Sought

Nominations are being accepted now for the 2010 Walnut Grove Area Community Service Award through Thursday, August 12.

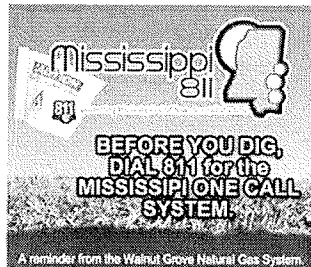
Nomination forms and guidelines are available at Town Hall and Walnut Grove Public Library.

An independent panel of judges not affiliated with Walnut Grove will select the recipient of the award to be presented at Walnut Grove Day, Saturday, September 4th.

2009

**Town of Walnut Grove
 Water System
 Consumer Confidence Report
 (updated)
 can be viewed at
 Town Hall, 139 Main St.**

M,Tu,W,F
 8:00—12:00 1:00—5:00
 Th
 8:00—12:00



**Mississippi Highway Patrol
 Drivers License Station
 102 Park St - Walnut Grove**

OPEN

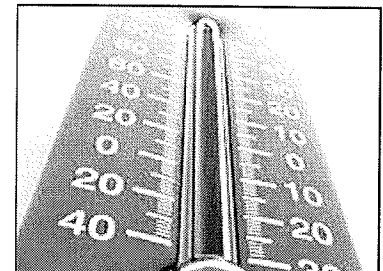
Monday - Wednesday, 8:30am - 4:30pm
 closed for lunch one hour.

Renewals, Driving & Written Tests. For times of testing, please call 601-253-0487.

**During these Hot Summer Temperatures
 Use Common Sense**

Remember to keep cool and use common sense:

- Avoid hot foods and heavy meals—they add heat to your body.
- Drink plenty of fluids and replace salts and minerals in your body. Do not take salt tablets unless under medical supervision.
- Dress infants and children in cool, loose clothing and shade their heads and faces with hats or an umbrella.
- Limit sun exposure during mid-day hours and in places of potential severe exposure such as beaches.
- Do not leave infants, children, or pets in a parked car.



*For billing or service questions,
please call 601-253-2321.*

For an emergency, dial 911.

town of
Walnut Grove
mississippi



*Mail Payments to:
PO Box 236
Walnut Grove, MS 39189*

*Pay in person:
Town Hall, 139 Main St*

Natural Gas System, Waterworks & Sewer System

↓ PLEASE DETACH HERE AND REMIT WITH PAYMENT ↓

TOWN OF WALNUT GROVE
PO BOX 236
WALNUT GROVE, MS 39189-0236

2009 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/26/10 Time: 11:25

PWSID: 0400011

System Name: Town of Walnut Grove

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(S) 24 - Monitoring (TCR), Routine Minor 6/2009
27 - Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major 6/2009

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

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

Will do corrected copy and notify customers of
available corrected report by water bill

Spoke with Jason Gilbert 601 253-2321
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
Public Works Director 601 253-2325 Fax#