



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF WINONA Public Water Supply Name

0490010 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: Advertisement in local paper, On water bills, Other

Date customers were informed: 06/30/2010

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/30/2010

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

Name of Newspaper: WINONA TIMES

Date Published: 06/19/2010

- CCR was posted in public places. Attach list of locations

City Hall Date Posted: 06/24/2010

- 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.

Signature of Mayor Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date 06/24/2010

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

# 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

### Is my water safe?

Last year in its year-end, your tap water was safe. The Mississippi Protection Agency (MPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water Utility safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level for 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 Madison-Lower Wilcox Aquifer and is pumped into the Wilcox Water Treatment Plant located at 318 Greenboro Street. Source water assessment and is available by request.

Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our results were ranked LOW-RISK in terms of susceptibility to contaminants. For a quick and portable, please contact our office at 602-283-1232.

**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 (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 materials, 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 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. Outman 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. AOC 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 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 can be found at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-767-7542 if you wish to have your water tested.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular 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 chlorination as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-product 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 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 analysis 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 Malinda Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601-576-7518.

### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Winona PWS# 0490018

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are 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 this 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	MCL or MCLG	Year of last sampling	Year of this sampling	Range (min-max)	Sample Date	Violation	Violation Reason
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
Barkrol (form)	0.1	3	04/2009	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Mercury (inorganic)	0.01	2	0.200	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Chloride	0.2	0.2	40,000	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Atrazine (as N)	10	10	<0.4	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Nitrite (as N)	1	1	<0.03	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	10	10	<0.28	NA	2008	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.080	0.080	0.008	NA	2007	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
HAAs	0.080	0.080	0.008	NA	2007	No	Not detected during the calendar year of this report.
Chlorine	2.0	2.0	7700	NA	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform (per 100 ml)	0	0	0	NA	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceed	
2007	18	4	2007	0

Level: Action level of contaminant (as listed)

Unit Description	Unit	Definition
ppm	Parts per million	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Number of bacteria per 100 ml	Number of bacteria	Number of bacteria per 100 ml of water in the sample
Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Contaminant	Definition
MCL	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.
AL	Action Level: A required process control 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.
MDFL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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  
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. No coliforms were detected.  
Additional Monitoring  
As part of an ongoing compliance program the EPA has required us to monitor for additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help us evaluate that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on a full picture.  
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. No coliforms were detected.  
For more information please contact:  
Frank Taulinger  
P.O. Box 209 Winona, MS 38667  
602-283-1232 • Fax 602-283-4070