



2011 JUN 27 AM 10:04

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Kosciusko
Public Water Supply Name

0040004
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: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: The Star-Herald

Date Published: 06/23/11

- 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.

Signature: David L. Clark
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
David L. Clark, General Manager

06/24/2011
Date

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

## City of Kosciusko

PWS# 40004

### 2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2011 JUN 27 AM 10: 04

#### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Kosciusko Water & Light Plant 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?

Our water comes from seven (7) wells located in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Each of these wells draws water from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

This program was mandated by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, and requires states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment programs designed to notify public water systems and their customers regarding the susceptibility of their drinking water supplies to contamination. The Mississippi State Department of Health has completed our Source Water Assessment, and copies are available upon request. Please contact our office at 662-289-1141.

#### 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 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.

#### How can I get involved?

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 5:30 P.M. on the first Monday after the second Tuesday of each month at the Kosciusko Water & Light Plant office at 204 West Jefferson Street in the City of Kosciusko, Mississippi.

#### Other Information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact either of our three (3) Certified Waterworks Operators or you may prefer to log on to the internet and obtain specific information about your water system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index/htm>. Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call or come by our office if you have any questions.

#### 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 Kosciusko 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRLDLG	MCL, TT, or MRLDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	6	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.95	0.56	0.95	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.047	0.02	0.047	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	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	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free CN] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.16	0.82	1.16	2010	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	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	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	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2009	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

**Coliform Sampling Violation** - The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act sets microbiological standards for coliform bacteria in drinking water. The standard is total absence of coliform bacteria in all monthly water samples. During September 2010, we collected eight (8) water samples for testing of coliform bacteria and one (1) of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. Therefore, we were not in compliance with the coliform bacteria standard for that month. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. They are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. When we detect coliform bacteria in any water sample, we perform follow-up testing to determine if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing in September, 2010, and further testing showed the problem was resolved and no further action was necessary.

**Fluoridation** - To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF KOSCIUSKO is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.70-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 94%.

For more information please contact:

James E. Burrell  
 204 West Jefferson Street  
 Kosciusko, MS 39090  
 Phone: 662-289-1141  
 Fax: 662-289-7836  
 E-Mail: [jburrell@ztecinfo.net](mailto:jburrell@ztecinfo.net)  
 Website: [www.cityofkosciusko.com](http://www.cityofkosciusko.com)

Statement

Date: June 23, 2011

2011 JUN 27 AM 10:04

To: Kosciusko Water & Light Plant  
204 West Jefferson Street  
Kosciusko, Mississippi 39090

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad Space 3x27.5 inches Times 1 and making proof, \$418.50

Payment received from \_\_\_\_\_

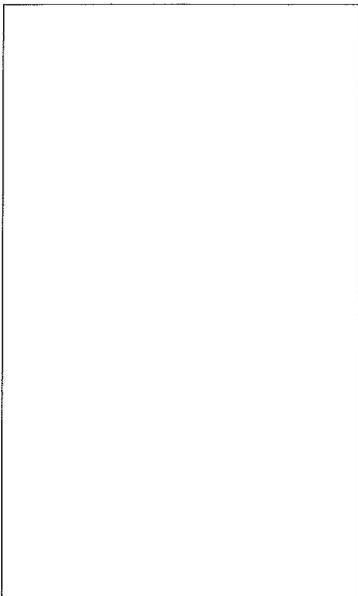
(Clerk)  
The Star-Herald  
207 North Madison St.  
Kosciusko, MS 39090

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ATTALA

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of **2010 Drinking Water Quality Report/PWS#40004**, has been published in said newspaper 1 time, to-wit:

On the 23rd day of June, 2011



\_\_\_\_\_  
(Clerk)



SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 23rd  
day of June, 2011.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Notary Public)

004004

**City of Kosciusko**  
**PWS# 4004**  
**2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

is any water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Kosciusko Water & Light Plant 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. Infants, 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 immunocompromised and other vulnerable individuals are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Other information

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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 Kosciusko 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 lead in drinking water 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/leadtest/>.

**Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these reports, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	MCLL or LRL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
There is no specific MCLG or MCLL for this contaminant.								
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.95	0.95	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test lead	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.047	0.047	2008	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from chemical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide (as Free Cl) (ppb)	200	200	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/mineral fertilizer	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.16	0.82	1.16	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from equipment	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories	
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.8	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
Term	Definition							
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Drinking Water Definitions	
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For more information please contact:

James E. Hurst II  
 704 West Jefferson Street  
 Kosciusko, MS 39090  
 Phone: 662-289-1144  
 Fax: 662-289-7836  
 E-Mail: jehurst@kosciusko.ms.gov  
 Website: www.kosciusko.ms.gov