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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Friars Point

Public Water Supply Name

0140004

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: Clarksdale Press Register

Date Published: 6/29/11

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

Date Posted: 6/22/11

- 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.

James West, Mayor

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

6/22/11

Date

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

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Town of Friars Point
PWS ID#0140004

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

French (Français)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

The Town of Friars Point draws water from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report and Source Water Assessment availability

The Consumer Confidence Report and the Source Water Assessment Report will not be mailed to you, the customer. However, the reports are available upon request. According to the MDEQ Office of Land and Water PWS Report, the Final Susceptibility Assessment Ranking is Moderate. For further information, call James Washington Sr., Mayor for the Town of Friars Point at 662-383-2233.

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 & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & 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, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & 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 & 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 monthly board meeting is held the first Tuesday of every month at 5:30 P.M. at the Town Hall.

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 Friars Point 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 MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant 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	0.69	0.51	1	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	35	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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:

Contact Name: James Washington Sr.
Address:
POB 185
Friars Point, MS 38631
Phone: 662-383-2233
Fax: 662-383-2403

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Town of Friars Point 2010 CCR Report was posted at the following locations:

Friars Point Town Hall
700 Second Street
Friars Point, MS 38631

U S Post Office
774 Second Street
Friars Point, MS 38631

Posted: 6/22/2011

Town of Hiram Point
PWS ID#01-0004

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)
Esta información contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda ayudarle a entenderlo.

French (Français)
Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traducido de su parler en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Those people who are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population (immunocompromised persons, such as persons with kidney disease, pregnant women, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and young children) should consider special precautions. Persons who have long-term medical conditions, such as infants, should also consider special precautions. EPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) publishes an 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?
The Town of Hiram Point draws water from the Spring Neck Aquifer.
Consumer Confidence Report and Source Water Assessment Report availability
The Consumer Confidence Report and the Source Water Assessment Report will not be mailed to you, the customer. However, the report is available upon request. According to the MDEQ Office of Land and Water PWS Report, the Joint Susceptibility Assessment Ranking is Moderate. For further information, call James Washington St. Marie for the Town of Hiram Point at 662-383-2273.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of various 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 & 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 other inorganic and organic substances that are found in soil and rock. Contaminants also may come from urban storm water runoff, industrial, agricultural, and domestic wastewater discharges, septic tanks, gas production, mining, or landfills. Contaminants also may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and landfills. Contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife, inorganic chemicals, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, septic tanks, gas production, mining, or landfills; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and landfills; and synthetic organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & volatile organic compounds, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and landfills. The amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Lead & Copper Determination (DWA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
The monthly board meeting is held the first Tuesday of every month at 8:30 P.M. at the Town Hall.
Additional Information for Lead
Ingested, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead service lines and other lead-containing pipes and fittings. The Town of Hiram Point is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. Our water treatment plant uses various methods 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, our most important information is available on the following website: www.epa.gov/lead.
Drinking Water Hotline or call 800-426-4791.

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. MCLs are the maximum level of drinking water contaminants that we detect during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances that were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. Of low level, these substances are generally not harmful to our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide a net benefit to public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value. However, unless otherwise noted, the data reported in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State require water monitoring 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 may be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below for you.

Table with 7 columns: Contaminant, MCLG or MHDG, MCL or MHDL, Year, Range, Sample Date, Violation, Typical Source. Rows include Microorganisms & Disinfection By-Products, Turbidity, and Lead.

Undetected Contaminants

Table with 5 columns: Contaminant, MCLG or MHDG, MCL or MHDL, Year, Violation, Typical Source. Rows include Nitrates, Nitrites, and Fluoride.

Impaired Drinking Water Definitions

Table with 2 columns: Term, Definition. Rows include MCLG, MCL, TI, AL, Variance and Exemption, MRDLG, MRDL, MNR, and MPI.

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: James Washington St. Marie
Address:
POB 185
Hiram Point, MS 38644
Phone: 662-383-2273
Fax: 662-383-2403