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7/20/11

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Walnut Public Water Supply Name

700011 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: 6/22/11

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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 4/22/11

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 of Amy Bolton, Deputy Clerk

6-24-11 Date

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

7/20/11

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	.17	.16 - .17	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	3.2	2.2 - 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.149	.148 - .149	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	.49	.3 - .55	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Walnut works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

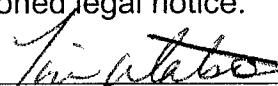
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the CCR Report

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>133</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6/22/2011</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>


And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

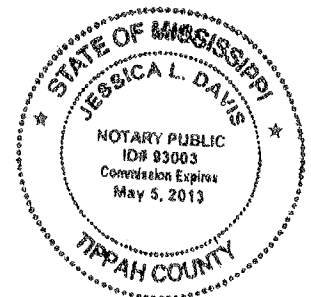
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

22 day of June 2011.



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: 05/05/2013



Printer's Fee \$

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Watna
PWSP700011
May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Cretaceous Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the broad susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Watna have reported a low level of susceptibility to contaminants.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water bill, please contact Brian Williams at 652.223.4400. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water bill. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 15 to December 31, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent result. As water travels over the surface of land, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contributors, such as gas and leachate, that may come from sewer treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural practices, and waste, inorganic contaminants, such as acids and bases, which can be naturally occurring or result from other atmospheric events. 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 and auto systems; 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 may be exceeded in certain contaminants in water provided to public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not require a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes	Date Collected	Level Reported	Range of Detect or Exceed	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2010	47	162-47	ppm	0	2			Discharge of drilling water; leachate from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
15. Chromium	N	2010	32	2.2-5.2	ppb	100	100			Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	N	2010	148	148-149	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories and aluminum factories.
Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine	N	2010	49	31-55	ppm	0	MRDLG 4			Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most recent sample. No sample returned for 2010.

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