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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

City of Water Valley

Public Water Supply Name

0810011

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: North Mississippi Herald

Date Published: 05/05/2011

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

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

6/23/2011

Date:

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

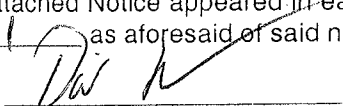
PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

State of Mississippi Yalobusha County

Before me, BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the **North Mississippi Herald**, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 123 No. 7 Dated the 19 of May 2011
Vol. ____ No. ____ Dated the ____ of ____ 20____
Vol. ____ No. ____ Dated the ____ of ____ 20____
Vol. ____ No. ____ Dated the ____ of ____ 20____
Vol. ____ No. ____ Dated the ____ of ____ 20____

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper.



Editor and Publisher
North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 19 day of May 2011
Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi



My Commission expires August 15, 2011

**Addendum to City of Water Valley
Water Quality Report**
(Published on May 5, 2011)

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Water Valley 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 0.7-1.3 ppm (parts per million) was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 53%.

\$ 36.00 1 Times
Proof of Publication \$ 3.00
Total Due \$ 39.00

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OF NOTICE**

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Yalobusha County**

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Vol. 123, No. 5 Dated the 5 of May 2011
 Vol. No. Dated the of 20
 Vol. No. Dated the of 20
 Vol. No. Dated the of 20
 Vol. No. Dated the of 20

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said issues as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Betty Shearer
 Editor and Publisher
 North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
 this 5 day of May 2011
 Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi
Betty Shearer
 My Commission expires August 15, 2011

93 words 1 Times \$418.50
 Proof of Publication \$ 3.00
 Total Due \$421.50

City of Water Valley 2010 Water Quality Report

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.

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. The City of Water Valley 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. Immunocompromised 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Water Valley's water comes from six wells located within the city. All six wells pump water from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer. The city constantly monitors these wells to make sure that they provide a safe source of drinking water.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA 1996) mandates states with Public Water Supply Supervisory Program (PWSSP) primacy to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). These programs are required to notify public water systems and customers regarding the relative susceptibility of their drinking water supplies to contamination. Congress hoped that these susceptibility assessments would encourage efforts to enhance the protection and management of public water systems.

Over 95% of our state's residents obtain their drinking water from the 18 major aquifers and several minor aquifers found in the state. Most of the approximately 3400 public water supply wells operating in Mississippi are screened in deep confined aquifers that are protected from surface contamination by clay layers.

State personnel have completed a Source Water Assessment for our water system. Because all our wells are relatively shallow wells they are classified as a "Higher" risk for contamination. Although our water is safe and we constantly monitor it to make sure that it remains safe, we encourage everyone to be environmentally responsible. Please dispose of all hazardous waste including oil, fuels, and paint in an EPA approved manner.

A copy of the City of Water Valley's Source Water Assessment is available for view 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 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 encourage everyone to participate in keeping our water supply healthy and viable. Our city board meets the first Tuesday evening of every month. Anyone with suggestions is encouraged to attend.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering pond

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt a Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer

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- Visit www.epa.gov/wateruse for more information.

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- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Hot or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Degrading pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt - Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer

for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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 Water Valley 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Location	Exceeds State
Microbiological & Pathogenicity Indicators							
There is no maximum contaminant level (MCL) for any of the following. The amount of microbial contaminants is measured as follows:							
Coliform (CFU)	0	0	1-12	0-51	1/2	2010	No. No MCLG or MCL is established.
Organic Contaminants							
Water Treatment Chemical Residual (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.09 - 0.18	2010	NA	Residual from disinfection used to disinfect. Residual levels are maintained to ensure adequate disinfection.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppm)	0	10	0.7	0.7	2010	NA	By-product of chlorination process. Not a health concern at this level.
Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0	2	0.0212	0.0184-0.0232	2010	NA	By-product of chlorination process. Not a health concern at this level.
Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.10	0.10	1.9	1.0 - 1.9	2010	NA	By-product of chlorination process. Not a health concern at this level.
Mercuric Ions (ppm)	0	0	0.01	0.007-0.011	2010	NA	By-product of chlorination process. Not a health concern at this level.
Lead							
Term: Definition							
PPM	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
PPB	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)						
NA	Not Applicable						
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 do not enforce the drinking water quality standard.						
MCL	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	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 utility must follow.						
Variables and Exceptions							
VARIED	Variables and Exceptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL for a maximum contaminant level.						
NRDGL	NRDGL: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant which must be in the water as expressed in mg/L. NRDGLs do not enforce the benefits of the use of disinfectants to protect public health.						
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is increasing resistance to disinfectants and it is necessary to protect public health.						
MNSL	MNSL: Maximum Nitrate Level						
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Potability Level						

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Morris Surrette
 Address: P.O. Box 888,
 Water Valley, MS 38965
 Phone: 662-473-2431
 E-Mail: wwwd@bellsouth.net