



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City Of Forest
Public Water Supply Name

620002
PWS ID#(s)(List 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: 06-22-11

- 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 & proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: Scott County Times
Date Published: 06-22-11

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)
Date Posted: 06/15/2011 (City Hall, Forest Public Library and Scott County Courthouse)

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.cityofforest.com

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, Division of Water Supply.

H. Randall George, Public Works Director
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)

H. Randall George
Signature

06-30-11
Date

CITY OF FOREST ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT PWS ID MS0620002 JUNE 15, 2011

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.

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?

Meridian-upper Wilcox Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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.

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 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.

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.

City of Forest Fluoridation Requirements

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF FOREST 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 was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 91%.

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 FOREST 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>.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 12/10/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Inadequate security measures

Corrective actions: The system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement to have a fence installed. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 12/31/2012.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	42.39	42.39	42.39	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30	30	30	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.11	1	1.12	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0089	0.002	0.0089	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0024	0.0012	0.0024	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.392	0.12	0.392	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper - source water (ppm)		1.3	0.4 (MPL)	0.0101	0.4	2010	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2010	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

Contact Name: H. RANDALL GEORGE

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2011 JUL -5 AM 9:35

RECEIVED JUN 30 2011

(See Attached)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi
County of Scott

On the 28th day of June, 2011,

Personally came Laura Edwards Office Manager

of The Scott County Times, a weekly newspaper
established more than twelve months before the date first
hereinafter mentioned, printed and published in the City
of Forest, County of Scott, State of Mississippi, before
me, the undersigned authority in and for said County,

who being duly sworn, deposes and says that a certain

Quality Report,

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said

paper 1 consecutive weeks, to wit:

June 22, 2011 _____, 2011
_____, 2011 _____, 2011
_____, 2011 _____, 2011
_____, 2011 _____, 2011
_____, 2011 _____, 2011

Signed Laura Edwards
Affidavit of Publication Fee \$ 3.00
Printer's Fee \$ 960.00
Total \$ 963.00

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day
of June, 2011.



Chris Allen Baker

Notary Public

**CITY OF FOREST
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID MS0620002
JUNE 15, 2011**

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.

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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 healthcare providers. EPA's 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?
Meridian-upper Wilcox Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability
The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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.

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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 discharge, 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.

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MCLG	MCL	Your	Range	Sample	Typical Source
0.0	1.0			Date	

**CITY OF FOREST
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

PWS ID MS062002

JUNE 15, 2011

Spanish (Español)
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Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 4/10/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies):

Inadequate security measures

Corrective action: The system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement to have a fence installed. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 12/31/2012.

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 detect 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.

MCLG of MCL	MCL PFB	Your Water	Range (Low-High)	Sample Date	Violation	Vertical Source
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectants necessary for control of microbial contaminants increases contaminant levels, but addition of disinfectants necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Disinfectant/DBP	NA	80	42.39	42.39	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	42.39	42.39	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30	30	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.11	1.12	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0089	0.002	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0024	0.0012	2010	No	Discharge from steel and p. up mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.392	0.12	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong health; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries
Copper - source water (ppm)		1.3	0.4	0.0101	2010	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2010	0	No	Corrosion of lead-sold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	
NA: not applicable	
ND: not detected	
NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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: 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: Treatment Technique	A required process intended 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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: 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: Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Contaminant	4	4	4	1:11	1	1:12	2010	No	Water source: Lead to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants									
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Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0024	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.392	0.392	0.12	0.392	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong health; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper - source water (ppm)		1.3	0.4 (MPL)	0.4	0.0101	0.4	2010	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant									
Inorganic Contaminants									
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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.								

Contact Name: H. RANDALL GEORGE
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