

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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

CITY OF LELAND
Public Water Supply Name

0760006
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: HAND DELIVERED

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7/18/2011

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

Name of Newspaper: LELAND PROGRESS

Date Published: 7/21/2011

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

07-22-2011
Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Leland
 PWS#: 0760006
 June 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 to you 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 continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 City of Leland have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Belguim at 662-686-4136. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves 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; 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 storm-water 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 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 septic 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 limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

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 allow for 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of 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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	August November	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2010	.6	.5 - .6	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010	.136	.007 - .136	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	11	4 - 11	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2010	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	.67	.24 - .67	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	2.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2010	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	57.73	13.27 – 57.73	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.57	.57 – .67	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010. ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.
Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. 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. During August and November of 2010, we violated a drinking water standard by pulling all six of our routine bacteriological samples on the same date. We corrected this by taking the required samples as mandated by EPA.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/19/10 the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency:

1.) Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: The system is under an administrative order to have the elevated tank inspected and cleaned. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 8/01/2011.

2.) Improper screening of overflow pipes, drains or vents

Corrective actions: Documentation of the installation of screening on the overflow pipes has been submitted to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 1/31/2011.

3.) No approved emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis (updated)

Corrective actions: The emergency response plan and vulnerability analysis have been submitted to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 1/31/2011.

4.) Unprotected cross-connections

Corrective actions: The backflow assemblies have been tested and a report submitted to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 2/15/2011.

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 Association 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF LELAND 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 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Leland 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. Notice: This (Consumer Confidence) report will not be mailed to each customer.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Leland
 PWSS 070008
 June 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 to you 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 continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from wells drawing from the Coachella Formation Aquifer.

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to naturally occurring sources of contamination. The general susceptibility readings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 by the City of Leland have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings in comparison.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Reigler at 952-889-4122. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

The primary monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table indicates the monitoring method used to detect or estimate the presence of contaminants from the protection of drinking water. Contaminants, such as metals and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or result from other man-made sources, including agricultural operations, and which originate from various land sources, may come from drinking water, ground water, surface water, or from human activities, such as agriculture, urban development, and industrial processes, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which may be produced at the source of the contaminant. All land use production, mining, or processing activities, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban development, and industrial processes, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which may be produced at the source of the contaminant, may be naturally occurring or result from other man-made sources, including agricultural operations, and which originate from various land sources, may come from drinking water, ground water, surface water, or from human activities, such as agriculture, urban development, and industrial processes, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which may be produced at the source of the contaminant. 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 names and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Actual Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, violates treatment or other requirements of a water system's public health.

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 often allow for 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 pathogens.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of 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 Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Level Allowed (MCL/MCLG)	Measurement	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Primary Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants										
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	August 2010	16	0	ppn	0	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of monthly samples
Inorganic Contaminants										
8. Arsenic	N	2010	0.8	3.0	ppb	10	10	10	10	Excess of natural deposits, runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010	120	300	ppb	3	3	3	3	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	11	4-11	ppb	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	0.7	1.3	ppm	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Corrosion of brass and galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from metal structures
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.7	1.5	ppm	4	4	4	4	Excess of natural deposits, leaching from phosphate fertilizers; discharge from fertilizer and ammonium sulfate
19. Lead	N	2010	0	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of brass and galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	0.0	0.05	ppb	0	0	0	0	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products										
21. THMAs	N	2010	20	80	ppb	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
22. VTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010	57.75	13.87 - 57.75	ppb	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
23. Haloacetonitriles	N	2010	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	ppm	0	0	0	0	Water disinfection used to control bacteria

* Minor exceedances: An exceedance is reported for 2010. ** Hazard level is routinely achieved in the 2010. Part of the 2010's exceedance level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/L may be attributable to contamination.

(1) Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of water quality. Coliforms were found in many samples from several wells and this was a violation of public health.

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Presence of regular monitoring can be indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During August and November of 2010, we violated a drinking water standard by pulling all six of our routine bacteriological samples on the same date. We corrected this by taking the required samples as mandated by EPA.

Significant Disinfectants
 Data is missing for disinfectant on 07/20/2010. The Monitoring Data Department of Health used the following information:

1) Disinfectant level (Chlorine) was 2.0 mg/L on 07/20/2010. All disinfectants are subject to the same monitoring. The violation is a violation of public health.

2) Disinfectant level (Chlorine) was 2.0 mg/L on 07/20/2010. All disinfectants are subject to the same monitoring. The violation is a violation of public health.

3) No reported emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis (optional)

4) Vulnerability analysis: The vulnerability analysis has been submitted to the Monitoring Data Department of Health. All disinfectants are subject to the same monitoring. The violation is a violation of public health.

5) Vulnerability analysis: The vulnerability analysis has been submitted to the Monitoring Data Department of Health. All disinfectants are subject to the same monitoring. The violation is a violation of public health.

6) Vulnerability analysis: The vulnerability analysis has been submitted to the Monitoring Data Department of Health. All disinfectants are subject to the same monitoring. The violation is a violation of public health.

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