

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**  
**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**CERTIFICATION FORM**

CITY OF SHELBY  
Public Water Supply Name

0060019  
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: THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL  
Date Published: 06 / 19 / 12

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* CITY HALL BULLETIN BOARD  
Date Posted: 06 / 20 / 12

- 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.

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

06/27/2012  
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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# 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2012 JUN 29 AM 9:1

## 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?

Our water comes from three deep wells located in the meriden-upper wilcox aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. This report is available for review at our office.

## 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, 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?

Please join us for our monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month at the Shelby City Hall. The meeting begins at 7:00 p.m. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Moses Riley at 662.347.3064. The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to water customers.

## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

## 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 Shelby 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

| Contaminant                                  | MCLG | AL  | Year Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Sources  |
|--|------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |      |     |            |             |                        |            |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3  | 1.3 | 0.5        | 2011        | 0                      | No         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0    | 15  | 0.003      | 2011        | 0                      | No         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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.          |

| 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.   |
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations 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: Moses Riley  
 Address:  
 305 Third Street  
 Shelby, MS 38774  
 Phone: (662)398-5156  
 Fax: (662)398-7878  
 E-Mail: MRiley363@hotmail.com

## 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 or MRL (L) | MCL, T1, or T2 (L) | Year Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Sources   |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>   |                 |                    |            |           |            |             |           |   |
| <i>(This is a drinking system, so all of these chemicals are necessary to control microbial contaminants)</i> |                 |                    |            |           |            |             |           |   |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4               | 4                  | 0.65       | 0.54      | 0.65       | 2011        | No        | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)  | NA              | 60                 | 8          | 8         | 8          | 2011        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)  | NA              | 80                 | 4.4        | 4.4       | 4.4        | 2011        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                 |                    |            |           |            |             |           |   |
| Antimony (ppb)  | 6               | 6                  | 0.0005     | 0.0005    | 0.0005     | 2011        | No        | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder;                                      |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 0               | 10                 | 0.0008     | 0.0008    | 0.0015     | 2011        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2               | 2                  | 0.0278     | 0.0234    | 0.0278     | 2011        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Beryllium (ppb)   | 4               | 4                  | 0.0005     | 0.0005    | 0.0005     | 2011        | No        | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries  |
| Cadmium (ppb)   | 5               | 5                  | 0.0005     | 0.0005    | 0.0005     | 2011        | No        | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste            |
| Chromium (ppb)  | 100             | 100                | 0.0019     | 0.0005    | 0.0019     | 2011        | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Cyanide [as Free Cu] (ppb)  | 200             | 200                | 0.015      | 0.015     | 0.015      | 2011        | No        | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories                                     |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4               | 4                  | 0.49       | 0.476     | 0.49       | 2011        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)   | 2               | 2                  | 0.0005     | 0.0005    | 0.0005     | 2011        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland         |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)  | 10              | 10                 | 0.08       | 0.08      | 0.08       | 2011        | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)  | 1               | 1                  | 0.02       | 0.02      | 0.02       | 2011        | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Selenium (ppb)  | 50              | 50                 | 0.0067     | 0.0027    | 0.0067     | 2011        | No        | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines                          |
| Thallium (ppb)  | 0.5             | 2                  | 0.0005     | 0.0005    | 0.0005     | 2011        | No        | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories                                 |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>  |                 |                    |            |           |            |             |           |   |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)   | 200             | 200                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories   |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)   | 3               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)  | 7               | 7                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)  | 70              | 70                 | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from textile-finishing factories  |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)  | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)   | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| Benzene (ppb)   | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills   |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)   | 100             | 100                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories   |
| Dichloromethane (ppb)   | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories  |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb)  | 700             | 700                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from petroleum refineries   |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)   | 600             | 600                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)   | 75              | 75                 | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)  | 70              | 70                 | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| Styrene (ppb)   | 100             | 100                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills  |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)   | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners   |
| Toluene (ppm)   | 1               | 1                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from petroleum factories  |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb)   | 0               | 5                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories   |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)  | 100             | 100                | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories  |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb)  | 0               | 2                  | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories   |
| Xylenes (ppm)   | 10              | 10                 | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.5        | 2011        | No        | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories   |

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2012 JUN 29 AM 9:17

3

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, MARK S. WILLIAMS, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume 96 No. 100 Dated June 19 2012

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

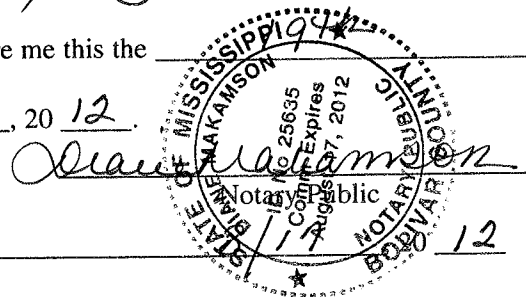
In Volume \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.

*Mark S Williams* Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the \_\_\_\_\_

day of June, 20 12.



My Commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

Publishers's Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_.