

2012 AUG 10 AM 8:41

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Town of Friars Point
Public Water Supply Name

0140004
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: 08 01 2012

- 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: Clarksdale Press Register

Date Published: 08/19/12

- 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 Workman, Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-31-2012
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 Consumer Confidence Report

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, & 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, & 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* & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Friars Point draws water from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report & Source Water Assessment availability

The Consumer Confidence Report & the Source Water Assessment Report will not be mailed to you, the customer. However, the reports are available upon request. According to the MDEQ Office of Land & Water PWS Report, the Final Susceptibility Assessment Ranking is Moderate. For further information, call James Washington Sr., Mayor for the Town of Friars Point at 662-383-2233.

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 & 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 & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & 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 & 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?

The monthly board meeting is held the first Tuesday of every month at 5:30 P.M. at the Town Hall.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & 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 & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today & 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 & shaving & save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & 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 & 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 & 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, & if needed, survey your connection & 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 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 & garden fertilizers & 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 & 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 & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

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 Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses & reporting of radiological compliance samples & 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 & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Town of Friars Point 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, & 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, & in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water & 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 & abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.5	0.7	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	9	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	20.19	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.03	ND	0.003	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.914	ND	0.914	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017317	0.013829	0.017317	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.689	ND	1.689	2011	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.507	0.488	0.507	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.679	ND	3.679	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	40.71	ND	40.71	2011	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 & Exemptions	Variances & 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: James Washington Sr.
Address: POB 185, Friars Point, MS 38631
Phone: 662-383-2233
Fax: 662-383-2403

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 AUG 10 AM 8:42

Wednesday, August 1, 2012

THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER Page 11

CCC set to hold Morgan Freeman Scholarship golf tournament Oct. 19



Contributed Photo

Limbering up their golfing grips are organizers of the 2012 Coahoma Community College Morgan Freeman Scholarship Tournament including (from left) Greg Malatesta; Bill Luckett; Johnny McGlown, and Dr. Greg Hudson, CCC vice president of student affairs and tournament coordinator.

By PANNY MAYFIELD
CCC Public Relations

Despite soaring temperatures, high-energy organizers inside the air conditioned law library of Bill Luckett are fine-tuning plans for the annual Coahoma Community College Morgan Freeman Scholarship Golf Tournament.

"We're making some changes this year, expanding the scholarship beyond the...

restrictions limiting enrollment this fall and the need for scholarships to boost CCC's retention of students through graduation.

According to Hudson, golfers will be able to register online for the tournament via www.coahomacc.edu. Participating in the meeting were Hudson, attorney Bill Luckett; businessman/golfer Greg Malatesta; and retired educator Johnny McGlown, president of

Town of Friars Point PWS ID#0140004 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

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How can I get involved?
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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 & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.
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- Backflow preventer (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional sources of water on the property
- Decorative 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 & garden fertilizers & 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 & 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.
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******* MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *******

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Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Town of Friars Point 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, & 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

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Contaminant	MCLG or MBDLG	MCL or TT of MBDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	0.7	0.5	0.7	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Halocyclic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	N/A	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Trihalomethanes (THM5) (ppb)	NA	80	20-10	N/A	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.03	ND	0.003	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.914	ND	0.914	2011	No	Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2	2	0.017317	0.0173	0.0173	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.689	ND	1.689	2011	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.507	0.489	0.507	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which prevents strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.679	ND	3.679	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	40.71	ND	40.71	2011	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Organic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.019	0	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	4	0.009	0	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MBDLG	MCL or TT of MBDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions					
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				
MNR	MNR: 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 MCLG as possible using the best available treatment technology.
TFT	TFT: 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 & Exemptions	Variances & 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: James Washington Sr.
Address: POB 185, Friars Point, MS 38611
Phone: 662-383-2233
Fax: 662-383-2403

ship from health sciences, and scheduling the event later in the month," says Dr. Greg Hudson, CCC vice president of student affairs.

He expects 32 teams to participate in the four-golfer scramble.

Earlier Hudson talked about new financial aid

the CCC Board of Trustees.

Other key committee members include Daniel Vassel, county administrator, Clarksdale Police Chief Greg Hoskins, and retired educator Bob Swatzell, who founded the tournament.

Dollar General to hold community blood drive

By STAFF REPORTS
The Press Register

LOCAL EVENT

Mississippi Blood Services has partnered with Howard Wilson Chrysler Jeep Dodge to sponsor the Road to Life 4 Blood Drive campaign. Everyone who donates blood between May 24 and September 3 will be registered for a chance to win a 2012 Dodge Ram 1500 Truck with a 5.7 liter Hemi engine. One fortunate donor will drive home in a new vehicle. Many fortunate hospital patients will get back on the road to life because you gave blood.

Clarksdale Dollar General will be having a blood drive on Tuesday, August 14, from 1-6 p.m. The MBS Donor Coach will be at Dollar General. Donors will be automatically registered in the "Road to Life 4"

truck give away. All donors will receive a free T-shirt.

"You can save a life just by rolling up your sleeve and donating blood," Tony Bahou, MBS manager of communications and public relations, said. "Donating blood two or three times a year helps keep it available for hospital patients when they need it."

All donors must be at least 17-years-old (16 with signed parental consent - forms available at drive locations and online), weigh at least 110 pounds and have a valid ID.

For more information about the upcoming blood drive, call (800) 817-7449. Please visit our Web site at www.msblood.com or call us at (662) 90-BLOOD (902-5663).