

2012 JUL 19 AM 8: 25

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF FLORENCE

Public Water Supply Name

PWS # 0610009

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: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-12-12
Date

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

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: 6-27-12

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 and proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: RANKIN County News
 Date Published: 6-27-12

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.

Bob Mann
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-12-12
 Date

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Susan Bayliss
 Signature

6/25/12
 Date

Mail completed form along with a copy of your CCR Report(s) before JULY 2, 2012 to:
MS State Department of Health
Division of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

2012 JUL 19 AM 8:25

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 27TH DAY OF JUNE, 2012, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Florence
PWS ID # 0610009
June, 2012*

a weekly newspaper and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TOWN OF FLORENCE, MISSISSIPPI

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 164 No. 49 on the 27th day of June, 2012

Marcus Bowers
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 27th day of June, 2012

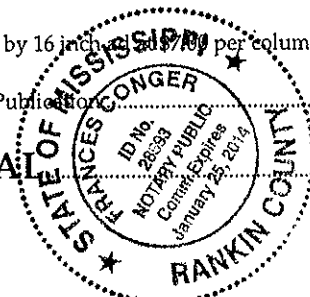
Frances Conger
FRANCES CONGER, Notary Public
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 16 inch and \$19.00 per column inch..... \$336.00

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$339.00



sent to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you of the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water supply consists of four wells that draw from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer. A sampling program has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its various potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Florence received a ranking to contamination. Our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jacob Walker at 601-366-1000. Our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011, are as follows: Land and underground water can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be contaminated with small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have provided many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Alert Concentration - A concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that must be followed.

Advanced Treatment - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|--------|--|--|
| Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detect or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| | 0.00117 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| | 0.00016 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | |
| | 0.4 | None | ppm | 1.5 | AL=1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Florence
PWS ID # 0610009
June, 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of four wells that draw from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Florence receives a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jacob Walker at 608-45-3542. 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 and third Tuesday of each month at City Hall at 6:30 p.m.

The Town of Florence routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. Water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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 |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.00117 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | | 0.00116 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | | 0.4 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.161 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | | 3 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 66. Ethylbenzene | N | | 0.547 | No Range | ppb | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| 76. Xylenes | N | | 1.71 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) | N | Jan-Dec | 1.30 | 0.87 - 2.24 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| THM (Total trihalomethanes) | Y | | 113 | One | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) | Y | | 124 | One | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

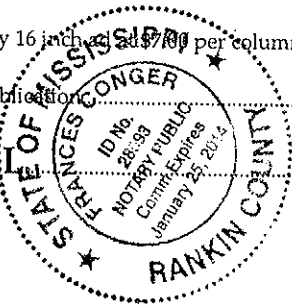
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Proof of Publication

TOTAL



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 |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | | 0.00117 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | | 0.00116 | No Range | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | | 0.4 | None | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | | 0.161 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes stronger teeth |
| 17. Lead | N | | 3 | None | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Ethylbenzene | N | | 0.547 | No Range | ppb | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| 16. Xylenes | N | | 1.71 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) | N | Jan-Dec | 1.30 | 0.57-2.24 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 3. THM (Total trihalomethanes) | Y | | 113 | One | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAAs (Haloacetic acids) | Y | | 124 | One | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******
 In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample laterally 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 and reporting radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by your 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 601-576-7348.

Additional Information for Lead
 In the 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. The Town of Florence 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 the 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Some 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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