BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Winona
Public Water Supply Name

0490010
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: 6/29/12

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/29/2012

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

Name of Newspaper: Winona Times

Date Published: 6/29/2012

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)***

Date Posted: 6/21/2012

☐ 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.

_____ 6/21/2012
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) ***Date***

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

City of Winona
2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?
Your water comes from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer and is pumped into the Winona Water Treatment Plant located at 315 Greensboro Street.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-283-1232.

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 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, urban storm-water 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 meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at our office on 116 N. Quitman St, Winona, MS. Meetings begin at 5:00 p.m.

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. ABC 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2011, routine bacteriological sample(s) tested positive for total Coliform (TCR). The law requires that valid resamples be collected for each positive routine sample within 24 hours. We collected the required resamples in a timely manner and the resamples collected were absent of any total Coliform (TCR).2011 Annual Drinking Water **Quality Report**
City of Winona
PWS# 0490010
The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sampl Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.00870	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	.002	.002	0.0002	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharged from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	<0.08	NA		2011	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	1	1	<0.02	NA		2011	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	10	10	<0.10	NA		2011	No	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Product TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	0.000	0.080	0.000	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	0.060	0.060	0.000	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2.0	4.0	.90	0.70	.90	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	0.7	1.3	0.0	NA		2011	No	Water additive
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	4	NA		2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

HEALTH EFFECTS
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 founding more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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 MCLGs 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.
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	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.

Additional Monitoring
As part of an on going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF WINONA 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%.

*****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 the Laboratory, 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.

For more information please contact: Frank Faulkner
Ph 662-283-1232
P.O. Box 29
Fax 662-283-4070
Winona, MS 38967

The Consumer Confidence Report for 2011 has been prepared and is available for review upon request. Copies can be obtained at City Hall.

The Consumer Confidence Report for 2011 has been prepared and is available for review upon request. Copies can be obtained at City Hall.

The Consumer Confidence Report for 2011 has been prepared and is available for review upon request. Copies can be obtained at City Hall.

The Consumer Confidence Report for 2011 has been prepared and is available for review upon request. Copies can be obtained at City Hall.