

2012 MAY 22 AM 10:11

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

Lampton Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0-460009

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: Columbian Progress

Date Published: 5 / 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.

J. D. Starnes, President  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-19-12  
 Date

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

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Our water source is from wells which draw from the Miocene aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. Copies of this assessment are available at our office. The wells for the Lampton Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

I'm 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 Thad Shows at **601-736-7541**. 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 third Monday of each month at 6 P.M. at 1072 Highway 13 S, Columbia, MS 39429.

**Lampton Water Association** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

In the 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:

*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.

*Action Level (AL)* – 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' 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' 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.

*Picocuries liter (pCi/L)* picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)*- 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.

*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 contaminants.

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

**\*\*\*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Highway 98 East 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

**\*\*\*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 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.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	1	1.3	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (Ppm)	2	2	0.013879	0.013879	0.018895	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Ppm)	100	0.1	.00059	0.013879		2010*	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	40.03		40.03	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (Ppm)	4	4	0.1	15		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND			1.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.78			2010*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper –action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	Sample Date	1	No	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead –action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
				2011				

\*Most recent sample. No sample required in 2011.

**What does this mean?**

As 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 be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 (800-426-4791).

We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report SUPPLY**  
**Lampton Water Association**  
**PWS# 0460002 MAY 22 AM 11**  
**May 2012**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and service we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Your water source is from wells which draw from the "Glenville aquifer." The source water treatment has been completed for our public water system to decrease the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. Copies of this report are available at our office. The web site for the Lampton Water Association has received a moderate, long-term risk to public health.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Thom Stoner at 603-746-7041. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you want to learn more, please contact our office at 603-746-7041. The table below lists the most commonly used contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

**1. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect against the health risks of drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.

**2. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The "Goal" 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.

**3. Drinking Water Disinfection Byproduct (DWB) Level:** The highest level of a disinfection byproduct allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection byproducts are necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**4. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection byproducts are necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**5. Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**6. Additional Information About 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. Lampton Water Association is not responsible for lead in your drinking water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the lead in your water. You may wish to flush your water system before drinking 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 at 1-800-415-6884.

**7. MESSAGE FROM MDSH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING:** In accordance with the Radioactive Site, all community public water systems were required to sample quarterly for radioactivity beginning January 2007 (December 2007). Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline. However, during an audit of the Massachusetts State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of an audit by the public water supply, MDSH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed compliance by March 31, 2011. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Foster, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 603-516-2338.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	MCL or MCLG	MCL or MCLG	Year	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
There is convincing evidence that additional disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1-40	0.99	1.65	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Bromine (ppm)	3	2	0.013870	0.013870	0.013870	2011	No	Discharge of drinking water; discharge of excess disinfectant; presence of natural deposits.
Chloramine (ppm)	100	0.1	0.0069	0.013870		2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
Cyanide (ppm)	200	200	40.0		40.0	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
Halocarbon Acids (THM5) (ppm)	NA	60		70		2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	NA	80		1.78		2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.
Lead (action level at community tap) (ppm)	0	0.015	0.0	0.0	0.0	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe; discharge from steel and pipe.

**What does this mean?** As 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 be naturally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 1-800-415-6884.

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 on dialysis, and others on immune system suppressors, pregnant women, 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 lower the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other vulnerable persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-415-6884).

We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's health.