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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

CITY OF West Point
Public Water Supply Name

130008
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: 6-1-2012 (3 mailings, 1 per bill group)

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

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: / /

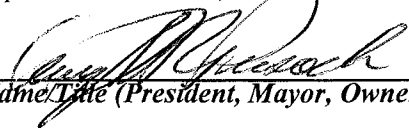
- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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.


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

6-28-2012
Date

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

The City of West Point 2011 Drinking Water Quality 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, 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?

The City of West Point's water sources are exclusively ground water wells. We currently have ten water wells in operation, six of which are in the Eutaw Aquifer, two that take Gordo Aquifer, and two that withdraw from the Massive Sands Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment study conducted by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has been completed and is on file in the office of the MI & College Water Treatment Plant located at 553 Louis O'dneal Rd. Results of these assessment show that all of the City's wells withdraw water from confined aquifers and none were found to contain contaminants in concentration equal to or greater than half of the EPA established maximum contaminant levels(MCLs) for drinking water standards. Non are located within 500 feet of any known potential contaminant source and all received final susceptibility assessment ranking of moderate to lower.

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).

How can I get involved?

You are welcome to attend any of the regular scheduled board meeting of the Board of Mayor and Selectmen held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5.30PM in the upstairs meeting room of City Hall located at 204 Commerce St.

Other Information

As a customer of the City of West Point, Water and Light, you have the right to be an informed consumer. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please feel free to contact Marion Marsac, Chief of operations, at (662)494-2262, or you may obtain specific information about your water supply and its compliance history at the Mississippi State Department's website: www.msdh.state.ms.us

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 August 2011, we tested positive for a total coliform bacteriological sample. The law requires that valid source water samples must be pulled within 24 hours when notified of a Total Coliform bacteriological sample. On August 5, 2011, we collected the source water samples in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error our system did not receive credit for the source water samples for the Ground Water Rule.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/20/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate internal cleaning /maintenance of storage tanks Corrective action: This system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2012

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. PWS#0130008 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>.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.2 1.3	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.1	0.02	0.1	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0655	0.0398	0.0655	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0	2011	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	1.3	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.503	0.43	0.824	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.56	0.0265	1.56	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.028	0.028	0.013	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.54	0.0853	0.54	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions							
Term				Definition			
ug/L				ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water			
ppm				ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
ppb				ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)			
pCi/L				pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)			
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 and Exemptions				Variances 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			