

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

JUN 22 AM 8:17

KWP UTILITY COMPANY LLC  
Public Water Supply Name

0720026

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed:     /    /    ,    /    /    ,    /    /    

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/22/13

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed:     /    /    
  - As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
  - As an attachment
  - As text within the body of the email message

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 following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Ellis W. Darby - manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-21-13  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

ACCOUNT NUMBER		SERVICE I.D.		
21232		00711		
PREV. READ DATE		CURR. READ DATE		
06/17/13		06/17/13		
SERVICE	PREVIOUS READING	CURRENT READING	CONSUMPTION	AMOUNT
WATER	246840	249350	2510	12.00
SEWER		Minimum		12.00
<p>THE 2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  YOU RECEIVED HAS BEEN UPDATED.  *** CALL US FOR A CORRECTED COPY ***</p>				
PAST DUE AMOUNT		CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT	
		24.00	24.00	
DUE DATE		GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT	
07/10/13		28.00	24.00	

RETURN THIS STUB  
WITH PAYMENT TO:

KWP Utility Company, LLC  
14680 US Highway 61 N.  
Robinsonville, MS 38664  
(662) 363-2117

USA 33



PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/13	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
24.00	4.00	28.00

JAQUITTA ROBINSON  
2634 EASTLAKE BLVD  
7-11  
ROBINSONVILLE MS 38664

SERVICE ADDRESS  
2634 EASTLAKE BLVD. 7-11

**2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**KWP Utility Company, LLC (PWSID 0720026)**  
**June 2012** *updated June 21, 2013*

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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.

**Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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?**

Our water comes from one well that draws ground water, up from 1,700 feet below, in the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability:**

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and is available at our office for review.

**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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap 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?

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us at our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 North in Robinsonville. We can be reached by telephone at (662) 363-2117. Our e-mail address is [darby@willslp.com](mailto:darby@willslp.com)

## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

## Significant Deficiency

During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/15/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

Unprotected cross-connection – Corrective actions: Blind flange at the cross-connection has been replaced with an approved back-flow prevention device. This was completed January 29, 2013.

Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required. – Corrective actions: Duplication of existing treatment mechanics has been put in place. This was completed May 15, 2013.

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks. – Corrective actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

## \*\*\*\*\* April 1, 2013 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 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, 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 and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. KWP Utility Company 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.

## Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm> Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

## Water Quality Data Table

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were 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 and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

**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 Disinfectant 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.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	.003741	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)		10 ppm	1.89 ppm	2010	No	Discharge from Steel and Pulp mills. Erosion from natural deposits.
Copper – Action Level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	1.3 AL	0.1	2008-2010	No	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.119	05/12/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - Action Level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15 AL	1	2008-2010	No	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products						
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	RANGE	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (mg/l)	4	0.48 to 1.46	High raa .80	Monthly during the year 2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21.12	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Units Description:	
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
raa	Running Annual Average

**For more information contact:**

**KWP Utility LLC    Phone: 662-363-2117**  
**Attn: Ellis Darby    Fax: 662-363-2113**  
**14680 U.S. Hwy 61    E-mail: [darby@willslp.com](mailto:darby@willslp.com)**  
**Robinsonville, MS 38664**

# 2012 Annual 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.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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?**

Our water comes from one well that draws ground water, up from 1,700 feet below surface, in the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available at our office for review.

## **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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?**

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#### **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. KWP Utility Company LLC 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>.

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## **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.

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)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21.12	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.1	1.6	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.119	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00374 1	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	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 (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.



<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Ellis Darby  
Address:  
14680 US Highway 61 North  
Robinsonville, MS 38664  
Phone: 662-363-2117  
Fax: 662-363-2113  
E-Mail: darby@willslp.com