

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012
City of Water Valley
Public Water Supply Name

2013 JUN 18 AM 8: 25

0810011

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: ____ / ____ / ____

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: North Mississippi Herald

Date Published: 5 / 23 / 2013

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.

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

6/17/2013
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

6/1/13

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
OF NOTICE

State of Mississippi
Yalobusha County

Before me, BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the North Mississippi Herald, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 25 No. 2 Dated the 23 of May 2013
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 or aforesaid of said newspaper.

David Howell
Editor and Publisher
North Mississippi Herald

Notary Public for the State of Mississippi
I was duly sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23 day of May 2013
at Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi
Betty K. Shearer
Notary Public

126 Words 1 Times \$ 6.30
Proof of Publication \$ 3.00
Total Due \$ 9.30

City of Water Valley 2012 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 ally.

No other report will be mailed to our customers.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Water Valley vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and over 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-473-4761).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Water Valley's water comes from six wells located within the city. All six wells pump water from the Mendall-Lippert-Wilcox aquifer. The city constantly monitors these wells to make sure that they provide a safe source of drinking water.

Source water protection and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA 1996) mandate states with Public Water Supply Supervisory Program (PWSSP) primary to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). These programs are required to notify public water utilities and customers regarding the relative susceptibility of their drinking water supplies to contamination. Congress hopes that these susceptibility assessments will encourage efforts to enhance the protection and management of public water systems.

Over 95% of our state's residents obtain their drinking water from the 18 major aquifers and several minor aquifers found in the state. Most of the approximately 3400 public water supply wells operating in Mississippi are screened in deep confined aquifers that are protected from surface contamination by clay layers.

State personnel have completed a Source Water Assessment for our system. Because all our wells are relatively shallow, wells they are classified as a higher risk for contamination. Although our water is safe and we constantly monitor it to make sure that it remains safe, we encourage everyone to be environmentally responsible. Please dispose of all hazardous waste including oil, fuel, and paint in an EPA approved manner.

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 (800-473-4761).

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, radionuclides, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may enter from sewage treatment

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to assure that the 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 to our drinking water. However, some of these contaminants could be harmful, especially if you have a certain medical condition, are pregnant, or are a young child. A few naturally occurring substances, such as radon, could also be harmful to you. If you are concerned about your water, you may wish to contact your local health department for more information.

As presented, 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 amount is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. At such times, our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table, we will find items and observations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these items, we have provided the definitions below. The table:

Contaminant	MCLG or MRLD/G	MCL or MSDL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violates	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
Chloroform (ppb)	0	0	12	0.0	12	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrate) (ppm)	10	10	0.1	0.1	2012	No	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, animal waste, erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water:

Contaminant	MCLG or MRLD/G	MCL or MSDL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violates	Typical Source
Nitrite (measured as Nitrite) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No		No	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppm)	0	10	ND	No		No	Erosion of natural deposits
1,1,1-Trichloroethene (ppb)	20	20	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb)	20	20	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	10	10	ND	No		No	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	ND	No		No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
m-Chlorobenzene (ppb)	0	2	ND	No		No	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from plastic factories
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	2	2	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	6	6	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethene (ppb)	200	200	ND	No		No	Discharge from metal degradation and other factories
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No		No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

