

2013 JUL -8 AM 9:39

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Osola
Public Water Supply Name

0270003
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: 06/26/2013

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 07/01/2013

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

Name of Newspaper: Belzoni Banner

Date Published: 06/24/2013

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.

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

06-26-13
Date

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

Town of Isola 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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 measures 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?

Spata Sands Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

Yes. It will be at the local Town Hall.

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 th

Water Quality Data Table

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>			<u>Date</u>		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	0.00	1.30	0.90	0.00	0.90	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppb)	2	2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	0.1	0.1	0.0054	0.0052	0.0054	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	4	4	0.111	0.108	0.111	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.25	10	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	1	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM(ppb)	200	200	34.4	34.4	34.4	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other

									factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
HHM(ppb)	70	70	46.0	46.0	46.0	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Benzene (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories	
Xylenes (ppm)	10000	10000	0.657	0.657	0.657	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	

<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>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	.1PPB	.13PPB	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumb systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	15PPB	1PPB	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumb systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8-01-2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s)

- Failure to take corrective action before the required timeline
- Ground Water Rule

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule	Failure to take corrective action before required Timeline	1/2012 - present	This system has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency	Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as cramp, nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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.

For more information please contact:

662-962-7725

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?

By attending your local meetings at the Town Hall every first Tuesday at 4:00p.m.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

NA

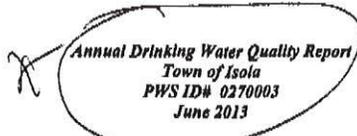
Additional Information for Lead

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. Town of Silver City 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>. NA

THE BELZONI BANNER

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Quality Report
City
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Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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

Spanish (Español)

calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe?

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state 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.

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.

Where does my water come from?

Sparta Sands Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

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Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products		
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)		
2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Sample Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
	MDL	MRDL	Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	0.5	0.4	1.0	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants		
0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Sample		# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
			Water	Date			
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.013	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits