

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 26 PM 4:11

Town of Walnut

Public Water Supply Name

700011

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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 6/12/13

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.

Wendi G. Kinner, Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc)

6-26-13
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

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2010*	.17	.16 - .17	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2010*	3.2	2.2 - 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.149	.148 - .149	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2012	.60	.4 - .90	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

*******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 any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Town of Walnut works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Walnut PWS# 700011 May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information to become informed customers and to take action when our water source is from water drawn from the Coffey Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for all public water systems to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the source water susceptibility determinations were made has been submitted to our state water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work of the Town of Walnut has received a letter regarding its status of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or choosing your water utility, please contact Brian Whitaker at 602.223.4400. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

The following outlines the chemicals in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table shows the most recent results. All water travels over the surface of land on underground. It dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made chemicals and can pick up pesticides and other materials. Now the presence of animals or even human activity can contribute to contamination. Contaminants can come from natural sources and can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, domestic, agricultural, livestock, and other land use activities. Some of the contaminants that may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, domestic, agricultural, livestock, and other land use activities include: nitrates, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as fertilizers, soil and gas production, leaching of residential lawns, 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 and auto repair shops, which are by-products of the normal processes and products 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. For drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally occurring in water provided by public water systems. For drinking water, it's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this 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:

Action Level - 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" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as health-protective levels using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal MCLG" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not enforce a numeric drinking water quality standard.

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 contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 100 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$100,000.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Unit	Class	Label	Range or Detects by # of Samples	One Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Legal Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	ROFD	17	15-17	ppm	2	5			Discharge of drilling water discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage
11. Chloride	N	ROFD	3.2	3.2	ppm	100	100			Discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage
14. Copper	N	ROFD	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3			Discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage
15. Fluoride	N	ROFD	1.48	1.48	ppm	4	4			Discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage
17. Lead	N	ROFD	0	0	ppm	0.01	0.01			Discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage
Disinfection By-Product										
Chlorine	N	ROFD	0.5	0-0.5	ppm	0	0			Discharge from industrial activity or natural seepage

* Most recent results. No sample reported for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're glad that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected above the MCL. This has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We're required to monitor you, drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. We're required to monitor and an indicator of whether or not the water is safe to drink. We're required to monitor and an indicator of whether or not the water is safe to drink. We're required to monitor and an indicator of whether or not the water is safe to drink.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and solder. Lead pipes are used in many homes. Lead pipes are used in many homes. Lead pipes are used in many homes. Lead pipes are used in many homes. Lead pipes are used in many homes.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by various natural and man-made substances. These substances can be naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be naturally occurring or man-made.

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/Action Level	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	17	10 - 17	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, effluents from pulp and paper mills, effluents from metal finishing operations.
12. Chromium	N	2010	3.2	3.2-3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, effluents from metal finishing operations.
14. Copper	N	2009/11	2	0	ppm	1.5	ALPH	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of leaded solder; leaching from paint and other sources.
16. Fluoride	N	2010	145	145 - 145	ppm	4	4	Extraction of natural deposits; water addition and processes during food processing from fertilizer and other sources.
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	3	ALPH	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of leaded solder.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	0.0	4 - 0.0	mg/l	0	APRIL - 4	Other activities used to control microbes.
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* MCL (action level) - No action required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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. Our water system 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 use certain lead-based solder in your home, you may want 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 state Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-685-8898. The Massachusetts Department of Health also provides information on lead in drinking water. Please contact 800-675-7733 if you wish to have your water tested.

An amount of drinking water are collected to provide information by a laboratory with the accuracy required for this table. These laboratories can be identified through the National Environmental Public Health Reporting System (NEPHRS). Drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain a level of lead which exceeds the maximum contaminant level. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, lead is a known neurotoxin and other metals and chemicals may be obtained by leaching from household plumbing. Some people may have symptoms of lead poisoning, such as fatigue, weakness, and irritability. Symptoms of lead poisoning may be identified by testing the blood. For more information on lead poisoning, please contact the Massachusetts Department of Health at 800-675-7733.

Some people may have symptoms of lead poisoning, such as fatigue, weakness, and irritability. Symptoms of lead poisoning may be identified by testing the blood. For more information on lead poisoning, please contact the Massachusetts Department of Health at 800-675-7733. Chlorophyllin and other natural substances found in some drinking water sources may be identified by testing the blood. For more information on lead poisoning, please contact the Massachusetts Department of Health at 800-675-7733.

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Massachusetts Department of Health (MDH) has been required to monitor drinking water beginning January 2007. (December 2007) Your drinking water system is required to monitor for the following contaminants: nitrate, nitrite, anion, and total dissolved solids. The Massachusetts Department of Health (MDH) has provided analysis and reporting of individual contaminant results and results will be made available through the state of Massachusetts by the public water supply. MSDH will also provide public information. This is to notify you that as of the date your water system has completed the monitoring, the results of the monitoring will be made available to the public. If you have any questions, please contact the Massachusetts Department of Health at 800-675-7733.

The Town of Waltham is proud to provide you with safe drinking water. We have been our responsibility to provide you with safe drinking water, which is the best for your community. Our water is safe and healthy for you.