WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN 29 PM 1:40

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

City of Winona
Public Water Supply Name

0490010
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 7 / 1 / 2015, / / , / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7 / 1 / 2015

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: Winona Times

Date Published: 06 / 11 / 2015

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 06 / 29 / 15

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

www.winonams.org

CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the 2014 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] MAYOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/2015
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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN 29 PM 1:40

City of Winona
2014 Drinking Water Quality Report • PWS# 490010

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. Immunocompromised 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?
Your water comes from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer and is pumped into the Winona Water Treatment Plant located at 315 Greensboro Street.

Source water assessment and its availability
Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination for a copy of the report please contact our office at 662-283-1232.

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, 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?
Please join us for our monthly meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at our office located at 409 Summit St., Winona, MS. Meetings begin at 5:00 p.m.

Other Information
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", CITY OF WINONA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system.
The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8.
The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 67%

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. City of Winona 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 athttp://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 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires 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 Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	1.2	2.1	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0547	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Frank Faulkner
Address:
P.O. Box 29
Winona, MS 38967
Phone: 662-417-9890
Fax: 662-283-4070
E-Mail: winonawater@att.net
Website: www.winonams.org

City of Winona P.O. Box 29 • Winona, MS 38967
Phone: (662) 283-1232

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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FIRST CLASS MAIL
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Winona, MS 38967
PERMIT NO. 2

DATES OF SERVICE 5/22/2015 - 6/18/2015
SERVICE AT 610 Academy St, WINONA MS

CODE	PRESENT	PREVIOUS	USAGE	CHARGES
06/12/15 GRB Payment				-1.68
06/12/15 MIS Payment Balance Transfer Balance Transfer				-2.85
06/12/15 SEW Payment				-1.69
06/26/15 GRB Charge				16.51
SEW	134,460	134,460	0	12.00
WTR	134,460	134,460	0	15.00

- The Consumer Confidence Report 2015 has been prepared & is available for review upon request.

ACCOUNT	DUE DATE
10101	7/15/2015

AMT DUE AFTER DUE DATE	PAY THIS AMOUNT
$57.29	$37.29

AMOUNT DUE AFTER DUE DATE	PENALTY AFTER DUE DATE	PAY THIS AMOUNT
$57.29	$20.00	$37.29

ACCOUNT	DUE DATE
101	7/15/2015

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT

AFRICA K. ROBINSON
610 ACADEMY ST
WINONA, MS 38967

2015 JUN 22 PM 1:40

:01937

WATER SUPPL
2015 JUN 29 PM 1:40

CCR WAS POSTED IN THE FOLLOWING PLACE

City Hall
Court House
Super Valu
Library
Post Office