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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

51-55 WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0490001
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: 6/4/2015 / / , / /

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: WINONA TIMES

Date Published: 6/4/2015

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 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.

Patricia Covington President
Name/Title (President/Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/5/15
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
51-55 Water Association
PWS#: 490001
May 2015

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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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from the City of Winona that has wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Winona have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patricia Curington at 662.417.7154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Thursday, September 17, 2015 at 7:00 PM at the Montgomery County Courthouse.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 close to the MCLGs as feasible 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 allow for a margin of safety.

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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.054	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	1.04	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014	7.15	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	.90	.80 – 1.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the 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%.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The 51-55 Water Association 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.

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Museum grand re-opening set for today

GREENWOOD -- The Museum of the Mississippi Delta has a Grand Re-opening event scheduled for Thursday, June 4 from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. After being closed for nearly six months, the Museum is reopening with a big party in its newly-renovated space.

Initiated by a $123,500 Building Funds for the Arts grant from the Mississippi Arts Commission, the $450,000 renovation is the largest in the Museum's history. Executive Director Cheryl Taylor is thrilled and humbled by the amount of support the community has given. "I knew we would get there and I knew it would be a great space, but I am overwhelmed by the outcome." The Museum received a large grant of over $100,000 from the Mary E. Wilson Trust whose trustees were impressed with the direction in which the Museum is heading.

Built in 1957 as the corporate headquarters of the Billups Petroleum Company, the 58 year-old office building was in need of major repairs and upgrades. The awning above the non-functional windows was rotten and needed to be replaced completely. There was a large gap in the front door which allowed heat and cold to change the temperature inside the lobby. Bathrooms needed to be upgraded and the extremely small kitchen was not large enough to accommodate caterers.

Approximately 40% of the space has been changed without adding an additional square foot. Says Taylor, "We reallocated space, took down a few walls and removed an interior room. It looks and feels bigger, but the square footage is still the same." Newly constructed walls and a beautifully designed wooden ceiling in the lobby make it look very modern and more museum-like. New skylights and track lighting provide the right atmosphere when viewing exhibitions.

Currently hanging in the galleries is "Seawright and Garrard: A Native Homecoming" featuring two of Greenwood's most accomplished artists. Jimmy Seawright is considered a vanguard of kinetic sculpture and his wife Mimi Garrard a well-known choreographer. Together they created two DVD's of virtual sculpture and dance that is very modern and contemporary. Now older in age, they were thrilled to have some of their past work displayed in over 40 black and white photographs in their hometown. They have resided in New York City for 50 years.

For more information call 662-453-0925 or email info@museumofthemississippidelta.com

Tagert

Continued from page 1

and the Carrollton Board of Aldermen.

"We have spent a tremendous amount of time, energy, and money at that intersection," Tagert said. "Time and time after time, the problem at this location is speed."

Tagert said his office has performed extensive traffic studies on that intersection over the last four years and continue their efforts to make the intersection safer.

The second phase of the project is a mill and overlay project of sections of the eastbound and westbound lanes of U.S. 82, as well as sections of the frontage roads in Leflore County. The project will begin at the intersection of Highway 82 and Highway 49 North just west of Greenwood and extend approximately five miles through Greenwood to the intersection of Highway 82 and Highway 49 South. This project is scheduled to let in August with a projected start date of middle to late fall.

A third project is slated for all lanes of Highway 82 beginning at the intersection of Highway 49 South. This project will run eastward from the intersection of Highway 82 and Highway 49 South to the Leflore/ Carroll County line, but due to funding and construction limitations this project will be let in early 2016.

Also planned for 2015, MDOT is also planning a separate safety improvement project on Highway 82 through Greenwood. All traffic signals along Highway 82 will be outfitted with new mast arms, new signal heads and new signal detectors for traffic signal control. The project also includes adding a turn lane from Highway 82 West onto the South Frontage Road in front of Walmart in Greenwood and will remove a crossover at the intersection of Highway 82 and Highway 49 North.

"U.S. 82 is a major east-west corridor for our state," said Tagert. "These improvements will benefit the region by improving travel safety and promoting economic growth and development."

This week, as traffic cones and warnings are up at the Interstate 55 and Highway 82 interchange, Tagert said MDOT crews are working on the annual bridge inspection of the Interstate 55 bridge.

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 51-55 Water Association
PWS#: 490001
June 2015

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