

2017 MAY 18 AM 8:44

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

LAMPTON WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0460009

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: 05/11/17 / /

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: The Columbian Progress

Date Published: 05/11/17

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 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

Mark Brown  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

05/16/17  
Date

### Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Lampton Water Association

PWS#: 0460009  
May 2017

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the condition of our drinking water. We have delivered to you since this year. Our goal is to always provide you with the best possible quality of water. We want to ensure that you are always safe and healthy. We want to ensure that you are always safe and healthy. We want to ensure that you are always safe and healthy.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact: Tom Shivers at 601-726-7941. We want our valued customers to be able to contact us at any time. We want our valued customers to be able to contact us at any time. We want our valued customers to be able to contact us at any time.

Lampton Water Association certified monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand them, we've provided the following definitions:

**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 \$100,000.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The Maximum Allowed in the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects from drinking water.

**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 contaminants.

**Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)** - A by-product process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Additional Information About 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. Lampton Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been treated for disinfection, it may contain lead from these sources. The only way to reduce lead in drinking water is to remove it before it enters your home. For more information on reducing lead in drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL (ppm)	MCL (ppm)	Year	TEST RESULTS		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Range	High			
Chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	4	4	1,403	1,100	1,710	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromine (ppm)	2	2	0.043	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Discharge of drilling water, Discharge of ground water, Discharge of surface water
Chloroform (ppm)	100	0.1	No Range	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Discharge from steel and mill, Discharge from ground water, Discharge from surface water, Discharge from industrial facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.871	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Discharge from steel and mill, Discharge from ground water, Discharge from surface water, Discharge from industrial facilities
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Discharge from steel and mill, Discharge from ground water, Discharge from surface water, Discharge from industrial facilities
Radon (ppm)	NA	60	Non-detect	No Range	No Range	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes [ppb]	NA	80	Non-detect	No Range	No Range	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Biogenic Contaminants</b>								
Organotins	MCL	AL	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding MCL	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source	
Organotins (ppm)	13	13	0.0	2014	0	No	Discharge from steel and mill, Discharge from ground water, Discharge from surface water, Discharge from industrial facilities	
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	0.000	2014	0	No	Discharge from steel and mill, Discharge from ground water, Discharge from surface water, Discharge from industrial facilities	

\*Not tested sample. No sample required in 2016.  
\*\*What does this mean? As these levels rise over the lead or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as radon, inorganic and organic chemicals.

Parts per million (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.  
 Action Level (AL) - 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" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as either MCLGs or health based on the best available treatment technology.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" 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 Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as either MCLGs or health based on the best available treatment technology.

**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 contaminants.  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is supporting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  
**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Additional Information About 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. Leadpipe/Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the velocity of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking, cooking, or eating. If you consume more than 2 liters of water a day, you may wish to use a reverse osmosis water filter. For more information on lead in drinking water, please visit the website: <http://www.epa.gov/lead> and state you test data to minimize exposure to available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.cdc.gov/lead/>.

**72 comply with the "Regulation Concerning Identification of Community Water Supplies".** MS20-60009 is required to report certain results pertaining to disinfection of raw water systems. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average chlorine sample results were within the optimal range of 0.2-1.5 was 10. The percentage of filtered samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.1-1.5 ppm was 90%.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	MCLG or MHDG	MCL	Year When	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Validation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(Values exceeding evidence are a disinfected treatment for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	4	4	1.40	1.00	1.70	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromine (ppm)	2	2	0.0433	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Discharge of drilling water, discharge of water from aeration of several months
Chloramine (ppm)	100	0.1		No Range		2016	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mill; Discharge of cultural liquids
Cyanoide (ppm)	200	200	Non-detect	Non-detect	Non-detect	2016	No	Discharge from power and other industrial processes; Discharge from residential sewer
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.871	No Range	No Range	2016	No	Emission of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong well; Discharge from fertilizer production; Discharge from steel mill; Discharge from several months, average, emission of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	No Range	No Range	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	Non-detect			2016	No	
<b>THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)</b>	NA	80	Non-detect			2016	No	<b>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</b>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Cadmium	MCLG	AL	Year When	Sample Date	# Samples	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper - action level & consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	2016	0	No	Emission of household plumbing; Discharge from several months; Discharge from well; Discharge from well	
Lead - action level & consumer tap (ppm)	0	1.5	0.000	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Discharge from several months	

**Water source sample, as sampled, reported in 2016.**  
 What does this mean?  
 As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and inorganic substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally exposed to some of these substances. It's important to remember that the presence of these substances does not necessarily mean they are harmful to your health. Some of these substances may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-452-4791.

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other vulnerable persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-452-4791).