

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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. **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: 5 / 10 / 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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 5 / 10 / 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

Vicki J. Skinner, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-19-17  
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!**

**2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 Town of Walnut  
 PWS#:700011  
 April 2017

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 because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Town of Walnut have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Vicki J. Skinner at 662.223.4405. 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 first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 contaminants. 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 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 to 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.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

				MCL/ACL/MRDL					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
2. E. Coli	Y	June	Monitoring		NA	0		0	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2016	.1746	.1716 - .1746	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	.9	.8 - .9	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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	2016	.134	.111 - .134	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	Y	2016	.60	0 - .6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

(2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.  
 Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

In June of 2016, our system received a Monitoring Violation for not taking the proper number of samples for Chlorine and E. Coli.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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.

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.

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<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>												
2. E. Coli	Y	June	Monitoring		NA							Human and animal fecal matter
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>												
10. Barium	N	2016	1748	1718-1748	ppm	2	2					Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from mineral refineries, erosion of natural deposits
18. Chromium	N	2016	9	8-9	ppb	100	100					Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1					Corrosion of copper pipes and plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	134	111-134	ppm							Fluoridation of public water supplies, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives and aluminum finishes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>												
Chlorine	Y	2016	60	0-6	mg/L				MRDL = 4			Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.  
 CO Fecal coliform (E. Coli, Fecal coliform and E. coli) are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause abdominal effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache, bloating, and gas. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Some people who use water containing chlorine will in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to the eyes and even those people who drink water containing chlorine will in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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# Proof of Publication

## The State of Mississippi Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

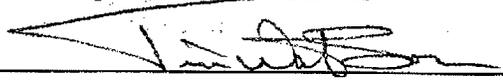
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the **SOUTHERN SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

### LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
139	12	5-10-17

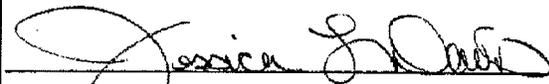
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

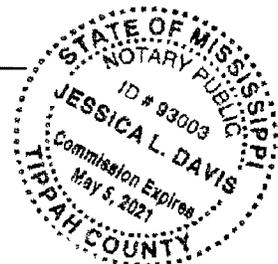
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

10 DAY OF May 2017



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: May 5, 2021



Printer's Fee