

2009 JUN 29 AM 9:14

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Fayette

Public Water Supply Name

0320001

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
 On water bills
 Other _____

Date customers were informed: 06 /24 /2009

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Glory Journal & The Fayette Chronicle

Date Published: 06/24/2009 & 06/25/2009

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 06/15/2009

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

James Simin Water operator
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-25-2009
 Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
 Phone: 601-576-7518

**CITY OF FAYETTE
FAYETTE, MS 39069**

CCR was posted in the following locations

**City Hall
Public Works Building**

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Fayette
PWS ID #: 0320001
May 2009**

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 from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Fayette have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Simon at 801-786-3621. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fayette City Hall.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AGL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N Y	March October	Positive Positive	1 3	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008*	.215	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing	

									systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2008	1.5	1-1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our system violated a drinking water standard. In March of 2008, we took samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. Also in October of 2008 we had three samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 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 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

We at the Town of Fayette work 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.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Fayette
 PWS ID #: 0320001
 May 2009

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 from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Fayette have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Simon at 601- 786-3621. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fayette City Hall.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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 rap 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N Y	March October	Positive Positive	1 3	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2006*	.215	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2008	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2008	1.5	1 – 1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our system violated a drinking water standard. In March of 2008, we took samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. Also in October of 2008 we had three samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 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 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

We at the Town of Fayette work 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.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Fayette
 PWS ID #: 0320001
 May 2009

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 from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Fayette have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Simon at 801-786-3621. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fayette City Hall.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	March	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								

10. Barium	N	2008*	215	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2008	1.5	1 - 1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However our system violated a drinking water standard. We took samples that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 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 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

We at the Town of Fayette work 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.

TEST RESULTS

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 from wells drawing from the Catoboula Formation 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Fayette have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Simon at 601-786-3621. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fayette City Hall.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Contaminant Violation Y/N Date Collected Level Detected Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL Unit Measure MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Microbiological Contaminants
 1. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 2. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 3. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 4. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 5. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 6. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 7. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 8. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 9. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 10. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 11. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 12. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 13. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 14. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 15. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 16. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 17. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 18. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 19. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 20. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 21. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 22. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 23. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 24. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 25. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 26. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 27. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 28. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 29. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 30. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 31. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 32. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 33. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 34. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 35. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 36. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 37. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 38. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 39. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 40. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 41. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 42. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 43. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 44. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 45. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 46. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 47. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 48. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 49. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 50. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 51. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 52. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 53. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 54. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 55. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 56. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 57. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 58. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 59. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 60. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 61. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 62. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 63. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 64. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 65. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 66. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 67. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 68. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 69. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 70. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 71. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 72. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 73. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 74. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 75. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 76. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 77. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 78. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 79. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 80. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 81. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 82. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 83. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 84. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 85. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 86. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 87. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 88. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 89. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 90. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 91. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 92. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 93. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 94. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 95. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 96. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 97. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 98. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 99. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
 100. Total Coliform Bacteria/MPN/coliform N March Positive 1 NA 0 Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	March	Positive	1	NA	0	0	Discharge of coliform bacteria in 5% of the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	215	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	15	0	ppb	0	0	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	2008	1.5	1-1.5	ppm	0 <th>MCL=4 (filter additive used to control trihalomethanes)</th>	MCL=4 (filter additive used to control trihalomethanes)
Chlorine	N	2008	1.5	1.5	1-1.5	0
Chlorine	N	2008	1.5	1.5	1-1.5	0
MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes					

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008. If you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, our system violated a minimum standard. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. 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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 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 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518. We at the Town of Fayette work 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.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/15/09 Time: 9:02

PWSID: 320001

System Name: Fayette

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) Total Coliform Rule violation (MCU) Oct 2008

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LETTER AND SEND US A COPY.

Spoke with James Simon 601 786-7189
(Operator, Owner, Secretary) 601 786-6425 Fax #

Litricia King 602 786-3682

Secretary
CCR Completed By Rural Water.

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

ACCOUNT NO	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0000750	07/09	07/24
SERVICE ADDRESS		
HWY 33		
METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
392990	391430	1560
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

CITY OF FAYETTE
P.O. BOX 637 • FAYETTE, MS 39089

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 2
FAYETTE, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	08/15/2009	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
65.13	5.35	70.48

A CCR REPORT HAS BEEN CORRECTE
TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

WTR 37.50
SWR 25.00
TAX 2.63
NET DUE))) 65.13
SAVE THIS)) 5.35
GROSS DUE)) 70.48

01-0000750
RELIABLE MAT, LLC
INDUSTRIAL PARK
PO BOX 461
LORMAN, MS 39096