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The Daily Star

Proof of Publication

0490002

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF GRENADA

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared

Margueta James

who, being duly sworn, states on oath that he is the

Classified Representative

of The Daily Star, a newspaper published in the city of Grenada, state and county aforesaid, with a general circulation in said county, and which has been published for a period of more than one year, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper Times, at weekly intervals and in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the numbers and dates hereinafter named, to-wit:

Vol. *151* No. *255* on the *30* day of *June* 20*09*

Vol. No. on the day of 20.....

Vol. No. on the day of 20.....

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Vol. No. on the day of 20.....

Vol. No. on the day of 20.....

Vol. No. on the day of 20.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this *30* day of

June 20*09*

Muffet L. McPhail

(SEAL)



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(SEAL)

2008 Duck Hill Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Middle Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 its system are provided 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. All wells for the town of Duck Hill received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact 662-565-2351. 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 on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Duck Hill City Hall.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
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 health 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; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact this water system.

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.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Duck Hill 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRODLG	MCL TL or MRDL	Year	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.1	0.5	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	4.1	NA		2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0	ND	0	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0	ND	0	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015267	0.015267	0.016877	2005	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	ND	0	2005	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0	ND	0	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.535	1.535	1.956	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	0	ND	0	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	ND	0	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0	ND	0	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0	ND	0	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0	ND	0	2008	No	Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0	ND	0	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0	ND	0	2005	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dibutyltin (ppb)	700	700	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0	ND	0	2004	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	ND	0	2004	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample Rate	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Capital Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Position of

Unit Abbreviations	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions	Definition
TCU	TCU: Treatment Credit Unit
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variance and Exemptions	Variance and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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