

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Comp Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID # 054004 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: 6/25/09

- 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 Southern Reporter

Date Published: 6/25/09

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

Date Posted: / /

- 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.

Signature of official: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 6-26-09

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

## State of Mississippi Panola County

Having personally appeared before me, the undersigned Authority, in and for the County and State aforesaid, David Howell, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that he is, as manager, a representative of

### *The Southern Reporter*

a newspaper published in the City of SARDIS, in the First Judicial District of Panola County, State of Mississippi, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been run in said paper one (1) as follows:

*See Attached*

**Vol. 154, No. 39, On the 25th day of June, 2009**

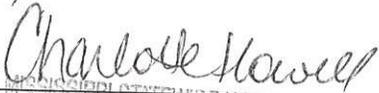
and that said newspaper was established more than twelve (12) months prior to the date of the first publication of said notice.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of June, 2009.

David Howell



Notary Public



MISSISSIPPI STATEWIDE NOTARY PUBLIC  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB. 27, 2010  
ENDED THRU STEGALL NOTARY SERVICE

RECEIVED  
JUN 26 2009  
BY:

**2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
TOWN OF COMO  
PWS ID # 0540004**

**Spanish (Espanol)**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

**Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

**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 drawn from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer from two wells.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed for The Town of Como 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 upon request. The two wells for the Town of Como have received moderate susceptibility to contamination rankings.

**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 Judy Sumner at (662) 526-9647. 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 7:00 PM at 204 North Main St., Como MS 38619.

**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 date 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 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 August of 2007. We did submit the required number of samples the following month and these samples 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

There is nothing you need to do at this time. For more information, please contact JUDY SUMNER, MAYOR, AT 662-526-9647 or P.O. 118, Como, MS 38619.

**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. The Town of Como 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 \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

**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 MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.95	0.4	0.95	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.007	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Term	Definition
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.
Variances and Exemptions	
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
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:

JUDY SUMNER  
Address:  
P.O. BOX 118  
COMO, MS 38619  
662-526-9647

### FAX COVER SHEET

**APPROVED**

**STRAYHORN WATER ASSOCIATION**  
 7304 HIGHWAY 4, WEST  
 SENATOBIA, MS 386768  
 PHONE NUMBER 1-662-562-9428  
 FAX NUMBER 1-662-562-3040  
 E-MAIL strayhornwater@bellsouth.net

<b>SEND TO</b> Company name	From
MSDH	CITY OF COMO
Attention	Date
JESSIE	06-30-2009
Office location	Office location
	SENATOBIA MS
Fax number	Phone number
1-601-576-7800	1-662-562-9428

Urgent   
  Reply ASAP   
  Please comment   
  Please review   
  For your information

Total pages, including cover: 6

**COMMENTS**

JESSIE  
 PER OUR CONVERSATION THIS MORNING, I HAVE CORRECTED THE CCR FOR  
 THE TOWN OF COMO PWS ID# 0540004  
 I HAVE ADDED THE PROPER ENTRY FOR THE CHLORINE RESIDUAL AS (C12)  
 ON EACH CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT.  
 PLEASE ADVISE ME IF THERE ARE ANY OTHER CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE.  
 AT 662-562-9428.

BECKY BUCHANAN, OFFICE MANAGER

**2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
TOWN OF COMO  
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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.

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**LEAD COPPER VIOLATIONS****What happened? What is being done?**

For the sample period ending 12/31/08 we did not monitor for LEAD/COPPER OR NITRATE/NITRITE and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The samples LEAD/COPPER were supposed to be taken triennially. Ten samples should have been taken by 12/31/08 and only 5 samples were submitted. NITRATE/NITRATE should have been taken annually. These samples were not taken timely. A monitoring violation was issued and public notice was given by letter. Both of these samples were\will be taken by June 30, 2009.

**What should I do?**

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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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**Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products**

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine(as Cl <sub>2</sub> )ppm	4	4	0.73	0.46 0.73	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08 0.08	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 0.02	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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JUDY SUMNER

Address:

P.O. BOX 118

COMO, MS 38619

662-526-9647

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There is nothing you need to do at this time. For more information, please contact JUDY SUMNER, MAYOR, AT 662-526-9647 or P.O. 118, Como, MS 38619.

**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. The Town of Como 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 \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

### 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> TL, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine(as C12)ppm	4	4	0.73	0.46 0.73	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08 0.08	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 0.02	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.007	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
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
<b>For more information please contact:</b>	

JUDY SUMNER

Address:

P.O. BOX 118

COMO, MS 38619

662-526-9647

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 1/2/09 Time: \_\_\_\_\_

PWSID: 540004

System Name: Como

Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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Spoke with \_\_\_\_\_  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)