

APPROVED

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

TUNICA COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT  
Public Water Supply Name

0720024  
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 MAIL

Date customers were informed: / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/29/09

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

Name of Newspaper:

Date Published: / /

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.

Richard Lyles, Operations Supt.  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-09  
Date

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUL -1 AM 9:14

**Tunica County Utility District  
P.O. Box 68  
Robinsonville, MS 38664**

June 29, 2009

Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: Consumer Confidence Report – 2008

Dear Sir or Madam,


Please find these enclosed items:

- A copy of our 2008 CCR
- A copy of our 2008 CCR Certification Form

We trust this completes the requirement for the 2008 CCR. Should you have questions or concerns regarding any part of the report, please contact this office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

RiverBend of MS, Inc.  
for Tunica County Utility District

  
Richard Lyles  
Operations Superintendent

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

### Opportunities to discuss water quality issues

TCUD holds meetings of its Board of Commissioners, which are open to the public, on the first Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m. The meetings are held at the Tunica County Courthouse in downtown Tunica.

We encourage our customers if they would like to be more informed about their utility to please attend any of the scheduled meetings.

For more information about your drinking water, please contact:

Richard Lyles, Operator  
P.O. Box 68  
Robinsonville, MS 38664  
(662) 363-1163 (Office)  
(662) 363-1476 (Fax)  
richard@rbend.com

Copies of this report

- To obtain a copy of this report online visit:  
[www.tcud.com](http://www.tcud.com)
- You can email your comments to us at  
[water@tcud.com](mailto:water@tcud.com)

Tunica County Utility District  
PWS ID # 720024

# Annual Water Quality Report 2008

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUL -1 AM 9:13



Tunica County Utility District  
P.O. Box 2503  
Tunica, MS 38676





## Tunica County Utility District 2008 Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. TCUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Your water is pumped from several wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at the depth of 1,800 feet. Our source water assessment is under study by the state. When complete, the reports will be available for review.

### The U.S. EPA wants you to know:

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.

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 EPA's 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

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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

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 4-5 gallons of water compared 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 children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

- **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 agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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 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 Water Supply, at 601-576-7518

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. TCUD 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.



# 2008 Water Quality Table

## Results of inorganic contaminants, and disinfection by-products (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Major sources in drinking water
Arsenic	0.53 parts per billion	10 parts per billion	10 parts per billion	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	0.005776 parts per million	2 part per million	2 parts per million	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.616 parts per billion	100 parts per billion	100 parts per billion	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.96021 parts per million	4 parts per million	4 parts per million	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	0.4 parts per billion	50 parts per billion	50 parts per billion	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate	0 parts per million	10 parts per million	10 parts per million	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	0 part per million	1 part per million	1 part per million	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2.34 parts per million	4 parts per million	4 parts per million	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs (Halooacetic Acids)	6 parts per million	Not Available	Not Available	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	16.53 parts per billion	80 parts per billion	80 parts per billion	

## Results of 2007 lead and copper sampling at residential water taps (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Action level	Major sources in drinking water
Lead	0 parts per billion	0 parts per billion	15 parts per billion	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.1 parts per million	1.3 parts per million	1.5 parts per million	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Results of 2008 microbiological testing (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Major sources in drinking

In the 2008 water quality table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. Some of our data in the table is more than one year old, since certain chemical compounds are not monitored every year. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Positive Samples per Month**—Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
- **N/A**—Not Applicable
- **ND**—Not Detected
- **NR**—Monitoring not required but recommended
- **Action Level**—The concentration of a contaminant that is exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Variances and Exemptions**—State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)**
- **MPL**—State assigned maximum permissible level.



**Results of 2007 lead and copper sampling at residential water taps**  
 (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)	Action level	Major sources in drinking water
Lead	0 parts per billion	0 parts per billion	15 parts per billion	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.1 parts per million	1.3 parts per million	1.3 parts per million	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Results of 2008 microbiological testing**  
 (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant level (MCL)	Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)	Major sources in drinking water
Total coliform bacteria	0 colonies	1 colony	0 colonies	Naturally present in the environment

**Results of 2008 volatile organic contaminants**  
 (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant level (MCL)	Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)	Major sources in drinking water
Xylenes	0.000682 parts per million	10 parts per million	10 parts per million	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

**Results of 2008 radioactive contaminants**  
 (Results surpass state and federal drinking water regulations.)

Component	Amount detected	Maximum Contaminant level (MCL)	Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)	Major sources in drinking water
Alpha emitters	1.67 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/ photon emitters	0 mrem/yr	4 mrem/yr	0 mrem/yr	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium (Combined 226/228)	0.955 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

contaminant in drinking water below expected risk to health. MCLG's allow

- **Variations and Exemptions**—State meet an MCL or a treatment technique
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection I** level of drinking water disinfection below or expected risk to health. MRDLG's the use of disinfectants to control microbial
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant I** level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking evidence that addition of a disinfectant of microbial contaminants.
- **Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)**
- **MPL**—State assigned maximum permitted