

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION REPORT

TOWN OF TUTWILER
PWS ID # 0680010

2009 JUN 22 AM 9:46

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

APPROVED

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: 06-16-09

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 and proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: SUN SENTINEL
Date Published: 06-15-09

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.

Brett Brown - Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayer, Owner, etc.)

06-17-09
Date

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Susan Baylett
Signature

6/14/09
Date

**Mail completed form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518**

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF TUTWILER
PWS ID # 0680010
June, 2009

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. 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 consists of three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for the Town of Tutwiler received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Britt Brown at 662-345-8321. 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 City Hall at 6:00 pm.

The Town of Tutwiler routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose a health risk.

*******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. The Town of Tutwiler 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.

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 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 during the months of January 2004 through December 2004 and February 2005 through November 2005. 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.

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 - 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 - 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N		0.002		Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N		2		Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N		0.4		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N		0.2		ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N		1		ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N		1		ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	78	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2007*	21	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	Jan - Dec 2008	0.36 to 0.80	None	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most recent sample results available.

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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Tutwiler PWS ID #0680010 May, 2009**

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. 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 consists of three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

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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.

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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
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16. Fluoride	N		0.2		ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive used in pipes; storage tanks; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N		1		ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N		1		ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73. TTHM (total trihalo-methanes)	N	2007*	78	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2007*	21	None	ppb			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	Jan-Dec 2008	0.36 to 0.80	None	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample results available.

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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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

The Sun-Sentinel

State of Mississippi, County of Tallahatchie, City of Charleston

Annual Report
Town of Tutwiler

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We're pleased to deliver to you every day. Our drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we put into our water treatment. We are committed to ensuring the safety of our water. We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing the results will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for the town of Tutwiler is from the Memphis-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us. We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Before me, John Robert Clayton McFerrin Jr., Notary Public of said state, county and city, appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of the town of Tutwiler, who upon oath stated that the foregoing report hereto was published in the Sun-Sentinel for consecutive weeks, on



18, 2009
18, 2009

mc 18, 2009

The Town of Tutwiler routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. The water travels over the land and through pipes, and can pick up substances or contaminants such as pesticides, herbicides and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of these contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for lead beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply complies with the scheduled sampling; however, during a audit of the Memphis State Department of Health Biological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) expressed concerns and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inspection 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 Pender, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7318.

Additional Information for Lead
Exposure to 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 processes associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Tutwiler is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. 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/lead>. The Mississippi Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7382 if you want to have your water tested.

Remembering and reporting on compliance with violations
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. If we find a violation of a drinking water standard, we must report it to the State Department of Health (MSDHA) within 30 days. We are also required to report any violations to the public. We are committed to ensuring that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We are committed to ensuring that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

What this report will and will not tell you
This report will tell you about the quality of your drinking water. It will not tell you about the quality of your drinking water. It will not tell you about the quality of your drinking water.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - A maximum concentration in a regulated process intended to protect the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Unit	Tested	Level Detected	Level Allowed	MCLG	MCL
Lead	ppb	1	0.0	15	0	15
Copper	ppm	1	0.0	1.3	0	1.3
Chlorine	ppm	1	0.5	4.0	0	4.0
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	1	0.0	0.7	0	0.7
Fluoride	ppm	1	0.7	4.0	0	4.0
Total Hardness	ppm	1	150	300	0	300

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