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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Leakesville
Public Water Supply Name

210002

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: 6/24/2010

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: Greene County Herald

Date Published: 6/24/2010

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]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-21-2010
Date

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF GREENE

Personally appeared before me, the authority, in and for the State and County aforesaid, GEORGE R. TURNER, who being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and states that he is the owner/publisher of the Greene County Herald, a newspaper published in the Town of Leakesville, County of Greene, State of Mississippi, and having a general circulation in Greene County, Mississippi,

Volume 112 No. 8 Dated 24th Day of June, 2010
Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2010
Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2010
Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2010
Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2010

And I hereby certify that the several numbers of the newspapers containing the notice hereto attached, have been before me exhibited and examined, and I find publication thereof to have been correctly made as stated.

George R. Turner
EDITOR

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of June, A.D., 2010

Leola M. Turner
Notary Public

My Commission expires: April 11, 2012



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Leakesville
PWS # 210002

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 or any other water quality standard.

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's 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 wells drawing from the Miocene series Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The Town of Leakesville's wells have received a lower to 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?

The Town of Leakesville Mayor and Board of Aldermen meet the first Tuesday night of each

Drinking 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 sampling done in the secondary 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.

Contaminant	Max. Contaminant Level (MCL)	Year	Sample Date	Sample Value	Sample Date	Exceeds	Typical Source	
Organic Chemicals								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.47	1.22	1.41	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	36.73	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Chemicals								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.26	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.03	0.03	0.03	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2	2	0.02441	0.017	0.024	2008	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Use residuals; Leaching from solder and solders
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning boilers; Discharge from chemical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Erosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste materials and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (as Free Cl) (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from food processing facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.42	1.42	1.42	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and facilities; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from coal
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Organic Chemicals - Volatile								
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.3	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical facilities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste." Drains to Rivers" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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 Leakesville 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/lead>.

Chemical Name (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from Industrial Chemical Factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas stations and auto facilities
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Soylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, Not 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 do not enforce a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the public health 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 to not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRLG	MRLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRL	MRL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is some supporting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Maximum Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: JEFF BYRD
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