

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Town of Tchula
Public Water Supply Name

0260016
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: 06/17/10

- 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: Holmes County Herald
Date Published: 06/17/10

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*
Date Posted: 06/21/10 City Hall

- 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.

Annie Horton / City Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/21/10
Date

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

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Tchula

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. The Town of Tchula 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/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 pumped from two wells using water from the Wilcox aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available at this time. Copies of this assessment will be available at our office. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-235-5112.

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).

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the first Thursday of each month at City Hall. Meetings begin at 5:30 p.m.

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 Tchula 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.

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> <u>TT, or</u> <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>
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	0.77	NA		2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	12.94	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002543	0.00 2543	0.002 928	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.000952	0.00 0907	0.000 952	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.691	0.45 6	0.691	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2009	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>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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:
 Jimmie Thomas
 Main St
 Tchula, MS 39169
 662-235-5112
 Jthomasd8@aol.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
HOLMES COUNTY HERALD
 LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED
 June 18, 2010
 CITY OF TOLULA
 BY Ah

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for _____ times, as follows, to wit:

Vol. 52, No. 24 the 17th
 day of JUNE, 2010
 Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2010
 Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2010
 Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2010
 Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2010

Witness my hand and seal of office at Lexington, Mississippi this
 the 17 day of JUNE, 2010
Charles Hill Chancery Clerk
 by Charles Hill D.C.
 25 INCHES words - 1 fims Amount \$ 168.50



2009 Town of Toluca Drinking Water Quality Report

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. The Town of Toluca diligently safeguards its water supply and each year 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. 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 are at particular risk from infection. 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 (800-426-7791).

Where does my water come from?
 Our water source is protected from raw wells using water from the Whites aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability.
 Our source water assessment has been completed and is available in this time. Copies of this assessment are available at our office. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 661-215-3112.

Why are they sometimes in my drinking water?
 Drinking water (including bottled water) may occasionally 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 is available by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-7791).

How can I get involved?
 Please join us for our monthly meetings on the first Thursday of each month at City Hall. Meetings begin at 8:00 p.m.

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 Toluca 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$15.00 per sample. Please contact 661-375-7382 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range		Action	Chemical	Treatment	Notes
				Min	Max				
Chlorine (Cl₂)	4	4	2009	NA	NA	2009	No	When added used to control chlorine	
Fluoride (F⁻)	NA	4.0	2009	1.84	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Iron (Fe)	0.3	0.3	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from steel and iron pipes. Excess of iron deposits	
Lead (Pb)	0.01	0.01	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from lead pipes and other lead-containing materials	
Manganese (Mn)	0.05	0.05	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from fertilizer and other sources	
Nitrate (NO₃-N)	10	10	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrate can cause methemoglobinemia in infants	
Nitrite (NO₂-N)	1	1	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrite can cause methemoglobinemia in infants	
Calcium (Ca)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness	
Magnesium (Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness	
Total Hardness (Ca+Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness	

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Action	Chemical	Treatment	Notes
Asbestos (total)	0.7	0.7	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Points of source depend on source		
Lead (total)	0.01	0.01	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Points of source depend on source		

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Action	Chemical	Treatment	Notes
Chlorine (Cl₂)	4	4	2009	NA	2009	No	When added used to control chlorine	
Fluoride (F⁻)	NA	4.0	2009	1.84	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Iron (Fe)	0.3	0.3	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from steel and iron pipes. Excess of iron deposits
Lead (Pb)	0.01	0.01	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from lead pipes and other lead-containing materials
Manganese (Mn)	0.05	0.05	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from fertilizer and other sources
Nitrate (NO₃-N)	10	10	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrate can cause methemoglobinemia in infants
Nitrite (NO₂-N)	1	1	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrite can cause methemoglobinemia in infants
Calcium (Ca)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Magnesium (Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Hardness (Ca+Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness

Drinking Water Disinfection

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Action	Chemical	Treatment	Notes
Chlorine (Cl₂)	4	4	2009	NA	2009	No	When added used to control chlorine	
Fluoride (F⁻)	NA	4.0	2009	1.84	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Iron (Fe)	0.3	0.3	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from steel and iron pipes. Excess of iron deposits
Lead (Pb)	0.01	0.01	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from lead pipes and other lead-containing materials
Manganese (Mn)	0.05	0.05	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from fertilizer and other sources
Nitrate (NO₃-N)	10	10	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrate can cause methemoglobinemia in infants
Nitrite (NO₂-N)	1	1	2009	0.0	0.0	2009	No	Excess of nitrite can cause methemoglobinemia in infants
Calcium (Ca)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Magnesium (Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Hardness (Ca+Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness

Drinking Water Disinfection

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Action	Chemical	Treatment	Notes
Chlorine (Cl₂)	4	4	2009	NA	2009	No	When added used to control chlorine	
Fluoride (F⁻)	NA	4.0	2009	1.84	NA	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Iron (Fe)	0.3	0.3	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from steel and iron pipes. Excess of iron deposits
Lead (Pb)	0.01	0.01	2009	0.000000	0.000000	2009	No	Discharge from lead pipes and other lead-containing materials
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Magnesium (Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Hardness (Ca+Mg)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	NA	NA	2009	100	100	2009	No	Hardness