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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

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

Town of Silver City  
Public Water Supply Name

27007  
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: 06/23/10

- 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: Belzoni Banner

Date Published: 06/23/10

- 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.

Mayor Robert Haristow  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-23-10  
Date

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

# Silver City 2009 – 2010 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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.

informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este se con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we at our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water

### Special precautions?

more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. aged persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have implants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and clearly 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 of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the CDC Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where do they come from?

### Contaminant and its availability

at the local Town Hall.

### Contaminants in my drinking water?

Including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of many of the same contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the National Lead and Copper Action Plan (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of contaminants in 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 various activities of humans and animals.

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 may occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic uses; pesticides, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; herbicides and pesticides, which may come from agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of various industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of nuclear power generation and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### How involved?

Attend local meetings at the Town Hall every first Tuesday at 4:00p.m.

### How can I help?

At 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 and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water. Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future where we use water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

### How can I get more information?

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
<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 Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.30	2.0	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.25	10	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	1	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Hexachlorobenzene (ppm)	10000	10000	0.657	0.657	0.657	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with home plumbing. Town of Silver City is responsible for providing high quality drinking control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.safewater/lead.na](http://www.safewater/lead.na)

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OF GOD**

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world today. The apostle Paul's letter to Timothy addresses issues and attitudes that are seen right now. The Lord gave Paul these insights as to what we can expect in these last days. These attributes Paul describes have been in people through the centuries since Paul wrote this letter. We know that we have not seen the world today raging in anger, political disorder, violence and distrust that exist today.

Paul warns Timothy that the people who "having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof", we are to avoid. Satan is doing everything in his power to distinguish the lines between truly born again believers and those who say they are Christians. Everyone will give an account before God of his own life. We can avoid these ungodly traits and traps by what Paul describes in II Timothy 3.

The apostle James gives us advice which the Bible records in one single verse: "Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." Seven times Jesus said to the churches in the book of Revelation, "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches." Our wrath does not produce the righteousness God desires in us. Anger is not the way to arrive at the justice God demands in us. God's word promises us in Proverbs 15:1, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger. The tongue of the

wise useth knowledge aright, but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness." We should be what Jesus calls us to be — salt and light.

In Paul's letter to Timothy he says, "Yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. But evil men and seducers shall wax worse, deceiving and being deceived." He gives advice to Christians to "continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of . . ." (II Timothy 3:12-14) Spend much time with the Lord, wait before Him, desire to know Him as it is written.

**LOCAL STUDENT NAMED  
TO RUST COLLEGE  
HONOR ROLL**

One student from the Humphreys County area was recognized for outstanding academic achievement at Rust College in Holly Springs, MS for the spring 2010 semester.

Honor Roll; Cymphonie Smith, Belzoni, MS

Ms. Smith served as 2009-2010 Miss Rust College. She received her Bachelor of Arts in English on April 25, 2010.

An institution of the United Methodist Church, Rust College was established in 1866. It is the oldest historically black institution in the state of Mississippi. Rust College awards the Associate of Science, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Social Work degrees.

Contaminants	MCLG		Your Sample		Exceeds		Typical Source
	AL	Water	Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	AL		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.015	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	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	
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:

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PO Box 117 Silver City, MS 39166  
662-247-1757

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