

2010 JUL - 9 AM 9:11



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Heidelberg

Public Water Supply Name

0310005

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: 6/23/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/23/10

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

Name of Newspaper: Jasper County NewsDate Published: 6/23/10

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Quon Marrett Mayor
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

2 July 10
 Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
 601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Heidelberg
 PWS#: 0310005
 June 2010

2010 JUL -6 AM 9:11

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Heidelberg have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601.422.8250. 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 7:00 PM at the Heidelberg Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009	.008	.006 - .008	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2009	.066	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.221	.192 - .221	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	26.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.99	.30 - 1.62	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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.

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. Our Water Association 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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Heidelberg works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available at our office on request.

The State of Mississippi,
Jasper

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Heidelberg
PWS# 0310005
June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Heidelberg have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601-422-8260. 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 7:00 PM at the Heidelberg Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential use; 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	--------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009	.008	.008 - .008	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2009	.066	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.221	.192 - .221	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

02. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2008*	26.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2009	.99	.30 - 1.62	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

ALLY CAME before me, the
ed a Notary Public in and for
COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the
CLERK of the JASPER
NEWS, a newspaper
in the City of Bay Springs,
nty, in said State, who being
n, deposes and says that the
COUNTY NEWS is a
as defined and prescribed in
of the Mississippi Code 1972
and that the publication of a
which the annexed is a copy,
er of

*Annual Drinking
Quality Report*

de in said paper 1 times
, to-wit:

ay of JUNE 2010

ay of _____ 20____

ay of _____

ay of _____

ay of _____

ay of _____

d subscribed before me,

5th

me 2010

Conner
NOTARY PUBLIC

Words

Cost



septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or do; farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas that be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily

in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to \$10,000,000.

5.00, WELDING SUPPLIES 45.71
TIRE COMPANY 45
BARNETT TOWING &
INC. 225.00; HOS:
EQUIPMENT CO. 50.00,
STATE TRUCK CEN
SOUTHERN PINE ELEC
ASSN. 60.38, 329.08;
SOUTH 32.14, 62
UNIVERSAL AUTO P,
15.00, -15.00, -218.00,
16.28, 30.00, 218.00, 30.1
UTO PARTS 1.88, 10.7
49, 7.99, 4.97, 2.49, 1
00, 206.00, 30.00, -30.0
PFIN 300.00;
LAHALA WATER
MAGNOLIA
18, 167.77, 442.30,
7, 849.21, 122.83,
23.13, 1144.63
696.93, 75.83,
53.55, 2526.68.
1435.48, 387.45
OPLES BANK
198.30; 1
35.00, 412.2
ENSON (C
16.00, 2239
DUNN 1
35.19, 1
TION C
UGLAS
SAND 4
203.8
76,
DRAIN
28.28
100,
5 s
at \$9.

§13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 19
Annotated and that the publication of
notice, of which the annexed is a copy
in the matter of

2009 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report

has been made in said paper 1 times
consecutively, to-wit:

On the 23 day of JUNE 2010

On the ___ day of ___ 20__

On the ___ day of ___

On the ___ day of ___



Frances Conger
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,
his the 25th

of June 2010

Frances Conger
NOTARY PUBLIC

Words
Cost

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violated	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Notes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2009	.008	008 - 008	ppm	2	2	
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Large residual erosion
14. Copper	N	2008*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion system leaching
15. Cyanide	N	2009	.066	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge discharge in factories
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.221	.192 - .221	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural additive which discharge from factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of house systems, erosion of
Disinfection By-Products								
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	26.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.99	.30 - 1.62	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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.

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. Our Water Association 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 601.576.7682 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Heidelberg works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available at our office on request.