

2010 JUN 24 AM 10: 09



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Carthage

Public Water Supply Name

#400001

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 / 17 / 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: The CarthaginianDate Published: 6 / 17 / 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.

James D. (Jimmy) Wallace
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
 James D. (Jimmy) Wallace, Mayor

6/17/2010

Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Carthage
 PWS#:0400001
 June 2010

2010 JUN -8 PM 12:46

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 three wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 City of Carthage have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Brent King at 601.416.9111. 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 Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009	.002	.001 - .002	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2006*	.136	.1.3 - .136	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	8.96	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.65	.34 – 1.20	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.8 - 1.2 mg/l

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2009. However in March of 2010 we received a monitoring violation, we did not monitor the required number of samples for chlorine residual levels, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 10 samples but only collected 2. We have since taken the samples.

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 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 City of Carthage 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, LEAKE COUNTY

Personally came before the undersigned Authority Brenda B. Howell duly qualified for Leake County, Mississippi Waid Prather, Publisher of *THE CARTHAGINIAN*, a newspaper, published in the City of Carthage, State and County aforesaid, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that publication of notice, of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit.

**Water Quality Report
Carthage
0400001
2010**

Vol 139 No 14 On the 17th day of June 2010

Vol _____ No _____ On the _____ day of _____ 2010

Vol _____ No _____ On the _____ day of _____ 2010

Vol _____ No _____ On the _____ day of _____ 2010

This 18th day of June 2010

igned to inform you about the quality water and services
stand the efforts we make to continually improve the wa
e wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer
e overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to ide
below. A report containing detailed information on how th
ls for the City of Carthage have received a lower suscepti
obert Brent King at 601.416.9111. We want our valued c
held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at th
laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water con

TEST RESULTS

Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	M
----------------	--	------------------	------	---

.002	.001 - .002	ppm	2	
------	-------------	-----	---	--

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether water treatment systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the month for men and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from natural high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variability of exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before use. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other information is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory. Lead is a naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be found in water to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the laboratory for information. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons who are pregnant, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. Means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and giardia lamblia are available. We encourage you to call us at 601.416.9111 that all our customers help us protect our water source.



Publisher - *THE CARTHAGINIAN*

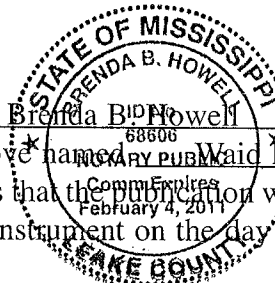
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, LEAKE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, Brenda B. Howell, Notary Public of said County and State, the above named Waid Prather, Publisher, who being duly sworn declares that the publication was made as stated and that he signed the foregoing instrument on the 17th day of the year 2010 therein mentioned.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June 2010

Brenda B. Howell, Notary Public

My commission expires on the 4th day of Feb. 2011



June 18, 2010

TO *THE CARTHAGINIAN* DR.

Publishing City of Carthage, 2009 Quality Drinking Water Report, PWS#: 0400001, June 2010

5 X 11 1/2" ad _____ words space 1 time and making Proofs of Publication: \$434.25

Received of _____ Payment in full of above
account _____ 2010.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
LEAKE COUNTY**

Personally came before the undersigned Authority Brenda B. Howell duly qualified for Leake County, Mississippi Waid Prather, Publisher of *THE CARTHAGINIAN*, a newspaper, published in the City of

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Carthage

PWS#: 0400001

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 three wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 City of Carthage have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Brent King at 601.416.9111. 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 Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

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 we detected during for 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 in metals, which can be naturally occurring or results 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.

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	2009	.002	.001 - .002	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2005*	.136	.13 - .136	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2009	8.96	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.65	.34 - 1.20	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.8 - 1.2 mg/l

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 disinfectant 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2009. However in March of 2010 we received a monitoring violation, we did not monitor the required number of samples for chlorine residual levels, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 10 samples but only collected 2. We have since taken the samples

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. 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 City of Carthage 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.



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2010 JUN 24 AM 10:09

0400001

City of Carthage
James D. (Jimmy) Wallace, Mayor

June 17, 2010

Bureau of Public Water Supply
Post Office Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Re: Preparation and Distribution of Consumer Confidence Report

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is a completed Statement along with the following items: 1) A copy of the actual CCR as provided to our customers, 2) A copy of the newspaper advertisement containing this CCR, and 3) A "Proof of Publication" from the newspaper showing when this ad ran in the newspaper.

Respectfully yours,

Jan Wilcher
Municipal Clerk
City of Carthage
jwilcher@bbimail.net
Phone 601.267.7030
Fax 601.267.5955