

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION REPORT

TOWN OF TUTWILER  
PWS ID # ('s):0680010

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: \_\_\_\_\_

- 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 and proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Sun-Sentinel

Date Published: 6-23-2010

- 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: \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2010 JUN 30 PM 1:45

**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.

Brett Brown  
Name/Title (President, Mayer, Owner, etc.)

6-23-10  
Date

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.

Subao Bayard  
Signature

5/21/10  
Date

Mail completed form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7518

# Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

## The Sun-Sentinel

State of Mississippi, County of Tallahatchie, City of Charleston

Before me, John Robert Clayton McFerrin Jr., a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Lucy Boyd, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks, on the dates listed below:

First Publication: June 3, 2010  
Last Publication: June 3, 2010

*In the following issues:*

Vol. 47 No. 22 Dated June 3, 2010  
Vol.     No.     Dated                       
Vol.     No.     Dated                       
Vol.     No.     Dated                     

Lucy M. Boyd  
Lucy Boyd, Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 9th day of June 2010.

John Robert Clayton McFerrin Jr.  
John Robert Clayton McFerrin Jr. Notary Public

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Town of Tutwiler PWS ID #0680010 May, 2010**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for the Town of Tutwiler received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Britt Brown at 662-345-3321. 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 Tutwiler Town Hall at 6:00 pm.

The Town of Tutwiler routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** — A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** — 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** — 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.

**TEST RESULTS**

| Contaminant   | Method | Detected | Lead         | Range of Drinking Water | TT  | MCLG | MCL    | Lead Source   |
|---|--------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----|------|--------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                       |        |          |              |                         |     |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium  | N      | 2009*    | 0.603        | No Range                | ppm | 2    | 2      | Includes all inorganic barium from natural and man-made sources.  |
| 11. Chromium  | N      | 2009*    | 2            | No Range                | ppb | 100  | 100    | Discharge from metal processing, production of metal alloys.      |
| 12. Copper  | N      | 2009*    | 0.4          | No Range                | ppm | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Overhead electrical lines, plumbing materials, and other sources. |
| 16. Fluoride  | N      | 2009*    | 0.2          | No Range                | ppm | 4    | 4      | From natural sources in water and from industrial discharges.     |
| 17. Lead  | N      | 2009*    | 1            | No Range                | ppb | 0    | AL=15  | From natural sources in water and from plumbing materials.        |
| 21. Selenium  | N      | 2009*    | 1            | No Range                | ppb | 50   | 50     | Discharge from natural sources and from industrial discharges.    |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> |        |          |              |                         |     |      |        |   |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )                      | N      | 2009*    | 0.45 to 0.87 | None                    | ppm | 4    | 4      | Highly oxidizing disinfectant.                                    |
| Trihalomethanes (THMs)                              | N      | 2009*    | 78           | None                    | ppb | 0    | 80     | By-product of disinfection.                                       |
| HAAs  | N      | 2009*    | 21           | None                    | ppb | 0    | 60     | By-product of disinfection.                                       |

\* Most recent sample results available.

**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 Tutwiler 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 other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from other immune system disorders. 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 (800-426-4791).