



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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

Town of Tylertown
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID #: 0740005

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: 06/24/2010

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/29/2010 *Noted on water bills*

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

Name of Newspaper: Tylertown Times

Date Published: 06/24/2010

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/24/2010
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

Is my water safe?

The Town of Tylertown is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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.

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 three(3) wells which draw from the Pascagoula and the Miocene Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

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). The sources of drinking water (both 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Town of Tylertown holds a monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month at City Hall, 308 Beulah Avenue. The meeting begins at 6:00 PM.

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 Tylertown 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.

Monitoring and other information

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling and can report to you that the samplings showed no coliform present.

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>MRDL</u> <u>G</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>Sampl</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	1.59	1.52 1.59	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.02	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA	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>Exceed</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.004	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Date Collected</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit Measure</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	May 2000	1.00	No range	PCi/1	0	50	Decay of natural or man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters		May 2000	Not detected	No range	PCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	April 2006	<0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder
8. Arsenic	N	April 2006	.001333	No range	Ppm	0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
10. Barium	N	April 2006	.055337	No range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	April 2006	<0.0001	No range	Ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	April 2006	<0.0001	No range	Ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	April 2006	<0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	November 2009	0.8	0.7-1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tee discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2006	<0.0002	No range	Ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

21. Selenium	N	April 2006	0.0060 2	No range	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mine
22. Thallium	N	April 2006	<0.000 5	No range	Ppm	0.005	0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
23. Cyanide	N	April 2006	<0.000 5	No range	Ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories. discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

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

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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:

Michael Grubbs, Supervisor of Public Works

P O Box 191

TYLERTOWN, MS 39667

601-876-4011 or 601-876-2317

TOWN OF TYLER

2009 Drinking Water Quality

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Where does my water come from?

Our water source is three(3) wells which draw from the Pascagoula and the Mississippi River.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LO (Low) for contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

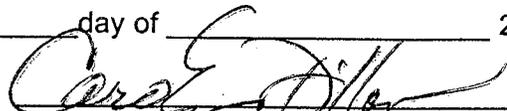
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain certain natural and man-made substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The substances that may be found in tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and other material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of other materials. Some of the substances that are naturally occurring are: radon, lead, arsenic, copper, mercury, uranium, selenium, molybdenum, and nitrate. Some of the substances that are man-made are: pesticides, herbicides, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may be found in tap water and bottled water. Some of the substances that are man-made are: synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Some of the substances that are man-made are: radon, lead, arsenic, copper, mercury, uranium, selenium, molybdenum, and nitrate. Some of the substances that are man-made are: pesticides, herbicides, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may be found in tap water and bottled water. Some of the substances that are man-made are: synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Some of the substances that are man-made are: radon, lead, arsenic, copper, mercury, uranium, selenium, molybdenum, and nitrate. Some of the substances that are man-made are: pesticides, herbicides, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may be found in tap water and bottled water.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF WALTHALL

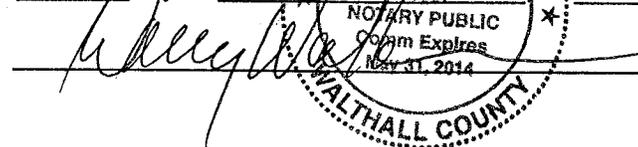
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tylertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tylertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi for more than twelve months prior to the date of the first publication of the notice herein below specified and that in said paper a certain notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, has been made and published in said newspaper for 1 weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 24th day of June 2010
 On the _____ day of _____ 20____
 On the _____ day of _____ 20____


 Editor-Publisher, The Tylertown Times

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the

24th day of June 2010



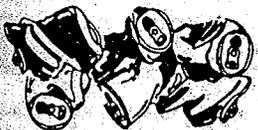
The Tylertown Times

727 Beulah Ave.
 Box 72, Tylertown, MS 39667
 E-mail: tylertowntimes@bellsouth.net
 (601) 876-5111 • (601) 876-5280 (FAX)

Free recycling bags at City Hall.
 behind American Legion Hall.
 Center located at Former's Market Shed
THE TOWN OF TYLER
 sponsored by
Volunteer Recycling Program

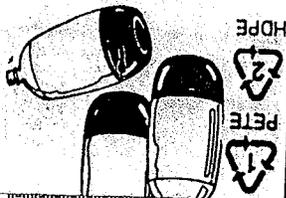


Rinse, remove labels from tin cans,
 flatten aluminum, bag



TIN & ALUMINUM

Milk jugs, 2 Lt. Soft Drink Bottles
 (No. 1 & 2 clear plastic only)
 Rinse & bag



PLASTIC