



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TUNICA COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

072 0024
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.

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 or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: THE TUNICA TIMES
Date Published: 6/24/10

- 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.

Richard Tyler Opler, Supt.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-10
Date

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

The Tunica Times

P.O. Box 308
Tunica, MS 38676

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF TUNICA

(as attached)

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared.

_____ BROOKS TAYLOR _____

who, being duly sworn, states on oath that she is the

_____ PUBLISHER _____

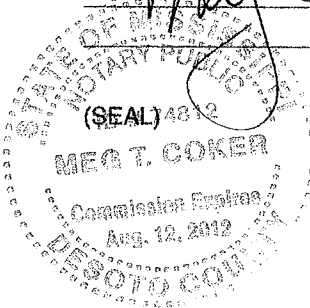
of The Tunica Times, a newspaper published in the city of Tunica, state and county aforesaid, with a general circulation in said county, and which has been published for a period of more than one year, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, at weekly intervals and in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the number and dates hereinafter named, to-wit:

Vol. 106 No. 26 on the 24 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
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2010
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2010
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2010

Brooks Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of June, 2010.

Meg T. Coker



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. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. TCUW diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum containment level or any other water quality standard.

Your water is pumped from several wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at the 1,800 foot depth level. Our source water assessment is under study by the state. When complete, the reports will be available for review.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants you to know:

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.

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 EPA's 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
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. TCUW 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 www.epa.gov/lead/.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Violated Yes/No	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects Low/High	Unit Measurement	MCLG/MCL	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	No	2009	ND	ND/0	ppm	10/10	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	No	2009	ND	ND/0	ppm	1/1	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants Exceeded At Yes/No	Yes/No	Date Collected	Level Detected	# Samples Exceeded At	Unit Measurement	MCLG/AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps	No	2007	0	0	ppm	1.3/1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps	No	2007	0	0	ppb	0/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	No	2009	1.89	0.79/1.19	ppm	4/4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	No	2009	ND	ND/0	ppb	N/A/60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	2009	3	2.11/5.3	ppb	N/A/80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform (positive samples per month)	No	2009	0	NA	Colony	0/1	Naturally present in the environment
Xylenes	No	2009	0.000223	ND/0.000913	ppm	10/10	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories

In the previous table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. Some of our data in the table is more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **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 \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Positive Samples per Month** - Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
- **N/A** - Not Applicable
- **ND** - Not Detected
- **CE** - Monitoring not required but recommended
- **Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Yieldance and Exemptions** - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is supporting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **AL** - Action Level
- **MCL** - State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM in the board room of the Tunica County Courthouse.