

Mississippi State Department of Health
Division of Water Supply

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2010 NOV 30 AM 9:13

Calendar Year 2009 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Minter City Water & Sewer District

Public Water Supply Name

0420035

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act required 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:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date Customers were informed: 07/06/10

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

Date Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: / /

CCR was posted in public places. 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, Division of Water Supply.

Hugh M. Arant, Jr., Chairman

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)

Hugh M. Arant, Jr. Chairman

Signature

11/29/10

Date

Mail Completed Form to: Division of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

Mississippi State Department of Health
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(Treasurer) Sandra Britt
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)

Sandra Britt
Signature

11/29/10
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Division of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

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2010 JUN 15 PM 1:46

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

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?

According to the MS Department of Environmental Quality Office of Land and Water Resource PWS Report, the two water wells draw water from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer and the Winona-Tallahata Aquifer. Well one has been abandoned.

Availability of the Consumer Confidence Report and the Source water assessment

The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to the water system customer. However, it is available upon request. The PWS Report from the MS Dept. of Environmental Quality Office of Land and Water PSW Report shows the final susceptibility ranking as follows: Source ID #1 - Moderate (This well has been abandoned.)
Source ID #2 - Lower
Source ID #3 - Moderate.

The Source Water Assessment will not be mailed to the customer. However, it is available upon request.

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 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, urban storm water 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?

Minter City Water and Sewer District works 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.

Minter City Water and Sewer District regular board meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month. For further information, please contact Hugh Arant, Chairman.

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. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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>.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water					

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54	13.13	79.54	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	37	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.52	0.36	0.52	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02014 1	NA		2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.491	NA		2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.762	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0109	0.001 2	0.0109	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00128	ND	0.0012 8	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	1.47	ND	1.47	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Unit Descriptions								
Term	Definition							
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								
Term	Definition							
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.							
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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:								

Contact Name: Hugh Arant
Address:
POB 73
Minter City, MS 38944
Phone: 662-756-2034
Fax: 662-624-2399

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Minter City Water & Sewer District
PWS ID# 0420035

309 Consumer Confidence Report

contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, hemodialysis patients, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other...

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Report and the Source water assessment

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Drinking water?

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Water Quality Data Table

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Table with 5 columns: Parameter, Value, Year, Frequency, and Description. Rows include By-product of drinking water disinfection, By-product of drinking water chlorination, Water additive used to control microbes, Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories, Discharge from petroleum factories.

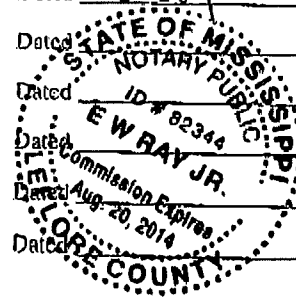
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, CITY OF GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, Eddie Ray, A Notary Public.

of said County, personally appeared Ken Surber, Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore County, who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto...

was published in said newspaper for 1 times, beginning July 1, 2010, and ending July 1, 2010, in the following issues, to wit:

- Vol. 114 No. 156 Dated July 1, 2010
Vol. No. Dated
Vol. No. Dated
Vol. No. Dated
Vol. No. Dated
Vol. No. Dated



Printer's Fee \$ Clerk's Fee
Ken Surber, Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of November, 2010

Notary Public signature and title