



2011 JUN -3 AM 9:37

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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.

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: 06/02/2011

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 05/25/11 * 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: 06/02/11

- 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.

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-2-11
Date

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

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Tylertown
PWS ID # 0740005
May 25, 2011

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the TOWN OF TYLERTOWN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 3. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 25%.

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 or MRDL G</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sampl 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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.44	.78 2.04	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.02	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Your Sample # Samples Exceed

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</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								
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	March 2010	<0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics solder
8. Arsenic	N	March 2010	0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.010	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	March 2010	.040354	No range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	March 2010	<0.0005	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	March 2010	<0.0005	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	March 2010	<0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	Y	March 2010	0.23	0.7-1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	March 2010	<0.0005	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	March 2010	0.0025	No range	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	March 2010	<0.0005	No range	Ppm	0.005	0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
23. Cyanide	N	April 2010	<0.015	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.
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

2011 JUN -3 AM 9:38

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 TYLERTOWN

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Tyertown
PWS ID # 0740005
May 25, 2011

Is my water safe?
This report is designed to provide you with the year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our consistent goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the quality of your water and 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?
Contaminants in drinking water from the general population, including compromised persons such as persons with compromised immunology, 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 drinking water. For more information on water safety for these persons, EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers.

Where does my water come from?
Our water source is three(3) wells which draw from the Pascagoula and the Micoque Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability. 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 on contaminants that may be found in drinking water is available on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-7911). The sources of drinking water (both surface water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels across the ground and through rock and soil, it can pick up substances naturally occurring in these materials, such as iron, manganese, and radium. It can also pick up substances resulting from the various human activities, such as agriculture, industry, and urban development. Some of the substances that are commonly found in drinking water are: pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides from agricultural operations and wildlife; inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, which can be found in natural deposits and in industrial processes; organic chemicals, such as solvents and fuels, which can be found in industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, which can be found in natural deposits and in industrial processes. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water from their health care providers.

How does Lead enter my water?
The Town of Tyertown tests a monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month at City Hall, 308 Beulah Avenue. The meeting begins at 5:00 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 lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lead enters the water when the water is first turned on. To reduce lead in drinking water, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking, cooking, or baby formula. If you have lead pipes, faucets, or other plumbing, you may want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health also has information on lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601) 778-7002 if you wish to have your water tested.

What are other water quality concerns?
We are required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular 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 sampling allowed no coliform presence.

How does the Regulation of Drinking Water Contaminants (RDWC) affect the Town of Tyertown?
The Town of Tyertown is in compliance with the Regulation of Drinking Water Contaminants (RDWC) for the period of 12 months in the previous calendar year that average monthly sample results were within the optimal range of 0.2 - 1.2 ppm max. The percentage of 8 bottles samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.2 - 1.2 ppm was 95%.

Water Quality Data Table
The table lists all of the drinking water quality parameters that were tested during the monitoring year of this report. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. For more information on drinking water quality, contact the Mississippi State Department of Health at (601) 778-7002.

Water Quality Data Table

Parameter Name

Unit

Frequency

Number of Samples

Number of Samples Exceeding MCL

Percentage of Samples Exceeding MCL

Notes

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Lead - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppb)
Chlorine - action level of maximum 4.0 (ppm)
Total Hardness - action level of maximum 15.0 (ppm)
Total Dissolved Solids - action level of maximum 500 (ppm)
Total Suspended Solids - action level of maximum 5 (ppm)
Total Phosphate - action level of maximum 0.1 (ppm)
Total Nitrate - action level of maximum 10 (ppm)
Total Nitrite - action level of maximum 1 (ppm)
Total Ammonia - action level of maximum 0.5 (ppm)
Total Chlorine - action level of maximum 4.0 (ppm)
Total Bromine - action level of maximum 0.5 (ppm)
Total Iodine - action level of maximum 0.07 (ppm)
Total Fluoride - action level of maximum 4.0 (ppm)
Total Sulfate - action level of maximum 250 (ppm)
Total Calcium - action level of maximum 75 (ppm)
Total Magnesium - action level of maximum 30 (ppm)
Total Zinc - action level of maximum 3.0 (ppm)
Total Copper - action level of maximum 1.3 (ppm)
Total Iron - action level of maximum 0.3 (ppm)
Total Manganese - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Selenium - action level of maximum 0.07 (ppm)
Total Arsenic - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Barium - action level of maximum 1.0 (ppm)
Total Boron - action level of maximum 1.0 (ppm)
Total Cadmium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Chromium - action level of maximum 0.1 (ppm)
Total Lead - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Mercury - action level of maximum 0.002 (ppm)
Total Nickel - action level of maximum 0.07 (ppm)
Total Silver - action level of maximum 0.1 (ppm)
Total Vanadium - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Molybdenum - action level of maximum 0.07 (ppm)
Total Antimony - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Bismuth - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Tellurium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Thallium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Uranium - action level of maximum 0.02 (ppm)
Total Radium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Strontium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Zirconium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Niobium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Manganese - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Selenium - action level of maximum 0.07 (ppm)
Total Arsenic - action level of maximum 0.05 (ppm)
Total Barium - action level of maximum 1.0 (ppm)
Total Boron - action level of maximum 1.0 (ppm)
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Total Uranium - action level of maximum 0.02 (ppm)
Total Radium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Strontium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Zirconium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)
Total Niobium - action level of maximum 0.01 (ppm)

Personality appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tyertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tyertown, Walhalla County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tyertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tyertown, Walhalla 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 _____ weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 24th day of June 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

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On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

On the _____ day of _____ 2011

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF WALHALLA

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tyertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tyertown, Walhalla County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tyertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tyertown, Walhalla 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 _____ weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 24th day of June 2011

The Tyertown Times

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

2011 JUN -3 AM 9:38

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this the 2nd day of June 2011

Notary Public
Walhalla County, Mississippi

2011 JUN -9 AM 9:30

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 305
TYLERTOWN, MS

TOWN OF TYLERTOWN
WATER & SEWER DEPT.
P.O. BOX 191 • TYLERTOWN, MS 39667

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
20425000	04/10	05/10
SERVICE ADDRESS		
13 BROAD ST		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
618400	615400	3000

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
26.50	06/10/2011	26.50
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
26.50	.00	26.50

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT
CITY HALL!!!

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
020425000
NORMAN SANDIFER
513 BROAD ST
TYLERTOWN MS 39667-2215



CHARGE FOR SERVICES	
TR	10.00
WR	3.50
RB	13.00
ET DUE >>>	26.50
AVE THIS >>	
ROSS DUE >>	26.50