



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Jayess Topeka Tilton Water Asso
Public Water Supply Name

0390001
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: 6/22/2011

- 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: Lawrence County Press

Date Published: / /

- 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.

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

6/24/2011
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.025	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	.38	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	1.33	1.13 – 1.63	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our Water Association 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. 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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Jayess Topeka Tilton Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Our system scored a perfect 5 on capacity development. 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed/delivered to each customer, it will be published in the local paper.

Monticello, Mississippi 39654

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Jaynes Tuckalee Tilton Water Association
 PWS ID# 0390001
 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ichoone Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility findings assigned to each part of the system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Jaynes Tuckalee Tilton Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings in contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water usage, please contact Randy King at 601-587-2131. We want our values customers to be informed about their water usage. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents that we detect during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 leaching of rock and soil. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining. Volatile organic compounds, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining. Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that EPA prohibits radon in 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 substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as low as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Radon Dissolved Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a radon gas allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a radon in a dissolved form is necessary for cancer-causing contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Year Collected	Level Detected	Regulatory Limit (ppm, mg/L, MCL, MCLG, MRDL, MRDLG)	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Fluoride	N	2010	0.03	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge of drilled wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	ALHLS	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Iron (as Ferric)	N	2010	38	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from agricultural, sewer, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine	N	2010	1.3	1.19 - 1.63	ppm	0	MCL = 4	0	0	Water additive used to control bacteria

* Minimum sample No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that allowed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now routinely samples at every existing service prior to the end of the compliance period.

If tested, 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. Our Water Association 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 reduce 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.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 consult with their health care providers regarding drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other vulnerable populations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Jaynes Tuckalee Tilton Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Our system across a portion of our steadily developed. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, the way of life and our future home.

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Lawrence County Press

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