



2011 JUN 29 PM 2:25

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TOWN OF MONTICELLO
Public Water Supply Name

0390003
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: 6/23/11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: LAWRENCE CO. PRESS

Date Published: 6/23/11

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: 6/23/11 LAWRENCE CO. LIBRARY

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.

BOBBY SELMAN / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-2011
Date

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

2011 JUN 29 PM 2:25

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF MONTICELLO
PWS ID# 390003
JUNE 16, 2011

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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a 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. Our water source is from two wells using water from the Miocene Series Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-587-7635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of every month at 5:05 P.M. at City Hall.

The Town of Monticello routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled 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 constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

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.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The MCLG (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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2010	0.87 (RAA) Running Annual Average	.75-low .88high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2-2-2009	0.0469	NO RANGE	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-7-2007*	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-7-2007*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
*MOST RECENT SAMPLE								

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

***** 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 Monticello 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the TOWN OF MONTICELLO 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 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3ppm was 92%.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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 childrens future.

2010 Annual Drinking Water
TOWN OF MONTICELLO

PWS ID# 39000

JUNE 16, 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water originates from the Miocene Series Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have met all federal and state requirements. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call 587-7635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water at our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of every month.

The Town of Monticello routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st. It can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, metals, and other substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may have some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not mean the water is unsafe to drink.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. We've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present in the sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million is equal to one milligram per liter. For example, one penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram per liter. For example, one penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other actions that must be taken by the water utility.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process in the treatment plant that is used to reduce the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The Allowed (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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MG
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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of these constituents.)

Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2010	0.87 (RAA) Running Annual Average	.75-low -.88high	ppm	4
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2-2-2009	0.0469	NO RANGE	Ppm	
14. Copper	N	8-7-2007*	0.1	0	ppm	1
17. Lead	N	8-7-2007*	1.0	0	ppb	0

Public

NOTICE

The Lawrence County is currently conducting a public hearing on the proposed 2011-2012 school budget. The school board staff endorsed it.

Speech/Language Endorsement Drivers Education Endorsement (Experience required) school footbal

Further qualifications may be found at www.lawrencecounty.com. The office of the Education, 346 1/2 Monticello, MS 38756, 601-587-2506.

BID

FIVE COUNTY CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, INC. POST OFFICE BOX 1118 3RD STREET PRENTISS, MISSISSIPPI

Five County Child Development Program, Inc. is soliciting bids for health insurance. Bids should be submitted to: 1)Health 2)Vision 3)Life 4)Dental 5)Long-Term Disability

For the period of 90 days through September 30, 2011. Estimated bid amount is \$100,000. Bids should be submitted to: Smith at (601) 587-2506 or ssmith@fivecountymississippi.com. Sealed bids will be received at the office through 5:00 pm on Thursday, June 16, 2011.

Official bids must be submitted in a separate envelope marked "BID" and placed in a separate envelope marked "Child Development Program". The bidder reserves the right to accept or reject any and/or all bids without giving any reason therefor.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAWRENCE COUNTY

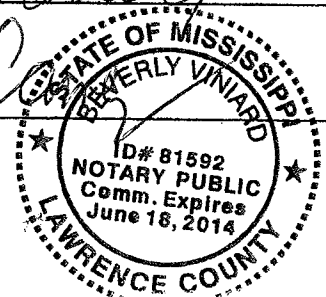
Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the Lawrence County Press, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 22, 2011
June 29, 2011
June 29, 2011
June 29, 2011
June 29, 2011
June 29, 2011

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of June 2011.

Beverly Viniard
Notary

John Carney
Publisher



Printer's Fee: _____
Proof Fee: _____ \$3.00
Total: _____

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF MONTICELLO
 PWS ID# 390003
 JUNE 16, 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of our water and the steps we take to ensure you receive the highest quality water possible. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of 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. Our water source is from two wells using water from the Moccasin-Santa Fe Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Seaman, our operator, at 601-587-7635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of every month at 5:05 P.M. at City Hall.

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Ppm 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.

Ppb 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.

Exceeds Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 - The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The Action MCL (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.

Contaminant	Violations Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS				Likely Source of Contamination
				Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	
Infectious and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Trihalomethanes (THM)	N	2010	0.87 (RAA) Running Annual Average	76-low 88-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants								
Chlorination	N	2-2-2009	0.0469	NO RANGE	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	8-7-2007	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	8-7-2007	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits

(NOT RECENT SAMPLE)

**OF PUBLICATION
 TE OF MISSISSIPPI
 CE COUNTY**

appeared before the undersigned and for said county and state, who being duly sworn, I swear that he is editor and the *Lawrence County Press*, published continuously for years or more, in the Town of said county and state, that the copy of which is hereto published in said newspaper _____ consecutive times on the _____

_____ 20__
 _____ 20__
 _____ 20__
 _____ 20__
 _____ 20__
 _____ 20__

subscribed before me this the _____ day of _____

[Signature]



\$3.00

Drinking Water: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Copper: Copper is an essential mineral, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level may experience gastrointestinal problems such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. People with Wilson's disease, a rare genetic condition, should avoid drinking water with high levels of copper. People with kidney disease should avoid drinking water with high levels of copper.

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in physical and mental development. Drinking water with lead in excess of the action level could also cause kidney damage in adults. High blood lead levels could also cause developmental problems in children.

Additional Information for Lead: Lead is a toxic substance that can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components with which water comes in contact as it travels through pipes and plumbing. The Town of Monticello is responsible for the water quality of the water supply. When your water has been sitting for several hours, the water in the pipes is more likely to contain lead. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 is available at www.epa.gov/lead or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4799. The information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Health Laboratory, lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please call 800-426-4799 for more information on how to have your water tested.

Microbes: Some drinking water is subject to potential contamination by microbes that are normally occurring in natural surface waters. These substances can be harmful to humans and animals. Some of these substances are: bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. These substances can be harmful to humans and animals. Some of these substances are: bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. These substances can be harmful to humans and animals. Some of these substances are: bacteria, viruses, and protozoa.

Radon: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in some drinking water supplies. Radon in drinking water can contribute to the total radon exposure of a person. Radon in drinking water can also contribute to the total radon exposure of a person. Radon in drinking water can also contribute to the total radon exposure of a person.

THM: Trihalomethanes (THM) are a group of chemicals that are formed when disinfectants are used to treat drinking water. THM in drinking water can contribute to the total THM exposure of a person. THM in drinking water can also contribute to the total THM exposure of a person.

Chlorination: Chlorination is a process used to disinfect drinking water. Chlorination can contribute to the total THM exposure of a person. Chlorination can also contribute to the total THM exposure of a person.

Copper: Copper is a naturally occurring mineral that is found in some drinking water supplies. Copper in drinking water can contribute to the total copper exposure of a person. Copper in drinking water can also contribute to the total copper exposure of a person.

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