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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

True Light Redevelopment Group

Public Water Supply Name

630037

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. 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: (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: 5/23/11

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

Name of Newspaper:

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. 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, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Collie J. Barnes
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-13-11
Date

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

corrected  
copy

## Copy of TRUELIGHT REDEVELOPMENT- 630037

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 38 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the 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?

OUR WATER SOURCE IS A WELL ON HWY 14. OUR WATER IS DRAWN FROM THE AQUIFER, SPARTA SANDS.

### Source water assessment and its availability

WE HAVE A SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT PLAN AVAILABLE FROM OUR OFFICE THAT PROVIDES MORE INFORMATION SUCH AS POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION. WE ARE AT A LOWER RISK FOR 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?

YOU MAY ATTEND ANY OF OUR MONTHLY MEETINGS HELD ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH. OUR CONTACT NUMBER IS 662-746-2189. THANK YOU FOR PAYING YOUR BILL PROMPTLY. WE WANT TO REMIND YOU TO CALL US IF YOU NOTICE A LEAK ON YOUR WATER SYSTEM. SHOULD YOU EXPERIENCE LOW PRESSURE OR NO WATER, PLEASE BOIL ALL YOUR DRINKING WATER AND CALL US ABOUT THE PROBLEM. WE WILL CATCH SAMPLES AND TRY TO CLEAR UP THE SYSTEM. IT WILL BE 5 TO 6 DAYS TO GET THE RESULTS OF THE WATER SAMPLES. PLEASE CALL US TO GET THIS REPORT.

#### Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public sewer system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

#### Variance and Exemptions

WE ARE WORKING WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO FIX OUR THM'S AND HAA5 PROBLEMS

#### 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. TRUELIGHT REDEVELOPMENT 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>. OUR TESTING FOUND NO PROBLEMS FOR LEAD.

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### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.58	1.00	2.00	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	62	NA		2010	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	87	NA		2010	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	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
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0047	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0087	NA		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.271	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0008	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA		2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA		2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## TRUELIGHT REDEVELOPMENT-630037

### Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 17 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### 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). NO

### Where does my water come from?

OUR WATER SOURCE IS A WELL ON HWY 14. OUR WATER IS DRAWN FROM THE AQUIFER, SPARTA SANDS.

### Source water assessment and its availability

WE HAVE A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN AVAILABLE FROM OUR OFFICE THAT PROVIDES MORE INFORMATION SUCH AS POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION. WE ARE AT A MODERATE RISK FOR 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?

YOU MAY ATTEND ANY OF OUR MONTHLY MEETINGS HELD ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH. OUR CONTACT NUMBER IS 662-746-2189.

#### Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

#### Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

#### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

WE HAVE TWO VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR OF 2009. ONE IS FOR THE THM'S WHICH WERE REPORTED TO YOU EACH QUARTER. THE SECOND WAS A TOTAL COLIFORM VIOLATION IN OCTOBER 2009. WE HAD A BAD ROUTINE SAMPLE. SAMPLES WERE CAUGHT WITHIN 24 HRS OF BAD SAMPLE AND THOSE SAMPLES WERE GOOD.

#### 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. TRUELIGHT REDEVELOPMENT 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>. NO PROBLEMS TO REPORT ON LEAD AND COPPER.

### 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	2.09	NA	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	90	NA	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	108.9	NA	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00517	NA	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	NA	2006	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.001875	NA	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits



Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.300789	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	NA		2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA		2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

**Microbiological Contaminants**

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2009	No	Naturally present in the environment
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2819	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0022	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Violations and Exceedances**

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)**

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. LAST SAMPLE CAUGHT ON 11-19-2009 WE ARE WORKING WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO CORRECT THIS ISSUE.

**THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. LAST SAMPLE WAS CAUGHT ON 11-19-10. WE ARE WORKING WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON THIS ISSUE.

**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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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.

**2010 CCR Contact Information**

Date: 6/21/11 Time: 1248

PWSID: 630037

System Name: Truelight

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) Violation as per 2010 not 2009

Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

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*"please mail info"*

*L.M.*

Spoke with Cindy Ward  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

*6/21/11  
info. mailed  
ng*