

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Tunica County Utility District

Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID MS720024

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: ____ / ____ / ____

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

Name of Newspaper: The Tunica Times

Date Published: 6 / 30 / 2011

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.

Matthew Young / General Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/1/2011
Date

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

Warren	\$1,865,311.11	887
Washington	\$279,452.61	308
Wilkinson	\$120,703.57	132
Yazoo	\$914,416.45	417
Totals	\$9,468,386.52	3,503

Application for Tax Assessor/Collector
August 2, 2011
Paid for and authorized by Tammy Turner

2010
Annual Water Quality Report
Tunica County Utility District
 PWS ID # 720024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. TUCUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum containment level for any other water quality standard.

Your water is pumped from several wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at the 1,800 foot depth level. Our source water assessments are available for review.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants you to know:

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 EPA's 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. TUCUD 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 a minute 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/leadinwater/.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

During June 2010, all seven of the required water samples were taken in one day, which was a violation of EPA requirements. To correct this violation, the system takes six of the seven samples in one day and one sample on another day during the sampling period.

During a sanitary survey on 8 June 2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- Inadequate security measures
 - Corrective actions: The system is currently under a bilateral Compliance Agreement to have fences installed around the tanks and wells. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 8/1/2011
- Unprotected cross-connection
 - Corrective actions: The Cross-Connection Prevention Program has been updated and documentation stating such has been submitted to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed 11/10/2010
- No approved Emergency Response Plan or vulnerability analysis (updated)
 - Corrective measures: The system has updated the Emergency Response Plan and Vulnerability Assessment deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 11/10/2010
- Inadequate internal cleaning maintenance of storage tanks
 - Corrective actions: The system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement to repair, clean, and paint the storage tanks and to schedule the painting of the remaining tanks. All deficiencies are to be completed by 9/1/2011

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. 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 on 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.

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects Low / High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Nitrate (expressed as Nitrate)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (expressed as Nitrite)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	2010	0.0042	0.00176841-0.0079	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	2010	0.5	ND/0.5	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chloroform	No	2010	1.6	ND/2.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	No	2010	0.116	ND/0.183	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	No	2010	1	ND/1.8	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Trihaloethylene (TCE)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppb	300	300	Discharge from plating and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Contaminant	Exceeds AL	Date Collected	Level Detected	# Samples Exceeding AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	AL	Typical Source
Lead in tap water in consumer taps	No	2010	0.0058	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead in tap water level in consumer taps	No	2010	1.3	0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Exceeds AL	Date Collected	Level Detected	# Samples Exceeding AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	AL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	No	2010	1.55	1/18/1.83	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	2010	10	10/10	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	2010	15.42	13.42/15.42	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	Exceeds AL	Date Collected	Level Detected	# Samples Exceeding AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	AL	Typical Source
Total Coliform (in positive samples monthly)	No	2010	0	NA	Positive samples/month	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrites	No	2010	0.000911	ND/0.000911	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

- **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 (ug/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$1,000,000.
- **Monthly Sample per Month** - Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
- **NA** - Not Applicable
- **ND** - Not Detected
- **NPL** - Monitoring not required, but recommended
- **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 (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Lead Concentration** - State or EPA permission not to meet on MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Monitoring System** - See rule at 26MSR20
- **MCL** - State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM in the board room of the Tunica County Courthouse.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:
 Richard Lyles
 PWS ID # 08
 Ridgeland, MS 39154
 (601) 369-1100 (TDD)
 (601) 369-1470 (TDD)
 Email: Richard.Lyles@tucud.com

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Yazoo	\$914,416.45	417
Totals	\$9,468,386.52	3,503

SAVING THE EASY WAY
for Tax Assessor/Collector
 August 2, 2011
 Paid for and authorized by Tammie Turner

2010
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Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects Low/High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (measured as Chloride)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	2010	0.0042	0.00178681/0079	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	2010	0.5	ND/0.5	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	No	2010	1.6	ND/2.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Thermal	No	2010	0.110	ND/0.183	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	No	2010	1	ND/1.8	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Chloride (as free Cl ⁻)	No	2010	0	ND/0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Lead	Exceeds AL Yes/No	Date Collected	Level Detected	# Samples Exceeding AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	AL	Typical Source
Copper	No	2010	0.0058	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	2010	1.3	0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (as Cl ⁻)	No	2010	1.55	1.187/1.83	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Iron	No	2010	10	10/10	ppb	N/A	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
Thermal (total dissolved solids)	No	2010	13.42	13.42/13.42	ppb	N/A	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chloride (in source samples monthly)	No	2010	0	NA	Positive samples/month	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate	No	2010	0.600911	ND/0.000911	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single part in 100,000,000
- **Positive Samples per Month** - Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
- **NA** - Not Applicable
- **N/A** - Not Exceeded
- **NEL** - Monitoring not required, but recommended
- **Not to Exceed** - 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 (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as the SDWA as feasible using the best available treatment technology
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
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- **Maximum Lead Concentration (MCLC)**
- **MCL** - Statutorily Maximum Permissible Level

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our scheduled two times. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM in the board room of the Tunica County Courthouse.

If you have any questions about this report or ensuring your water utility please contact:
 Richard Lyle
 PWS ID # 720024
 602-343-1476 (Fax)
 Email: rlyle@tucud.com

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