

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2011 JUL -6 AM 11:23

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

**CITY OF IUKA**

Public Water Supply Name

**0710006**

PWS ID#(s) (List 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:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date customers were informed: 6 / 1 / 11

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 & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette

Date Published: 5 / 19 / 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 official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

**Jackie Bryant, Mayor**

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print

Signature

06/01/11  
Date

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

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## City of luka

### PWS ID #0710006

---

#### **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 shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **Where does my water come from?**

Our water source consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability:**

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of luka.

- Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

#### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these 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 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?**

Please join us for our monthly meetings. Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at City Hall at 118 S Pearl Street. We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**

<i>City of Iuka Water Department</i>
<i>ATTN: Josh Clingan</i>
<i>118 S Pearl Street</i>
<i>Iuka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-423-9879</i>

**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 City of Iuka 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 reporting of compliance data violations**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During 7/1/2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. We were not required to take samples but the system has been mandated to go to 4-log monitoring permanently and maintain the required records.

According to EPA CFR 141.21(a)(4), public water systems that are required to collect 6 or more routine bacteriological samples monthly may not collect all samples the same day. Our systems collected 8 routine bacteriological samples per month. During August, 2010 we collected all 8 samples in the same day and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date.

The table below list all 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 if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

# City of Iuka

## PWS ID # 0710006

### 2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.95	0.93	1.13	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)</b>								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

ppb - Parts  
pCi/L - Pico  
ND - Not det

Cu - 0.9 ppm  
Pb - 0.004 ppm

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)  
NA - not applicable  
NR - Moitoring not required, but recommended

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Notary Public court, in and for said county, John H. Biggs, of the Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the Town of Iuka, in said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the "notice," a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for One consecutive weeks, to wit:

In Vol. ....	<u>127</u>	No. ....	<u>41</u>	Dated .....	<u>May 19,</u>	20 .....	<u>11</u>
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	
In Vol. ....		No. ....		Dated .....		20 .....	

John H Biggs, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of May, A.D., 20 11

Fees \_\_\_\_\_

Charlotta B McWain  
Notary Public Commission Expires  
March 4, 2013

Quality Water Report

STATEMENT

Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion .....	\$	<u>150.00</u>
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion .....	\$	
.....	\$	
Making proof of publication .....	\$	<u>3.00</u>
.....	\$	
Total .....	\$	<u>153.00</u>

## 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### City of Iuka

PWS ID #0710006

#### 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 shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

#### Source water assessment and its availability:

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. 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 at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka.

- Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-02 - higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 (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 radon, which can enter 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?

Please join us for our monthly meetings. Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at City Hall at 118 S Pearl Street. We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>City of Iuka Water Department</i>	
ATTN: Josh Clingan	
118 S Pearl Street	
Iuka, MS 38852	
Phone: 662-423-1811	

#### 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 City of Iuka is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of plumbing in the homes of its customers. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the lead in your water 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 testing for lead is available at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-5922 if you wish to have your water tested.

#### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During 7/1/2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. We were not required to take samples but the system has been mandated to go to 4-log monitoring permanently and maintain the required records.

According to EPA CFR 141.21(a)(4), public water systems that are required to collect 6 or more routine bacteriological samples monthly may not collect all samples the same day. Our systems collected 8 routine bacteriological samples per month. During August, 2010 we collected all 8 samples in the same day and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date.

The table below lists all 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 and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

City of Iuka PWS ID # 0710006 2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE									
Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MCL	MCLL or MCLL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.95	0.93	1.13	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and iron mills. Erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines	
<b>Contaminants (units)</b>									
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)</b>									
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>									
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 - 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.								
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
T1 Treatment Technology	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.								
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.								
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. That is, combining evidence that a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
MNW - Monitored Not Regulated									

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
 2011 JUN -6 AM 11:23

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010108503	04/23	05/23

SERVICE ADDRESS  
 322 PICKWICK CR

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
4925	4883		42 W

CHARGE FOR SERVICES	
WTR	7.80
SEW	7.80
GRB	7.25
NET DUE >>>	22.85
SAVE THIS >>	2.29
GROSS DUE >>	25.14

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
 CITY OF IUKA UTILITIES  
 118 S. PEARL STREET  
 IUKA, MS 38852

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 PERMIT NO. 11  
 IUKA, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
22.85	06/16/2011	25.14
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
22.85	2.29	25.14

2010 CCR IS NOW AVAILABLE  
 AT CITY HALL.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED  
 010108503  
 PAULETTE LABRIE  
 PO BOX 1216  
 IUKA MS 38852