

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Tishomingo County Water District

Public Water Supply Name

0710004

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: 5/31/11

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: 5/19/11

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.

Kirk Brown, Chairman

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

x Kirk Brown

Signature

6/6/11

Date

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID #0710004

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 7 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked Violations at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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 is purchased from the City of Iuka which 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 where Tishomingo County Water District purchases water.

- 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?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of every month at 6:30 P.M. at the water office

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Tishomingo County Water District</i>
<i>ATTN: Ruth Ortner</i>
<i>Po Box 354; 117 E Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-423-3211</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. Tishomingo County Water District 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 constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

This system purchases water from The City of Iuka and During 7/1/2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because The City of Iuka did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. They 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. The City of Iuka collects 8 routine bacteriological samples per month. During August, 2010 they 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 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.

Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID # 0710004

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples/ month)	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	July 2010 - 2	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.70	1.13	0.60	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
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	
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	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								
Unit Descriptions								
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)				ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)				
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)				NA - not applicable				
ND - Not detected				NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded				
Violations								
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in July, 2010. For each detect of total coliform, additional samples were collected. Results showed samples free of total coliform.								

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2011 5 19 10:36

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 19th day of May, A.D., 20 11

Fees _____

Charlotte B. Dubay
Notary Public
My Commission Expires March 4, 2013

Water Quality 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

Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID #0710004

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 7 of these contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked **Violations** at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the last samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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Where does my water come from?

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Source water assessment and its availability:

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ATTN: Ruth Orner
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 Iuka, MS 38852
 Phone: 662-427-2211

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Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID # 0710004

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRL	MCL, TT, or MRL	Year	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples/month)	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	July 2010 - 2	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.70	1.13	0.00	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling waters, 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
Organic Contaminants (Federal and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0	15	7	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Important Drinking Water Contaminants								
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The highest level of a contaminant that drinking water should contain. MCLGs are set with the goal of protecting public health for all consumers, including those who are especially sensitive to contaminants in drinking water.							
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect public health.							

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of 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 chemicals, 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. Safe and Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

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**Tishomingo County Water District
 PWS ID # 0710004**

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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				Low	High			
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Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.70	1.13	0.03	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0031	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of mining 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		
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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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR - Monitored Not Required	Permissible Level							
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								
Unit Descriptions								
pcu - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)							
pcfu - Picoferries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable							
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended							
Violations								
Total Coliform - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in July, 2010. For each detect of total coliform, additional samples were collected. Results showed samples free of total coliform.								

6 Pack Half Liter Btls., Regular or Diet
Dr. Pepper, Sprite
 or Coke Products.....
 24 Pack Half Liter Btls.
Dacani

4 for \$10
 \$9.99

18 Oz., Crunchy or Creamy
Jif Peanut Butter.....
 Single Roll
Best Choice Premium Towe

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 1st to December 31st, 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 draws 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 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, radionuclides, 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:

City of Iuka Water Department
 ATTN: Josh Clingan
 118 S Pearl Street
 Iuka, MS 38852
 Phone: 662-423-9811

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/leadwater/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 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 MRODL	MCL, T1, or T2	Range			Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Your Water	Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.95	0.93	1.13	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of mining 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 pigment, 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
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0	1.5	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 known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							

compromised persons such as persons with cancer, immunotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some asthmatics, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the level of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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City of Iuka Water Department
ATTN: Josh Clinan
 118 S Pearl Street
 Iuka, MS 38852
 Phone: 662-423-9879

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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 9 routine bacteriological samples per month. During August, 2010 we collected all 9 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 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 MRODLG	MCL, TT, or MRODL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.55	0.93	1.13	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0061	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								
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
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
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
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.							
TT - Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRODLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRODLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MRODL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is combining evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated								
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								
Unit Descriptions								
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)					ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
CC% - Picoamperes per liter (a measure of resistivity)					NA - Not applicable			
ND - Not detected					NR - Not required, but recommended			

Tishomingo Co Water Distr
P.O. Box 354
Iuka, MS 38852-0000
(662)423-3211 () -



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TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	5651	5622	29	1710
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
052311	1710	061511	1881	

2010 CCR Report is available for viewing in water office.



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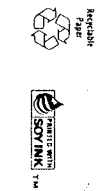
JAMES DAVID JONES

150 CR 246
IUKA, MS 38852

PC-3
31192360
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TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	10542	10469	73	3470
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
052311	3470	061511	3817	

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061511	1646	1801
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K. SCOTT & DIANE SEGARS

1507 W. QUITMAN STREET
IUKA, MS 38852

PC-3
31192360
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TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA TX	8965	8958	7	1550 96
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
052311	1646	061511	1801	

2010 CCR Report is available for viewing in water office.

