



**2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report** **CORRECTED COPY****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.

**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?**

The Town of Summit has two (2) water wells that delivers water from the Miocene Aquifer to our customers on demand.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

A copy of the SWAP Report from the MDEQ can be obtained upon request from the Town of Summit City Hall. The wells for the Town of Summit have received lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Var	Sample	Sampling	By 2011	MCL Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant 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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**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?**

The Town of Summit works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations****\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

**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. Town of Summit PWS#0570013 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>.

**Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of cocontaminants 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.

\*\*\*Health Effects of Coliform Bacteria MCL – 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Cont. Wnd.	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.206	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories



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Summit, MS 39666

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## 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Summit

PWS# MS0570013

May 2012

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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.

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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	MCEG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	Or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		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	0.5	0.4	0.6	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.206	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Contaminants	MCEG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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For more information please contact:

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706 W. Railroad Avenue, P.O. Box 517; Summit, MS 39666  
Phone 601-276-9536 Cell# 601-248-8746 Fax#601-276-3502  
E-Mail: [summitcityof@bellsouth.net](mailto:summitcityof@bellsouth.net)



COMMUNITY CALENDAR

COMMUNITY CALENDAR appears in the Enterprise-Journal on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Events for any nonprofit organization can run for free in three issues. Call the newsroom at 684-2421 during weekday business hours, fax it to 684-0836, bring it by the Enterprise-Journal office, e-mail it to news@enterprise-journal.com or mail it to Community Calendar, P.O. Box 2009, McComb, MS 39649.

GENERAL NEWS

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB of Southwest Mississippi will be closed next week and will reopen June 4 for its summer program, which takes place 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and includes free breakfast and lunch, educational classes and field trips. Registration will be 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday, Call 684-5437.

COMMUNITY BLOOD drive is noon to 6 p.m. Thursday at Biggly Wiggly in Summit. Donors will receive T-shirts. Be registered for a chance to win a gift card and be registered to win a 2012 Dodge Ram 1500 truck in the "Road to Life 4" truck giveaway. Call 800-817-7449.

COMMUNITY PRAYER meeting sponsored by Mission Pike Country is 7 a.m. Thursday at Mitchell Chapel A.M.E. Church on the corner of Oak and Pine Streets in Summit. From the railroad tracks in downtown Summit, go east to the second stop sign and turn right onto Cedar Street. Go south, turn right onto the second street on the right which is Oak Street and the church is at the end of the first block on the left. All pastors and lay people in the Pike County area are invited.

MCCOMB FARMERS market is 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Thursdays through the fall in the downtown parking garage featuring Mississippi-grown produce, jams, jellies, baked goods, plants, vegetables, products, milk, cheeses, chickens, arts and crafts. Vendor fees are \$5 per space. EBT cards are accepted. Call 684-4559 or check out the McComb Farmers Market on Facebook.

bag will have May Day services 1:30 p.m. Sunday. Leon Hitchens will speak.

JOY TABERNACLE Pentecostal will three nights of service concludes at 6 p.m. today.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING with Dr. Paul David Landrevy is 7 a.m. Friday at Pine Grove Wellness Center in Summit. A prayer service will be held 6 p.m. Thursday at St. Paul M.B. Church.

LIBERTY M.B. Church's annual senior women's day program is 4 p.m. Sunday with Sis. Valerie Hulse speaking.

LITTLE ROCK M.B. CHURCH of McComb will have its May Day program at 8:30 a.m. Sunday and revival at 7 nightly Monday through Wednesday. Speakers in order are the Rev. Carl Hughes, Jr., Valrie Tolson and the Rev. Kathryn Harvey.

MCCOMB DISTRICT A.I.M. will meet 7 tonight Friday at Harrell's Temple C.O.G.I.C.

MOUNT PLEASANT Baptist Church will have its 15th anniversary program at 8 p.m. Sunday.

MOUNT SIMA BAPTIST Church, 5033 Meigs, Singl Road, Liberty, will celebrate its 17th anniversary room Sunday. The Rev. Jeffrey Stokes of Louisiana will speak.

NEW JERUSALEM M.B. Church, Magnolia, will have revival 7 night Monday through Wednesday. The Rev. Marvin Russell is the revivalist.

NEW Zion Baptist Church, Dyka, will have its May Day program at noon Sunday with the Bishop Douglas Webster and the Rev. Frank A. Davis III speaking.

PINK HILL M.B. CHURCH family and friends day is noon Sunday. Dinner will be served.

ROSE HILL BAPTIST Church, Highway 48 East, Magnolia, will have a "pre-anniversary" celebration for Pastor Carl Hughes and Sister Inez Hughes at 1:30 p.m. Sunday.

ROSE HILL F.W.B. Church, 645 Academy St., McComb, will have a women in prayer at 2 p.m. Sunday. Guest speaker will be the evangelist, Shadab Zuber.

SHERMAN M.B.C. of Magnolia will have May Day services at noon Sunday with the Rev. Alphonse Peterson and the Rev. Martin Washington speaking. Dinner will be served.

be 7 tonight at McComb High School Auditorium.

REUNIONS GRADY REUNION for descendants of Oliver Grady Sr. and Cassie Ashley Grady concludes today. Call Alujan Grady, 329-9735.

MCCOMB HIGH SCHOOL Class of 2002 reunion deadline has been extended. The final day to pay is at city hall.

PIKE COUNTY supervisors will meet 9 a.m. Thursday at the court annex in Hopedale.

SUPPORT GROUPS CANCER SUPPORT group meets from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. each Thursday at 521 Melton Ave., Call 341-0878.

GRIFFITHS support group for people who have lost loved ones.

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Town of Summit  
PWS# 0570013  
May 2012

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Water Quality Data Table

**5033 MOUNT SINAI** Road, Liberty, will celebrate its 112th anniversary noon Sunday. The Rev. Geoffrey Sykes of Louisiana will speak. Call 680-4688.

**NEW JERUSALEM M.B. Church**, Magnolia, will have revival 7 nightly Monday through Wednesday. The Rev. Kelvin Russell is the revivalist.

**NEW ZION BAPTIST Church**, Osyka, will have its May Day program at noon Sunday with the Bishop Douglas Webster and the Rev. Frank A. Davis II speaking.

**PINK HILL M.B. CHURCH** family and friends day is noon Sunday. Dinner will be served.

**ROSE HILL BAPTIST Church**, Highway 48 East, Magnolia, will have a "pre-anniversary" celebration for Pastor Carl Hughes and Sister Inez Hughes at 1:30 p.m. Sunday.

**ROSE HILL F.W.B. Church**, 645 Argyle St., McComb, will have a "women in red" program at 2 p.m. Sunday. Guest speaker will be evangelist Jackie Zuber.

**SHERMAN M.B.C.** of Magnolia will have May Day services at noon Sunday with the Rev. Alphonse Patterson and the Rev. Martin Washington speaking. Dinner will be served.

**SHILOH BAPTIST Church**, Osyka, will have May Day services at 11:30 a.m. Sunday.

**SMITHDALE C.O.G.I.C.** will have its homecoming and annual family and friends day program at 1 p.m. Sunday with Supt. Linnell Henderson speaking.

**SNOW HILL M.B. CHURCH** of Centerville will have homecoming 1 p.m. Sunday. Speaker will be the Rev. Elton Strickland.

**ST. MARY FREE WILL Baptist Church** will have its annual women's day program at 4 p.m. Sunday with Missionary Georgia Butler speaking.

**ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH** in Fernwood will have May Day services at 1:30 p.m. Sunday. Speaker is Quente Long. Dinner will be served.

**WHITTINGTON MEMORIAL Methodist Church** north of Liberty on Highway 567 will have homecoming Sunday with a gospel singing at 10:30 a.m. and lunch on the grounds at noon. The Rev. Gary Harper will speak. Music will be by Charlie Rider, Lynn Crossett, Helen Cox and Amy Umbrello, L&M Band and Dogwood Cross.

**NEWS**

**BAPTIST Church**, Mon will have its homecoming day with Sunday school at 10 a.m., followed by singing them Praise and worship and a covered-dish lunch. **TON BAPTIST Church**, Hutto, will have its homecoming Sunday, with Sunday at 10 a.m., worship at 11, followed by dinner and a concert. Rev. Bob Lynch will and David Montgomery music.

**DAY C.O.G.I.C.** will have noon friends day 1 p.m. Sun. Rev. Anthony Wells of Jacksonville. Call 341-6764 or 18.

**10 BAPTIST Church** morning is Sunday with Bro. Crosby speaking. Morning is at 11, followed by dinner ground and an afternoon at 1:15.

**JUNY HILL M.B. Church** celebrate its 72nd anniversary lay, with Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. followed by a barbecue ribs, chickenburgers, potato salad, beans and homemade ice cream as well as volleyball, horse and inflatables for kids. **15'S TEMPLE** and Smith C.O.G.I.C. will honor Elder Martin and wife Gloria 5 p.m. at 606 N. Live Oak. **LEM M.B. Church**, Gills-

**VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL**

**CALVARY PENTECOSTAL Church**, Holmesville Road, Jayess, will have vacation Bible school 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Monday through Friday for children 12 and under. Call 248-7116.

**JOHNSTON STATION BAPTIST Church** will have vacation Bible school, "the Sunlight Express," from 6 to 8 p.m. June 4 to 8.

**LIBERTY M.B. Church**, 199 Walnut St., Liberty, vacation Bible school will be 6 to 8 p.m. Tuesday through Friday.

**MOUNT PLEASANT Baptist Church**, Busy Corner community, Gloster, will have "Sky" vacation Bible school 6 to 8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, followed by family night 6 p.m. Sunday, June 3. The church bus will run. Call 225-4613.

**SUMMIT M.B. Church**, 201 Cedar St., Summit, vacation Bible school, "The Jesus Truth Seekers: Mission Possible," will be 6 to 8 p.m. Tuesday through Friday for pre-schoolers to adults.

**SCHOOL NEWS**

**SOUTH PIKE School District** will participate in the summer food service program May 29 through July 26 at Eva Gordon Attendance Center. Breakfast will be served from 8 to 9:30 a.m. and lunch from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. for any children 18 and under. The program will be closed July 2-6.

**SUMMIT LEARNING CENTER** GED graduation ceremonies will

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.

The Town of Summit works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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. Town of Summit PWS#0570013 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. 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>.

**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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeded MCL	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.4	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.206	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant 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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:  
 Tim Baylor, Town Superintendent  
 706 W. Railroad Avenue, P.O. Box 517; Summit, MS 39666  
 Phone 601-276-9536 Cell# 601-248-8746 Fax#601-276-3502  
 E-Mail: [summitcity@bellsouth.net](mailto:summitcity@bellsouth.net)

## SPEED MEMO

**FROM: MELANIE'S DESK @ WATER SUPPLY**

**PHONE: 601-576-7518**

**FAX: 601-576-7822**

**AUGUST 17, 2012**

**TO:**

0570013  
Town of Summit

**ATTN:**

Tim Baylor or other related to CCR

**RE:**

CCR corrections.

**CORRECTION TO CCR REQUIRED BY 10/01/2012**

please add health effects statement  
regarding coliform MCL - Trunks

### **DIRECTIONS**

- 1.) **Correct report & mail/fax a copy titled "CORRECTED CCR" to MSDH.**
  - 2.) **Notify customers on their next water bill as follows: "CORRECTED CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST" (mail/fax MSDH a copy of this also).**
  - 3.) **Fax to the above fax number. Please call me if you have any questions.**
- And thank you for your attention to this matter.**