

Mississippi State Department of Health

2012 JUN -6 AM 9: 29

## Bureau of Water Supply

Calendar Year 2011 Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification FormTown of Tutwiler

Public Water Supply Name

0680010

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act required 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 OtherDate Customers were informed: 5 / 23 / 12 CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: \_\_\_\_\_Date Distributed:     /    /     CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication)Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press RegisterDate Published: 5 / 23 / 12 CCR was posted in public places. Locations: \_\_\_\_\_Date Posted:     /    /     CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.pressregister.com**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Division of Water Supply.

Genether Spurlock, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)May 14, 2012  
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson \* Post Office Box 1700 \* Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700  
601/576-7634 \* Fax 601/576-7931 \* [www.HealthyMS.com](http://www.HealthyMS.com)

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Town of Tutwiler  
PWS ID#0680010

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 MAY -9 PM 2: 00

## 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?

According to the MS Department of Environmental Quality Office of Land and Water Resource PWS Report, the Town of Tutwiler water wells draw water from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer. A well located at the old plant and Well 2, located on West and Lacy Street, have been abandoned.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Consumer Confidence Report and the Source Water Assessment Report will not be mailed to the water system customer. However, these two reports are available upon request. The PWS Report from the MS Dept. of Environmental Quality Office of Land and Water shows the final susceptibility ranking as follows:

Source ID #1-Moderate      Source ID #2-Moderate      Source ID #3-Moderate      Source ID #4-Moderate

## 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Tutwiler works 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. The regular board meetings for the Town of Tutwiler are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at town hall. For further information, please contact Tommy Harris at 662-345-8888.

## 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 Tutwiler 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>.

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

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		

#### Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

(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	0.9	0.8	0.9	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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#### Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0029	NA		2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.263	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.1	NA		2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
			Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL	

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

#### Unit Descriptions

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

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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
<b>For more information please contact:</b>	

Contact Name: Tommy Harris

Address:

POB 179

Tutwiler, MS 38963

Phone: 662-348-8888

Fax: 662-345-0156

2012 JUN -6 AM 9:30 Clarksdale

# Press Register



## Proof of Publication

Received  
MAY 24 2012  
Town of Tutwiler

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF COAHOMA

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the publisher, general manager, or his undersigned agent, of a newspaper, printed and published in the City of Clarksdale, in the county and state aforesaid, called **The Clarksdale Press Register**, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that the publication of a notice of which a true copy is hereto affixed, has been made in said paper for the period of 1 weeks consecutively to-wit:

In Vol. 147 No. 41, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 2012

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

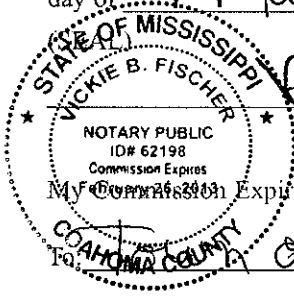
and that **The Clarksdale Press Register** has been published for a period of more than one year.

Brenda Keller

Publisher or Designated Agent  
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23<sup>rd</sup>

day of May, 2012



Vickie B Fischer  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires 2/26/13

For Tutwiler

for taking the annexed publication of 9 1/2"

words or the equivalent thereof for a total of 1

times \$ 1042.50, plus \$3.00 for making each proof

of publication and depositing to same for a total cost of

\$ 1045.50

Sandra R. Hite

For the Clarksdale Press Register