

2012 JUL -2 AM 9:42

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY****CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

TOWN OF SUNFLOWER

Public Water Supply Name

0670012

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

***Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report***

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper  
 On water bills  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 6 / 27 / 2012

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 or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Enterprise-TocsinDate Published: 6 / 21 / 2012

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

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

Wendy Nash Stewart Vice-Mayor  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-2012  
 Date

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

## 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

2012 JUL -2 AM 9:42

### Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

### French (Français)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

### 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 Source Water Assessment from MDEQ Office of Land and Water PWS Reports, this system draws water from the Winona-Tallahatta Aquifer, the Sand Sparta System Aquifer, and the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

### Consumer Confidence Report and Source Water Assessment availability

The Consumer Confidence will not be mailed to water system customers but is available upon request.

Our wells were ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. The Source Water Assessment will not be mailed to water system customers but is available upon request.

### 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 regularly scheduled board meeting is held the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at 103 E. Quiver St. in Sunflower, MS.

The Town of Sunflower 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.

### Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA’s Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network’s How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people “Dump No Waste - Drains to River” or “Protect Your Water.” Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**Other Information**

\*\*\*\*\*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.

**SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/3/2011, the MS State Dept. of Health sited the following deficiency:  
 Inadequate interal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks.

Corrective Actions: This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2013.

**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 Sunflower 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 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants and 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	0.7	0.7	1.2	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	NA	80	23.34	NA	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	NA	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.438	2010	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.742	2010	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps	1.3	1.3	0.4	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

#### Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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

#### For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Joyce Walker  
Address: POB 127, Sunflower, MS 38778  
Phone: 662-569-3388  
Fax: 662-569-3711

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF SUNFLOWER  
CITY OF INDIANOLA:

*The* **Enterprise-Tocsin**

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State,  
Jennifer P. Leathers, of The Enterprise-Tocsin, a newspaper  
published in said City, County and State, who upon being duly sworn, deposes and  
says: The notice, of which a copy is hereunto annexed,

was published in said newspaper 1 weeks, as follows:

21 Day of June, 20 12 Vol. CXVI, No. 25

Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_

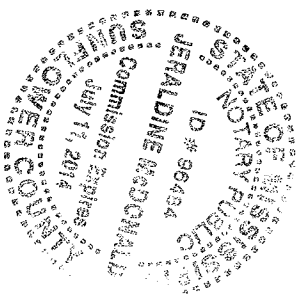
Signed Jennifer P. Leathers

And I further certify that I have examined the several copies of The Enterprise-Tocsin, above referred to, and find that the said notice has been published as stated.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this 21 day of June, 20 12

Cost: \$ 315.30

Jeraldine McDonald



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2012 JUL -2 AM 9:42

Town of Sunflower  
PWS ID#0670012  
2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)  
Este Informe Confianza Información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor, lea este informe con atención.  
French (Français)  
Ce rapport confie des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Veuillez le lire avec attention.

**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. Infants, compromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, very elderly, and infants are at particular risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water (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 Source Water Assessment from MDEQ Office of Land and Water PWS Report, this system draws water from the Wilcox-Tulahoma Aquifer, the Sand Sparta System Aquifer, and the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

**Consumer Confidence Report and Source Water Assessment availability**  
The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to water system customers but is available upon request.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**  
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Most 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 moves through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances from the surface of the ground or from animals or from human activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from seepage 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 processes, mining, or gas production, mining, or fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use. 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 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 on contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**  
The regularly scheduled board meeting is held the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at 103 E. Oliver St. in Sunflower, MS.  
The Town of Sunflower 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.

**Disinfection of Water Treatment Process**  
Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and other organisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

- Water Conservation Tips**
- Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 300 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many ways to conserve water and small changes can make a big difference. By one today and soon it will become second nature.
  - Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
  - Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
  - Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
  - Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
  - Water plants only when necessary.
  - Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
  - Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as that is the best way to conserve water. (The dry weather reduces evaporation.)
  - Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce total monthly water bill!
  - Visit [www.epa.gov/watersave](http://www.epa.gov/watersave) for more information.

**Cross Connection Control Survey**  
The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unintended or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Bottled Radiant Heaters (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional sources of water on the property
- Downspout, pond, or other water source
- Washing machine

**Source Water Protection Tips**  
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:  
Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.  
Pick up after your pets.  
If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources. Consider protecting it with a gravel water system.  
Dispose of chemicals properly. Take used motor oil to a recycling center.  
Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and join them to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt-A-Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How-to-Start-a-Watershed Team.  
Organize a storm drain cleaning project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste in Drains to Rivers" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**Other Information**  
\*\*\*\*\*MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*  
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning in 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 radionuclides analyses until further notice. Although this was not the result of testing by the public water supply, the MSDH has required that this issue be resolved. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the required testing. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system is returned to compliance by March 31, 2012. If you have any questions, please contact Facilities/Park, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-575-7518.

LED-WATER SUPPLY  
2012 JUL -2 AM 9:42

**SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/2/2011, the MS Dept. of Health cited the following deficiencies: OVI 000110 1010100 0110  
 Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks. OVI 000110 1010100 0110

**Corrective Action:** This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2013.  
**Additional Information:** 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. Lead Service Lines 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 at 1-800-426-4797 or <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater>.

**Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA promulgates regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided for public access 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	MRDLG	MRDL	MNR	MPL	Detected	Comments
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
PFAS (Total Trifluoromethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	23.34	NA	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	NA	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.438	2010	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.742	2010	NA	No	Discharge from steel mills; Discharge from natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0.42	2011	0.7	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1.5	1.5	0.01	2011	0.01	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

**Undetected Contaminants**

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

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	MRDLG	MRDL	MNR	MPL	Detected	Comments
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfill
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	3	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	ND	ND	No	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
DT	DT: 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 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.

Contact Name: Joyce Walker  
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TOWN OF SUNFLOWER  
 P.O. BOX 127  
 SUNFLOWER, MS 38778-0127  
 (662) 569-3388

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
 2012 JUL -2 AM 9:42

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 SUNFLOWER, MS 38778  
 PERMIT NO. 1

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	156470	155210	1,260	12.00
Sewage				12.00
Garbage				15.00

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
1	2	7/10/12
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
39.00		44.00

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

201 N RAILROAD AVENUE

Service From 05/15/2012 TO 06/14/2012 ACCOUNT 2 6/26/12

METER READ		CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY				
6	14	1	39.00	5.00	44.00

CCR Report was published in newspaper  
 and will be mailed to you.

MILDRED PIERCE  
 P O BOX 365  
 SUNFLOWER MS 38778-0365