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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMTUNICA COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name0720024
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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: THE TUNICA TIMESDate Published: 06/22/2012

- 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.

RICHARD LYLES, OPER. SUPT.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)6-27-12
Date

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

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. TCUUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum containment level or any other water quality standard.

Your water is pumped from several wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at the 1,800 foot depth level. Our source water assessments are available for review.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants you to know:

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 EPA'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
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. TCUUD 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

During a sanitary survey on 8 June 2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- **Inadequate disinfection measures**
- Corrective action: The system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement to have fences installed around the tanks and wells. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 8/1/2012
- **Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks**
- Corrective action: The system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement to repair, clean, and paint the storage tanks and to schedule the painting of the remaining tanks. All deficiencies are to be completed by 9/1/2012

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 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 to the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value. A few extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. 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 require 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.

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

In accordance with the Radiocesium Rule, all community 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 on the result of inspection 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, 2012. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-976-7618

Contaminant	Concentration	Unit	Health Effect	Source
Asbestos	0.000000	mg/L	Respiratory and other health effects	Naturally occurring
Barium	0.000000	mg/L	Constipation, diarrhea, and other health effects	Naturally occurring
Bromine	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Calcium	100.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Chloride	100.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Copper	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Iron	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Manganese	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Nitrite	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Total Suspended Solids	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring
Zinc	0.000000	mg/L	None known	Naturally occurring

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is 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.
- **Variations and Exemptions** - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - 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.
- **Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)**
- **MPL** - State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM in the board room of the Tunica County Courthouse.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:
Richard Lyles