

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Town of Mantachie

Public Water Supply Name

290005

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/6/13 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: MANTACHIE AREA PROMOTER

Date Published: 6/6/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Bod McFerrin Operator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-10-13
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 MAY 24 PM 1:14

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Mantachie
PWS#: 0290005
May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. In order to better serve our customers with a better water supply the Town of Mantachie began purchasing our water from the Northeast MS Regional Water Supply, which has greatly improved our water system.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Mantachie have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rod McFerrin at 662-282-7949. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Mantachie Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "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.

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 microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2012	.027	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2008*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2012	78	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.73	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2012	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	39.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.70	No Range	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Mantachie is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 100%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

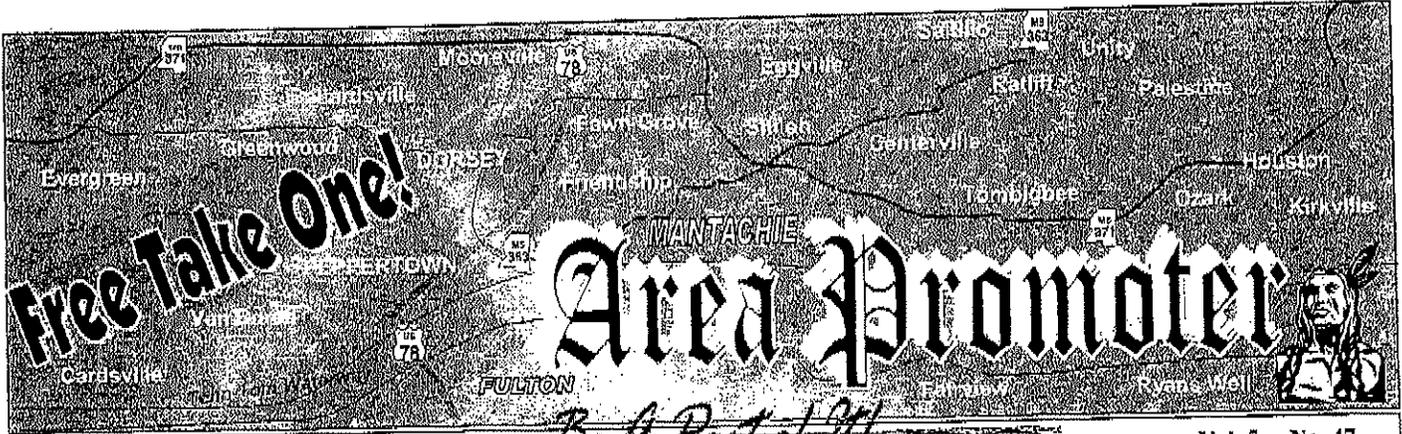
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*******April 1, 2013 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 your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

This Water System purchases its drinking water from N.E.M.S Regional Water District. We strive to provide adequate, clean and safe drinking water to our customers. We ask for you to report any leaks you may find to Town Hall. Thank You!

The Town of Mantachie 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.



Free Take One!

Area Promoter



Thursday, June 6, 2013

Be A Part of It!

Vol. 5 No. 47

BUTLER ELECTED TO THIRD TERM

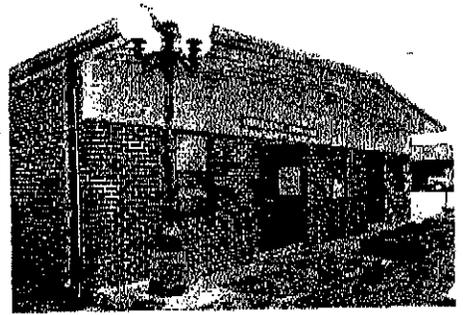
MOORE UNSEATS SPRADLIN IN ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE POST BRIDGES & COOPER TAKE OPEN SEATS; FENNEL STAYS ON



Re-Elected. Mayor Jeff Butler won his third time as Mantachie's Mayor.

Voters went to the polls on Tuesday in Mantachie and set their city government for the next four years. As it was four years ago, voters made some changes in the alderman seats.

Positions that did not change was in the Mayor's office. Jeff Butler easily won his bid for a third term as mayor. Butler defeated two opponents



Republican newcomer, Blake Buchanan and Independent Jackie Nichols. Butler received 196 votes to Nichols' 91 and Buchanan's 27.

Ward 2 Alderman Matt Fennell defeated challenger Cory Jones handily winning 48 to 13. Ward 3 Alderman Wayne Guin faced no opposition.

The changes came in Wards 1 and 4 where the seats were open. In Ward 1 Amanda Bridges outgained Roy Norris 50 to 38. In Ward 4 Wilton Cooper defeated Randall Thompson 68 votes to Thompson's 36.

In the town-wide vote for Alderman at Large, Dan Moore, Jr took the office from incumbent Alderman at Large, Timmy "Red" Spradlin.

Moore received 193 votes to Spradlin's 120. This was the second go around for both candidates for this position. It was Spradlin who defeated Moore four years ago.

Winners will not have long to celebrate their victories. Newly elected officials will take office on July 1, 2013.



Waiting on Results. Candidates Jackie Nichols, Alderman Wayne Guin and Randall Thompson wait on the final counting of the ballots at Town Hall.

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2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Manatee PWS# 0280065 May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we send and deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water in order to better serve our customers with a better water supply. The Town of Manatee began purchasing our water from the Hernando MS Regional Water Supply, which has greatly improved our water system.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to naturally occurring sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of Manatee water made has been finished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the Town of Manatee has received lower susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rod McFarlin at 882-202-7049. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Manatee Town Hall.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from animal treatment plants, or animals or from human activities, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which can be naturally found in surface water, agricultural runoff, irrigation canals, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, air and soil, production, mining, or processing of crops from surface water, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial wastewater, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and household, commercial, and industrial, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Inorganic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial wastewater, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and household, commercial, and industrial, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Inorganic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial wastewater, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and household, commercial, and industrial, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. EPA provides regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Actual Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is 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) - The "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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is conclusive evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Ppm (parts per million) (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Visual Obs. Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detectable or Reporting MCL(MCG)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10 Nitrate	N	2012	027	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from animal manure; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2012	4	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of brass/lead plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15 Cyanide	N	2012	20	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from agricultural practices; discharge from plastic and metal finishing facilities
16 Fluoride	N	2012	1.5	No Range	ppm	4	4	Leaching of natural deposits; water addition which increases already existing fluoride from natural and man-made sources
Disinfection By-Products								
01 THMAs	N	2012	12	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
02 THM1F (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012	58.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
03 Haloac	N	2012	1.70	No Range	ppm	0	MCL = 4	Water additives used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at those levels.

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. Our Water Association 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 1-800-426-4774 or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Manatee State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 882-202-7049 if you wish to have your water tested.

In compliance with the "Regulatory Groundwater Evaluation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Manatee is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoride of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.8 ppm was 12. The percentage of finished samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.8 ppm was 100%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbial, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4774.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, pregnant women, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. LWRS's guidelines for susceptible people to reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4774.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MDOH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radiocesium Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2002 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during the month of the Manatee State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and reporting of radiological compliance results and results will further follow. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MDOH was required to issue a violation. This is in reality you feel your water system has violated the radiological requirements and is now in compliance with the Radiocesium Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wilton, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 882-570-7110.

This Water System purchases its drinking water from N.E.M.S. Regional Water District. We strive to provide adequate, clean and safe drinking water to our customers. We ask for you to report any leaks you may find to Town Hall. Thank You!

The Town of Manatee water department is proud to provide you with safe water in every drop. We ask that all our customers help us protect