

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUN -7 AM 10: 24  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Town of Tchula  
Public Water Supply Name

0260016

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: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ , \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ , \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

- 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: Holmes Co Herald

Date Published: 5 / 30 / 13

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: 6 / 6 / 13

- 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.

[Signature]  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/06/13  
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.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN -5 PM 12: 14

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Tchula  
PWS#: 260016  
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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Wilcox Aquifer.

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 Tchula have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas at 662.235.5112. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at City 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to 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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.004	.002 - .004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2012	2.5	1.9 – 2.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.113	.111 – .113	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2012	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2012	.9	.2 – 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

**Significant Deficiencies:**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/19/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):  
 Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 9/02/2013.

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 system 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.

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 microbial 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 as of this date, 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.

The Town of Tchula 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2013 JUN -7 AM 10:24

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for \_\_\_\_\_ times, as follows, to wit:

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Tchula  
PWQR - 2002018  
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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water report is from wells operating from the Wilson Aquifer.

The routine water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the current 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 Tchula have received moderate ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jennie D. Thomas at 662-235-5112. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:00 PM at City Hall.

We routinely 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, we have listed the most recent results. All water levels over the surface of the underground aquifer are naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from former industry operations and visible inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, erosion or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farm-gate pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, reproductive 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 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:

**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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs set the upper limit on the MCLG 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 do not take 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or kilograms per liter (kg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years of a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Volume (l)	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection in P of Samples Exceeding Regulatory Limit	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Usual Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
10 Barium	l	2012	804	602 - 804	ppm	2	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13 Chromium	l	2012	1.5	1.0 - 2.0	ppm	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14 Copper	l	2006-11	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13	AL-13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from most pipe materials.
16 Fluoride	l	2012	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	ppm	4	4	4	4	Leaching of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer manufacturing facilities.
17 Lead	l	2000-11	1	0	ppm	0	0	AL-15	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
81 THMS	l	2012	0	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	l	2012	0	2 - 1.9	mg/L	0	0	MRDL - 4	MRDL - 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Microbial sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that you water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure system compliance all monitoring requirements, MSDDI our public water system of any drinking water samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

**Significant Discoveries:**  
During a sanitary facility inspection on 1/18/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following sanitary deficiencies:  
Inadequate storm water management of storage tanks.  
This issue has been corrected.

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 system is responsible for doing 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, eating, cooking, and baby. You can take to minimize exposure to lead from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at Mississippi.gov/healthandwellness. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact (601) 576-2302 for more information on your water report.

**AP NOTICE OF DRINKING WATER:** We advise that potential contaminants in drinking water from the general population, including components such as system disinfectants, some metals, and other chemicals and pesticides. 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 1-800-426-4773.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, some elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are particularly at risk from infection. People with immunodeficiency or other immune system disorders are also at risk. If you are particularly concerned about lead in your drinking 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at Mississippi.gov/healthandwellness. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact (601) 576-2302 for more information on your water report.

**\*\*\*\*APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDDI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\***  
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies are required to sample quarterly for radioisotopes beginning January 2007 - December 2017. Your public water system completed sampling for the winter season, however during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and testing (MSDDI) was advised to pause a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed sampling and testing in accordance with the Radiological Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Jennie Thomas, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, (601) 576-2316.

The Town of Tchula wants around the clock to provide the quality water to every MSDDI well and that all our customers help protect our water sources which are the heart of our community for way of life and our children's future.

Vol. 55, No. 22 the 30<sup>th</sup>  
day of MAY, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Bruce Hill  
Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
the 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2013

Henry Luckett  
Chancery Clerk

by Charlie Luckett D.C.  
17 INCHES words 1 times Amount \$ 133.50