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

Town of Duncan

Public Water Supply Name

0060008

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 POSTED IN PUBLIC PLACES

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/24/2013

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: _____

Date Published: ___/___/___

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) U.S. P.O., Date Posted: 06/24/2013

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): Ingram's food mart, fire DEPARTMENT, Town HALL

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.

Charles Henry
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Thomas H. Borchert
TOWN CLERK

6-24-13
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

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Town of Duncan
PWS ID#060008
2012 Consumer Confidence Report

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. Immunocompromised 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. Those people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to reduce 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?

Our well draws from the Winton-Talibahia aquifer formation.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source Water Assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment Report will not be mailed to the customer. However, you may view a copy of the Source Water Assessments on the Mississippi Office of Land & Water website. Our Final Susceptibility Assessment Ranking for all finite wells is Moderate.

The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to the customer. However, a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report 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 communities 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 chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from 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?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Duncan Town Hall on West Park South Street.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants 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 200 gallons of water per day or 150 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 150 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.
- Fix outdoor 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/watersimple 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 unapproved 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 ensuring 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 determining if that is necessary.

- Backflow prevention device (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional sources of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Wastings 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 watershed 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. Send a message near to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and stencils are free for households by return residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

*****April 1, 2011 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2009 - December 2009. 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 an action 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 in compliance with the Radionuclide Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wilbert, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7515.

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 lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lead in drinking water is also from lead solder, brass, and other lead-containing 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 on our web site at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to insure 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 to 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 this 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 or MCL/AL	MCLG or MCL/AL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	2/11	No	Water additive used in several microbes
THM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	63.3	NA	2/11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24	NA	2/11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00001	NA	2/11	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.328	NA	2/11	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	4	4	0.141	NA	2/11	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive to high pressure steam, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radionuclide Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.7	0.7	3/11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00010000	0.00010000	2/11	No	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants							
Lead - action level on consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level on consumer taps (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

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

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL/AL	MCLG or MCL/AL	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (as Free Ion) (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plants and fertilizer factories, Discharge from steel, metal factories
Uranium (as U) (ppb)	0	20	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vinyl Chloride (ppm)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping, Discharge from plant facilities
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Leaching from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Radium (Combined) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	Micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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	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	Monitoring Not Required
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
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