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

Delta City Utility District
Public Water Supply Name

630003
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 Mailed

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/26/13

☐ 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)*** 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.

Micah Nightingale / Operator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/26/13
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

0630003

Delta City Utility District

2013

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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.

Where do we get our water?

Our underground water is pumped from wells drawing from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer.
A source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The wells of the Delta City Utility District have received a **moderate** general susceptibility ranking. 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably 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 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 byproducts 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.

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/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 (800-426-4791).

Delta City Utility District
ID# 0630003

P.O. Box 187
Delta City, MS 39061
662-379-6600

Contact Us

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions, call us at 662-379-6600. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held monthly at the Sharkey County Community building on Catchings Rd., on the third Monday of each month.

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. Delta City Utility District 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Test Results

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation Y/N	Range	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	2010	N	0.52-0.7		N/A	50	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2010	N	0.011-0.013		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2010	N	0.713-24.6		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	N	1.07-1.13		4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium (ppb)	2010	N	0.817		0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Lead (ppb)	2011	N	1		N/A	AL=15	Erosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2011	N	0.1		N/A	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2008	N	<.08	0	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Selenium (ppb)	2010	N	2.6		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppb)	2010	N	1.76		10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	2008	N	0.165	1.25	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	2012	Y	62		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2012	N	20		0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	N	.13-2.2	0.8	N/A	4	Water additive; used for microbe control

The Delta City Utility District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31 , 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required or nothing was detected in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. We tested for over 30 contaminants last year. We only detected 14 of those contaminants, and found 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Definitions

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:

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.

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

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.

Violations

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 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.

Disinfection ByProducts

As you were informed at the time, we found TTHMs at higher levels than allowed. We are working with the Health Department to bring these levels down.