

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Public Water Supply Name

#076007

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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 / 18 / 14 , 6 / 25 / 14 , / /

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: 6 / 18 / 14 6/25/14

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 2013 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.

Caney Heer Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/2/14
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Metcalfe
 PWS#: 0760007
 June 2014

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 Cockfield 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 Metcalfe have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rosie Chillis at 662.335.0212. 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 Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at the Metcalfe Town Hall, 315 MLK, Metcalfe.

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 to 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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	March	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013	.0032	.0027 - .0032	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2013	2.4	1.9 – 2.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.382	.355 - .382	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

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2013	15	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2031	20.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	.8	.5 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during March 2013. Two (2) of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

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.

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.

Significant Deficiencies:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/22/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- 1) Lack of redundant mechanical component where treatment is required
- 2) Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct these deficiencies by 1/15/2015.

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.

The Town of Metcalfe 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.

Delta Democrat-Times

Greenville, Mississippi

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Wednesday, June 25, 2014 • 75c

DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES

Wednesday, June 25, 2014 / 9

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Melcoffe PVWS# 0760007 June 2014

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 ongoing goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We thank you for understanding 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 asset. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Crockett 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 results for the Town of Melcoffe have not been made public in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report concerning your water utility, please contact Social Clerk at 662-335-0212. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at the Melcoffe Town Hall, 315 Main, Melcoffe.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 15 to December 31 of 2013. In cases where monitoring levels required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it picks up naturally occurring minerals and a variety of substances. These include the natural balance of minerals from the presence of minerals from human activity, industrial contaminants, such as oil-based and metals, that may come from sewage treatment plants, toxic waste, agriculture, household products, and other water-using activities. Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from other treatment (such as industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming practices and practices, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater treatment, chemical processing, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other systems. Some contaminants, which are by-products of natural processes or 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 water pollutants that may be present in your water system. Some water pollutants are listed in the table below that are not necessarily expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is 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 icons for each contaminant and additional information that may be familiar with. To help you better understand these items 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 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 convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.

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 contamination.

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 \$10,000.00.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 200 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Dates or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/VRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	ACL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	March	Positive	2	NA	0	0	0	presence of certain bacteria in 2% of monthly samples
Inorganic Contaminants									
16. Boron	N	2013/06/15	0.024	0-0.28	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of metal deposits
13. Chloride	N	2013	2.4	1.0-2.4	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pipe mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	0	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservative
16. Fluoride	N	2013	302	355-302	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	0	0	ppb	1.5	1.5	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
31. HAA5	N	2013	1.5	AS Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
32. Trihalo Methanes (THM5)	N	2011	207	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2013	1.5	1-1.6	ppm	0	0	MRDL 1.5	Water added to control microbes

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 contamination.

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 \$10,000.00.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 200 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during March 2013. Two (2) of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The amount is less than more than one colony per 100 mL of water. No other coliform bacteria or other substances being and higher levels of coliform bacteria were detected.

We are required to notify you if a tap water sample is found to contain lead in a monthly sample. Results of tap water monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure system compliance at all times, we are required to collect and analyze tap water samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 level of materials used in drinking water. 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Laboratory also has lead testing. Please contact 601-526-3333 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Disinfection
During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/27/2013, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant disinfection:
1) Inadequate chemical disinfection of storage tanks.
2) Inadequate chemical disinfection of storage tanks.

Compliance Action - This system has entered into a Partial Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct these deficiencies by 11/27/2015.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in the ground. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or chemical in nature. The presence of these substances 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 1-800-426-4767.

Delta Democrat-Times

Greenville, Mississippi

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Wednesday, June 18, 2014 • 75c

6/Wednesday, June 18, 2014

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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Metcalfe PWS# 076007 June 2014

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 primary 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 to help you make informed decisions about your water use. Our water source is four wells drawing from the Cockfield Aquifer.

The source water assessments have been completed for our public water system to determine the present acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Metcalfe have increased their pumping in terms of acceptability requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water bill, please contact Katie Child at 662-335-0212. We want our value customers to be informed about their water bill. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Metcalfe Town Hall, 512 N.W. Metcalfe.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent testing. As a result of our monitoring, it detects naturally occurring substances and, in some cases, synthetic 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 substances, 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 various processes and petroleum products; and radon, which can be from natural gas seeps and wells. Volatile organic chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that our water is safe to drink, EPA practices 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 substances. 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 we use 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 to 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per million corresponds to one ounce in ten years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Last Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants									
1) Total Coliform Bacteria	N	March	Positive	2	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 2% of monthly samples	Naturally occurring in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10) Barium	N	2013	0007	0007 - 0017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	
11) Chromium	N	2013	2.4	1.9 - 2.4	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	
14) Copper	N	2004/11	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from pipes, fixtures, and water heaters	
18) Fluoride	N	2013	1.02	1.05 - 1.02	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, waste disposal, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from landfills, and aluminum facilities	
17) Lead	N	2005/1	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	ppm	0	0.01	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
41) HAA5	N	2013	15	No Range	ppb	0	00	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
42) THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2013	20.7	No Range	ppb	0	00	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine	N	2013	2	1 - 1.6	ppm	0	MRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

Microbiological Contaminants: are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of possible problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during March 2013. Two (2) of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one may do so. We do not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that the problem has been resolved.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. An effort to ensure a system's compliance with monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires systems of any drinking water service to the end of the control loop period.

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 prior to drinking, before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing practices, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6868 or go to <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 662-378-1300 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/22/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

1) Lack of redundant mechanical component where treatment is required.

2) Inadequate in-process cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks.

3) Corrosion control. This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct these deficiencies by 1/19/2015.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic (minerals) 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 at 1-800-426-6868.

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