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

Town of Dlo
Public Water Supply Name

0640003
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: __/__/__, __/__/__, __/__/__

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: __/__/__

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) n/a 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: The Magee Courier / Simpson County News

Date Published: 5/29/14

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**):

n/a

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.

_____ 6-4-14
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) *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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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of D'Lo
PWS#: 0640003
May 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 D'Lo have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John H. Berry at 601.847.1721. 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 7:00 PM at the Town Hall located at 2158 Simpson HWY 149.

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 we 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 for control microbial contaminants.

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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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								

10. Barium	N	2013	.02	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	2.1	1.8 – 2.1	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	.14	.135 - .14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	1 – 1.4	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.*

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.

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.

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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.

The Town of D'Lo 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.

Boston-bound cyclist stops in Magee

Julian Cleary on day 1 of his 40 day journey from New Orleans to Boston

BY MARLAN JONES
STAFF WRITER

As the days become warmer and longer bicyclists will become more common on Mississippi roadways. The number of bicyclists has been steadily increasing over the past decade.

The Mississippi Department of Transportation has made it a point to observe May as National Bike Month.

A multitude of health benefits can be gained from cycling. Cycling improves stamina, tones muscles, and improves heart health, and studies have shown it as an excellent way to reduce stress.

Julian Cleary is a native of Boston, Mass., and moved to New Orleans, La., to work as a computer programmer after graduating from college.

Cleary got into the biking scene a couple of years ago after preparing for the move from Boston to New Orleans sparked an idea about a world beyond his comfort zone.

Cleary had owned mountain bikes as a kid, but went 10 years without owning a bike at all. Two months before moving south he bought his first street bike.

Cleary and his friends packed up the car, strapped the bike to the back, and started their road trip which would be one way for him.

He became more familiar with the biking scene while living in New Orleans, and began to venture farther and farther with every ride.

Cleary's greatest accomplishment within his two years of living in New Orleans was a four day trip in which he started at his home in New Orleans and traveled around Lake Ponchatrain for a total of 170 miles.

As his work came to an end in New Orleans after two years, it was time for Cleary to return home to Boston.

Whether it was impulsive or calculated is unknown, but Cleary chose his Windsor Tourist bike as his mode of transportation. It was made with a steel frame, which was common in the 70's and 80's.

The steel frame makes the bicycle heavier and stronger, which is ideal for traveling with a full load of supplies.

They are made longer for a wider range of motion, so the braze-on mounts will not interfere with peddling.

Today's bikes are commonly made from cheaper, lighter alloys such as aluminum, which have a higher risk of giving way from the overwhelming weight to be hauled over a great distance.

Cleary proceeded to sell most of the things in his home as he prepared for his journey. The distance between Boston and New Orleans is 1,530 miles. Taking the fastest route by car would require 25 hours in perfect conditions.

Cleary chose a route that would have him traveling over 1,900 miles and stopping at notable places such as the Natchez Trace, Memphis, and Niagara Falls.

He plans to complete his journey in 40 days. Cleary says that his motivation for taking such a long trip was a relative.

"My grandfather, when he was in his 50's, toured his bicycle around the perimeter of the US in one year. If he can go more than quadruple my distance in a single tour at his age, I have no excuse to cut through the country one way at mine."

On May 5, Cleary embarked on his journey. He set a goal to travel 50 miles a day to allow him to ride at his leisure and explore any interesting sites along the way.

On his third day of traveling Cleary reached Columbia, Miss., but not before running into his fair share of excitement.

Along the way a local police officer from Bogalusa La., stopped and informed Cleary that there was an escaped convict on the loose, and to be cautious of camping in the woods along the highway.

On the morning of the fourth day Cleary traveled along Mississippi Highway 35 and was met by multiple hills, which he said made it the most strenuous day by far.

On the evening of the fourth day Cleary made it to Magee, where he received a bittersweet welcome.

While traveling a back road headed into town he was charged by a rottweiler from a resident's yard.

Cleary said he immediately stopped his bike, got off and stared the dog directly in his eyes to project dominance.

He said, "The dog realized I was too tough and retreated." Cleary was called over by some locals who saw the incident and was congratulated and offered ice cold water.

Apparently the dog had a reputation and Cleary was the first to make a successful stand against it. After spending two days in Magee he continued his journey, making his next stop in Ridgeland, but not before meeting a local journalist interested in his story.

Fourteen days into his journey, Cleary has made it as far as Tupelo.

He has been met with many trials along the way to include bad weather, blown inner tubes, and broken spokes.

Julian Cleary documents his trip each day on his blog at www.portalsoup.com, which never suffers from a lack of details.

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PWS#: 0640003 May 2014

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