CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Town of Como
Public Water Supply Name

0540004
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: 7 / 1 / 2014 / / , 7 / 3 / 2014

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: The Southern Reporter

Date Published: 7 / 3 / 2014

✓ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 6 / 30 / 2014

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.

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

6-30-14
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 Como
PWS ID# 0540004
June 2014

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Lower Wilcox aquifer.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Town of Como have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Everette Hill at 662-526-9647. 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 at 6 P.M. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Emily Jones Pointer Library.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2013). 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. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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:

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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2013	N	0.0024	0.0023-0.0024	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2010	N	0.8	0.6-0.8	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	*2010	N	.132	.128-.132	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2013	N	1.18	1.12-1.18	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm)	2013	N	1.18	1.12 – 1.18	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) (90^{th} percentile)	*2009/2011	2	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range of detects	MCLG/MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	2013	N	27.31	No Range	0 / 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	2013	N	11	No Range	0 / 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	N	0.80	0.50-1.10	0 / MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2013*

Monthly MCL Total Coliform Rule Violation

The Town of Como collected bacteriological water samples during the month of August 2013. One or more of these samples were found to contain coliform bacteria. The presence of coliform bacteria is a possible health concern. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. A public notice providing the details of the above referenced violations was provided to each customer. All subsequent resamples were free of coliform bacterial and we are pleased to report this problem has not reoccurred.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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. The Town of Como 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 Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Town of Como is working hard 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.

Newspaper

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PANOLA

JOHN H. HOWELL SR., personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, to wit:

Volume No. 134 on the 8 day of July, 2014.
Volume No. 134 on the _____ day of _____, 2014.
Volume No. 134 on the _____ day of _____, 2014.
Volume No. 134 on the _____ day of _____, 2014.

AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 8 day of July, 2014.

By Cassie White

My Commission Expires Oct. 29, 2017

Billing Information

A. Single first insertion of _____	words @ .12	$ _____
B. Week 2	_____ words @ .10	$ _____
C. Week 3	_____ words @ .10	$ _____
D. Week 4	_____ words @ .10	$ _____
DISPLAY LEGAL _____	COL. INCHES X 8.00 =	$ 468
Proof of Publication 1	@ $3.00 ea.	$ 3
TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE		$ 471

BILL TO:
City Of Como
P.O. Box 118
Como, MS 38619

Phone (w/area code) _____

CASSIE WHITE NOTARY PUBLIC My Commission Expires October 29, 2017 PANOLA COUNTY, MS

Bite of the lone star tick can cause allergy to red meat

Symptoms may not show until hours later

By Libby Durst
MSU Ag Communications

MISSISSIPPI STATE – Steak lovers beware: scientists have discovered certain tick bites can cause an allergy to red meat.

Jerome Goddard, medical entomologist with the Mississippi State University Extension Service, said the lone star tick species carries a sugar that can be transmitted through its bite. The transmission of the sugar may cause people to become allergic to red meat.

Goddard said developing the red meat allergy begins with the human body's natural response to the tick bite.

Once bitten, the body produces antibodies, which control the release of histamines. Histamines are responsible for the symptoms associated with allergic reactions.

"When people are exposed to the sugar galactose-alpha-1, 3-galactose or 'alpha gal', they become sensitized to it," Goddard said. "The next time alpha-gal enters your body, the antibodies will cause histamines to be released, and you'll experience symptoms of an allergic reaction.

"If a person becomes overly sensitized to alpha gal, a similar sugar found in red meat can trigger an allergic reaction, too," he said.

Many people who are bitten by a lone star tick do not develop this oversensitivity to alpha-gal.

"People with a propensity for allergies are more likely to develop the red meat allergy," Goddard said. "The severity of the allergic reaction will also vary from person to person."

"People with the red meat allergy may experience the body's typical allergic response, including symptoms ranging from gastrointestinal upset, difficulty breathing, runny nose and eyes, and even anaphylactic shock," Goddard said. However, these symptoms often do not occur until hours after the red meat is consumed.

"The thing about this allergy is that you get really sick four to six hours after you have eaten," Goddard said. "It's hard to make the connection that you are having an allergic reaction to red meat."

Goddard said he believes the delayed response may be a result of the time it takes the body to digest fat, which stores the sugar in red meat that causes the body have an allergic reaction.

MSU alumnus Kevin Chase knows all too well what it is like to have an allergic reaction to red meat. He developed the allergy while conducting research for his master's degree at MSU.

"I was in the woods a lot for my research on wood wasps, so I would come home with lots of ticks," Chase said.

Chase noticed that he would develop a rash hours after eating beef. He cut beef from his diet, but continued eating other red meats, fish and poultry. Later, Chase tried eating beef again at a banquet that served an all-you-can-eat steak dinner.

"I had a few steaks and felt ok until about an hour and fifteen minutes later when I got home," Chase said. "Then, I developed severe hives and had to go to the emergency room."

Chase's allergic reaction quickly escalated to anaphylactic shock.

"After that, I didn't eat beef for a year and a half," Chase said. "Now, I can eat a hamburger without having a reaction."

Others have successfully incorporated red meats back into their diets, too.

"If you wait long enough, your reaction decreases," Chase said. "Then, you maybe can reintroduce red meats in small portions."

Chase said he has learned more about his allergy through a blog created by researchers studying it at the University of Virginia. The blog also provides information regarding testing for the allergy.

The best way to avoid the allergy is to prevent tick bites. When walking in tall grass or wooded areas, wear tall boots with pants tucked into socks.

This makes the ticks crawl on the outside of the pants where they can easily be seen and quickly removed. Goddard also suggested wearing repellants that contain permethrin as the active ingredient.

Manage the tick population around homes as well. Since most ticks will dry out when exposed to the sun and wind, keep the grass cut low, and trees cut back. There are also many pesticides available, which can help control ticks around the home.

"Be sure to read and follow the directions when applying pesticides," Goddard said.

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PWS ID# 0560004
June 2014

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							Discharge from steel and

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DATE BILL MAILED
70000050	6/25/2014
PRESENT READING	SERVICE FROM
915500	5/16/2014
PREVIOUS READING	SERVICE TO
915500 EST	6/12/2014
UNITS USED	DAYS USED
	27

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Prev. Balance	$0.00
Water	$18.00
Fire	$2.00

CURRENT BILL DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE BY DUE DATE
7/15/2014	$20.00
AMOUNT DUE AFTER DUE DATE	$20.00

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70000050	7/15/2014	DRAFT	$ 20.00

DRAFTED DO NOT PAY

NTS staff appreciates you and wish you a safe 4th of July holiday - Corrected CCR Report available in office

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F WD

[redacted]