Rec 7/1/14

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

City of Tupelo
Public Water Supply Name

4100015
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 INSERT IN WATER BILL

Date Mailed/Distributed: 8/1/2014

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 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.

[signature] Water & Sewer Supt. 7/1/14
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

CORRECTED COPY

Rec'd 8/14

2013 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. 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen 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?

The City of Tupelo purchases your drinking water from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water District. The treated water is pumped through water mains approximately 18 miles to the City of Tupelo. The source of the water is the Tombigbee River. Various chemicals are added to this surface water to remove the impurities before passing through dual media filters. After filtration, other chemicals are added, such as Chlorine for disinfection, to ensure the highest quality and safest drinking water possible.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report regarding the susceptibility determinations has been furnished to us and is available to view upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 contaminants, 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 industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

How can I get involved?

The Tupelo City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm on the second floor of City Hall. These meetings are open to the public.

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. City of Tupelo 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.

Additional Information for Flouride

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Flouridation of Community Water Supplies", we are required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 92%.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure 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 in 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 the 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.

Contaminants	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	2.2	2.2	3.2	2013	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.1	4	2013	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	62.9	33.3	62.9	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	48	31	48	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The Data listed in the tables below are the results from water samples taken by the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply District.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0236	NA		2013	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and

								defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.8	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.754	NA		2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	NA	15	1	NA		2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	NO	Residue of banned insecticide
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	NO	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	1	1	1	2013	NO	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	NO	Discharge from chemical factories
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	10	10	10	2013	NO	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	10	10	10	2013	NO	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	NO	Residue of banned termiticide

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	20	20	20	2013	NO	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	20	20	20	2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	0.25	0.25	0.25	2013	NO	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	0.25	0.25	0.25	2013	NO	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	0.8	0.8	0.8	2013	NO	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	6	NA		2013	NO	Runoff from herbicide use
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	20	20	20	2013	NO	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	NO	Discharge from chemical factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	NO	Herbicide runoff
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Greg Reed
Address:
320 N. Front Street
Tupelo, MS 38804
Phone: 662-841-6460
Website: www.tupeloms.gov

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The City of Tupelo purchases your drinking water from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water District. The treated water is pumped through water mains approximately 18 miles to the City of Tupelo. The source of the water is the Tombigbee River. Various chemicals are added to this surface water to remove the impurities before passing through dual media filters. After filtration, other chemicals are added, such as Chlorine for disinfection, to ensure the highest quality and safest drinking water possible.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment is available for the system.

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 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 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 contaminants, 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 industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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Water Quality Data Table

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Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	4	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	33.3	31.9	39.1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	8	35	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	NA		2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0236	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.8	NA		2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.754	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	1	1	1	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	10	10	10	2013	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	10	10	10	2013	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	20	20	20	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	20	20	20	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	0.25	0.25	0.25	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	0.25	0.25	0.25	2013	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	0.8	0.8	0.8	2013	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	6	NA		2013	No	Runoff from herbicide use

Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	20	20	20	2013	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Herbicide runoff
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2013	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Greg Reed
Address:
320 N. Front Street
Tupelo, MS 38804
Phone: 662-841-6460
Website: www.tupeloms.gov