MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Public Water Supply Name

TUCKER COMMUNITY 500016 042800004
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 _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___/___/___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 6 / 30 / 15

- ☐ 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: CHOCTAW COMMUNITY NEWS

Date Published: 7 / 30 / 15

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 7 / 1 / 15

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

_____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

DIRECTOR — *Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

06/30/15 — *Date*

Reggie S. Shumaker, P.E. - Director, Office of Utilities Management

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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Consumer Confidence Report
Choctaw Public Works Department
Tucker Water System

Is my water safe?
The Choctaw Public Works Department is pleased to report that your drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards in 2014. This Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and is provided to give you details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to serving you and look forward to our continued partnership involving YOUR water system. If you have any questions regarding this information, please call the Public Works Department at (601) 650-1760.

Where does my water come from?
Your water comes from an underground source. We pump water from two (2) wells that are over 1,000 feet deep. The underground water source that we pump from is called the Wilcox Aquifer. Once the water is pumped to the surface, it is processed at our treatment plant before being sent out to the community water lines for use.

Source water assessment and its availability
If you are interested in more information about where your water comes from, we can arrange for you to review or to get a copy of our Source Water Assessment Report. Call Choctaw Public Works at (601) 650-1760 to discuss your information needs.

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).

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).

How can I get involved?
Choctaw Public Works is honored that you allow us to operate YOUR water system. We view our customers as partners in our efforts to provide safe drinking water. Help us protect our water system from contamination by remembering these tips: never submerge a free running

hose in water and never leave a hose submerged in standing water; never use a hose connected to your faucet to spray toxic chemicals (such as pesticides or lawn treatments); and, always report leaking septic tanks, manholes, pump stations, or sewer lines to Choctaw Public Works. These are all potential contamination sources that could affect our water supply. Also, help us control your water costs by promptly reporting line breaks or damaged equipment such as fire hydrants, storage tanks, etc. to Public Works at (601) 650-1760.

PROTECT YOUR PIPES FROM FREEZING during cold weather. Having pipes burst due to freezing is a common occurrence during wintertime months. Protect your pipes from freezing by insulating pipes, leaving cabinet doors open overnight, allowing a small stream of water to run overnight, etc. In those cases where pipes still freeze and burst, remember to report your broken pipes to Tribal Maintenance, your plumber, or Choctaw Public Works as soon as possible. Get familiar with your water meter and be prepared to turn off your water supply at your meter until the broken pipe can be repaired. As we all know, leaking pipes are very expensive to the customer and cause unnecessary losses of water resources. If you would like guidance on how to turn off your water at your meter, call the Public Works office and set up a time for one of our field staff to come out and show you how.

Information on Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," Choctaw Public Works is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of your water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year (2014) in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm (parts per million) was eleven (11). The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year (2014) that was in the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was ninety-two percent (92%).

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

During 2014, our water system violated a drinking water monitoring requirement. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Due to an oversight of our testing schedule, we did not take a sample and test for NITRATE by the close of 2014 (as required). For this reason, we are not certain of the quality of your water in regards to nitrate contamination during the reporting period.

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do.

What did we do to correct the situation?

As soon as we were aware of the sampling and testing oversight, we prepared a sample and sent it to the laboratory for testing. We are pleased to report that the laboratory detected NO nitrate in your water. We have updated our testing schedule to help prevent an oversight like this from happening again.

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. Choctaw Public Works Department 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.

Water Quality Data Table
(Contaminants Detected in Your Water)

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)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4.00	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.28	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0681	0.0680	0.0681	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.3	2.3	2.3	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9240	0.9230	0.9250	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.0	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1043	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0045	2014	0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5330	2014	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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:

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