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

TUNICA COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

MS 0720024
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 / 19 / 2015 / / , / /

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: TUNICA TIMES - VOLUME 111, NUMBER 25

Date Published: 6 / 19 / 2015

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 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.

RICHARD LYLES - OP SUPT
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-1-15
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014
Annual Water Quality Report
Tunica County Utility District
PWS ID # 720024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. 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.

Your water is pumped from several wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at the 1,800 foot depth level. Our source water assessments are available for review by request.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants you to know:

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 be calling the EPA's 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. TCUD 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 (800-426-4791).

During a sanitary survey conducted on June 8, 2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- Inadequate internal cleaning maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions:

- TCUD has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 11/1/2015.

Health Effects Language

- Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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. 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	MCL	Your Water	Range of Detects Low / High	Unit Measurement	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	67.6	ND/	ppb	2014	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	16	ND/	ppb	2014	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2)	4	4	1.6	0.52/2.2	ppm	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2	2	0.0049	0.004/0.0086	ppm	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.145	0.11/0.196	ppm	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	Positive samples/month	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2013	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Violation				Typical Source
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No				Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No				Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No				Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No				Discharge from petroleum refineries
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No				Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No				Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No				Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No				Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No				Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No				Discharge from petroleum factories

Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No				Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – one part per million
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – on part per billion
Positive Samples per Month – Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA – Not Applicable
ND – Not Detected
NR – Monitoring not required, but recommended
Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as feasible using the best available treatment technology
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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 of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)
MPL – State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

We at the Tunica County Utility District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM in the board room of the Tunica County Courthouse.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:
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