

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TOWN OF TUNICA

Public Water System Name

MS0720004

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other sent as text alert as reminder

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/6/2019 5/28/2019 / / 2019

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / 2019

As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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

Date Published: 06/06/2019

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 5/28/2019

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

https://townoftunica.com/notices/ *(Provide Direct URL)*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

John C. Mayor
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6-6-2019
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Tunica

PWS#: 0720004

June 2019

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Tunica have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chuck Cariker, Mayor at 662.363.2432. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 3:00 PM at Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment (LV1A)- A study of a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

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.

drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."

"During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 Assessment(s) (LVIA). 1 Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 2 corrective action(s) and we completed 2 of these action(s)."

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 missing samples prior to the end of the compliance 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. Our water system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0720004 "our system", is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 -1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 97%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Tunica 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.

The Tunica Times

P.O. Box 308
 Tunica, MS 38676

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 COUNTY OF TUNICA

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared.

CATHERINE HOWE
 who, being duly sworn, states on oath that she is the

PUBLISHER

of The Tunica Times, a newspaper published in the city of Tunica, state and county aforesaid, with a general circulation in said county, and which has been published for a period of more than one year, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper _____ times, at weekly intervals and in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the number and dates hereinafter named, to-wit:

- Vol. 115 No. 23 on the 7 day of June 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2019

Catherine H. Howe

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6 day of June 2019.

Kristan Palmertree

(SEAL)



Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells.

Completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility is related to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the report is in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

For more information concerning your water utility, please contact Chuck Cariker, Mayor at 662.363.2432. We would be glad to help you about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regular meetings on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 3:00 PM at Town Hall.

This table below lists all of the contaminants detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring data is not available, the table lists the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves various substances and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of various sources. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and petroleum refineries; organic chemicals, which can be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum refineries; and pesticides, which can be applied to agricultural crops and residential lawns and gardens. Some contaminants, such as radon, are naturally occurring and are not removed by conventional water treatment. Some contaminants, such as lead, are not removed by conventional water treatment. Some contaminants, such as radon, are naturally occurring and are not removed by conventional water treatment. Some contaminants, such as lead, are not removed by conventional water treatment.

Some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on health risks from drinking water. MCLs are based on health risks from drinking water.

MCLG - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

total coliform - a group of bacteria that are commonly found in the environment. The presence of total coliform in drinking water is a sign that other bacteria may be present.

one part per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a dollar.

one part per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in a billion dollars.

TEST RESULTS					
LEVELS	RANGE		MCL	DESCRIPTION	
0.8	No Range	µC/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
.008	.5 - 1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
.501	.503 - .501	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong taste; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1.70	.35 - 3.00	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes