2014 JUN -6 AM 10: 20

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

TUNICA COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

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: __/__/__, __/__/__, 05/30/2014

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 TUNICA TIMES

Date Published: 05/30/2014

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.

Richard Lyles
RICHARD LYLES - OPERATIONS SUPT.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-3-14
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

WATER SUPPLY
2014 JUN -5 AM 10: 21

2013
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.

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 security measures
- Inadequate internal cleaning maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions:

- MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by December 31, 2014.

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 on 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	10	ND/10	ppb	2013	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	9.4	ND/9.4	ppb	2011	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2)	4	4	1.4	0.44/2.1	ppm	2013	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	2013	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
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No				Discharge from steep and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No				Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No				Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No				Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No				Erosion of natural deposits
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
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No				Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Cyanide [as free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No				Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

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
ug/L – number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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:
Richard Lyles
2280 Fitzeralds Blvd
P.O. Box 68
Robinsonville, MS 38664
662-363-1163 (Office)
662-363-1476 (Fax)
E-mail: richard@rbend.com

7/24

2014 JUN -5 AM 10: 20

RiverBend of MS, Inc.
2280 Fitzgeralds Blvd., P.O. Box 68
Robinsonville, MS 38664
Tel 662-363-1163 / Fax 662-363-1476

June 3, 2014

Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: Tunica County Utility District – PWS 0720024 – CCR Distribution

To Whom It May Concern:

Please find the following documents for our CCR submittal:

- CCR Certification for Calendar Year 2013
- The Proof of Publication in The Tunica Times, May 30, 2014
- A copy of the publication (for easier reading)

We trust that this will satisfy the requirement. Should you have questions or comments, please contact this office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

RiverBend of MS, Inc.
for Tunica County Utility District

Richard Lyles
Operations Superintendent

7/2/24

Tune in to Cotton Inc. webcasts

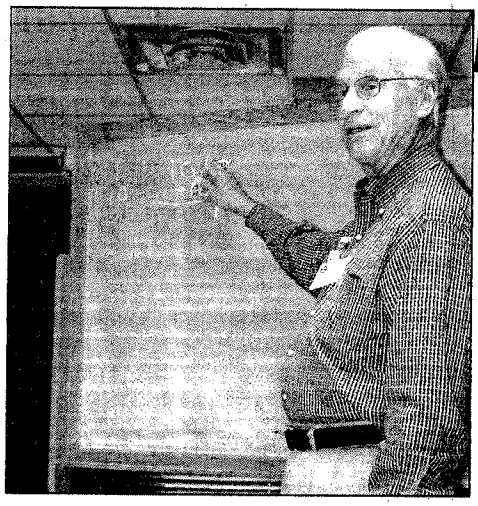
Memphis, TN --- A cotton grower's actions early in the season can have a big impact on yields later on. This is especially true when it comes to early-season fertilizer and herbicide treatments.

Two new "Focus on Cotton" webcasts, published by Cotton Incorporated and the Plant Management Network, offer early-season strategies on fertility and weed management so growers can maximize yields when it's time to harvest.

"Fertilizing for High-Yield Cotton" by Glen Harris, Professor of Crop & Soil Sciences at the University of Georgia, gives growers, consultants, and other practitioners in the Southeastern U.S. a good understanding of basic fertilizer strategies for producing high-yield cotton. It also covers the key fertility issues that can prevent growers from reaching their high yield goals.

Among many things, this webcast covers: the essential nutrients in producing high-yield cotton; how N-P-K fertilizer recommendations are adjusted for yield goals; which essential nutrients are mobile in soil; the importance of pH and how it affects soil nutrient availability; the difference between calcitic and dolomitic lime and why overliming may cause problems; the importance of potassium nutrition and foliar feeding; and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for increasing yield potential.

"Palmer Amaranth: Biology, Ecology, and Management" by Peter Dotray, Professor of Weed Science at Texas Tech University and Texas A&M Extension Specialist, will help consultants, growers, and other practitioners primarily in the Southwest region of the United States better understand the biology, ecology, and general management strategies to manage Palmer amaranth. This two-part talk specifically includes coverage of: Palmer amaranth's distribution and habitat; the



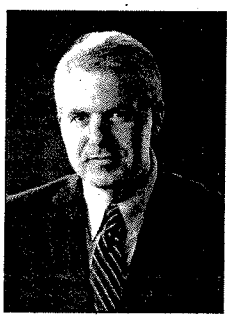
Brooks Taylor/Tunica Times

Club member Wes Bailey challenged Tunica Rotarians with computer terms and the changes in technology that have swept the industry at weekly meeting on May 15.

PSC's Presley to address local Rotary Club June 5

TUNICA, Mississippi - Public Service Commissioner Brandon Presley will address the Tunica Rotary Club on Thursday, June 5, 2014 at noon at the Tunica Rotary Building located at 1345 School Street in Tunica. Commissioner Presley will update the club on current issues facing the Public Service Commission and also take questions.

"I always appreciate the chance to speak directly with the people of North Mississippi. I look forward to speaking to the Tunica Rotary Club about your Public Service Commission," Presley said.



Public Service Commissioner Brandon Presley

Entergy prepares for storm season in weeklong drill

JACKSON, Miss. – To prepare for the upcoming hurricane season, hundreds of Entergy employees across the company's utility service territory recently

To be storm ready

Download ... our

2013
Annual Water Quality Report
Tunica County Utility District
PWS ID # 720024

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amaranth's germination; the effects of Palmer amaranth density on cotton lint; Glyphosate resistant palmer amaranth management; management in conventional tillage systems; and pre-emergent herbicide strategies

By the end of this presentation, practitioners should know more about the growth and development of this troublesome weed and current management options that are available for effective weed management.

'Focus on Cotton' contains nearly 20 webcasts on various aspects of cotton crop management. These talks, freely accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week, cover agronomic practices, crop protection, and ag engineering. The resource also features a new and improved Cotton Extension Search tool, where users can conveniently search for extension resources across all universities serving cotton producers.

All of these resources are freely available courtesy of Cotton Incorporated at http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/foco.

drill. The drill tracked a fictional hurricane and its potential impact on Entergy's service territory.

Following Hurricane Katrina, Entergy adopted the federal and state Incident Command Structure for disasters that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the entire storm team. The drill began with a message announcing that a Category 3 hurricane was expected to make landfall that week potentially impacting Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Participants immediately began responding to the message as if it were a real weather threat.

"We approach every drill as a real event," said Mike Crowder, Entergy Mississippi deputy storm incident commander. "We gather people at all command centers to practice our response to a hurricane, even in those areas not in the storm's path as they may serve as critical support to the event. We use this as an opportunity to strengthen restoration protocols and to improve communications with our customers. As always, even in a drill, safety is our top priority."

free app for your smartphone at entergy.com/app.

- Sign up for text alerts. From your cellphone, text R-E-G to 368374.
- Visit the Entergy Storm Center website and our View Outages page for the latest information.

Over the last few years, Entergy has been refining and testing new communication processes, particularly those designed to address demands of real-time digital and social media. Customer service teams work with field crews and communications staff to get restoration information from the field into the customer's hands as quickly as possible.

The storm path outlined in the scenario also required Entergy's nuclear plants in Louisiana and

See DRILL Page 5

Tunica Times Weather — May 30, 2014

7-Day Forecast

Friday — Isolated T-storms. High: 89 Low: 70

Saturday — Isolated T-storms. High: 89 Low: 69

Sunday — Partly Cloudy. High: 90 Low: 70

Monday — Mostly Cloudy. High: 87 Low: 70

Tuesday — Partly Cloudy. High: 86 Low: 68

Wednesday — Partly Cloudy. High: 84 Low: 65

Thursday — Partly Cloudy. High: 84 Low: 62

In-Depth Forecast

Today we will see partly cloudy skies with a 30% chance of showers and thunderstorms. high temperature of 89°, humidity of 49% The record high temperature for today is 94° set in 1972. Expect mostly cloudy skies tonight with a slight chance of showers and thunderstorms.

Upcoming Moon Phases

First	Full	Last	New
6/5	6/12	6/19	6/27

Last Week's Local Almanac

Day	High	Low	Normals	Precip
Sunday	68	55	81·61	0.46"
Monday	83	58	81·62	0.00"
Tuesday	85	66	82·62	0.00"
Wednesday	86	71	82·62	0.00"
Thursday	88	66	82·62	0.00"
Friday	87	66	83·63	0.00"
Saturday	89	69	83·63	0.00"

Precipitation	0.46"
Normal precipitation	1.26"
Departure from normal	-0.80"
Average temperature	74.1°
Average normal temperature	72.1°
Departure from normal	+2.0°

Data as reported from Memphis, Tenn.

Mississippi River

Name	Flood Stage	5/30	5/31	6/1
Memphis	34.0	19.6	19.3	18.6
Helena	44.0	28.1	27.7	27.5

All stage levels are in feet

Sun & Moon Times

Sunrise today	5:49 a.m.
Sunset tonight	8:08 p.m.
Moonrise today	7:31 a.m.
Moonset today	9:48 p.m.

www.WhatsOurWeather.com

This page brought to you weekly by your friends at
Parker Tractor & Implement Co.,
TUNICA, MS · 363-2622
JOHN DEERE

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)				NA	Positive samples/month	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
2013								
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No				Erosion of natural deposits
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