

016



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

City of Holly Springs Utility Department
Public Water Supply Name

#0470002
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
 - Advertisement in local paper
 - On water bills
 - Other Notice of Report Posted at City Hall and HSUD

Date customers were informed: 5/27 / 10

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/17/2010

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The South Reporter

Date Published: 05/27 / 10

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

Date Posted: 05/24/10 City of Holly Springs, 160 South Memphis Street, Holly Springs, MS
Holly Springs Utility Department, 1050 Highway 4, E., Holly Springs, MS

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

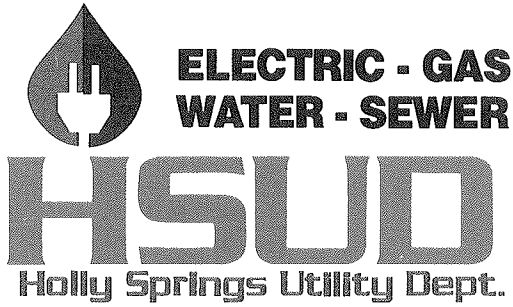
CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Don Hollingsworth, General Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

May 27, 2010
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 24 AM 9:09

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 24 AM 10:06

6470062
must mail

June 22, 2010

Bureau of Public Water Supply
Post Office Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

RE: Revised 2009 Consumer Confidence Certificate

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the 2009 Consumer Confidence Report Certification "revised" to reflect CCR was distributed by main or other direct delivery.

I apologize for any inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Don Hollingsworth
General Manager

cc: Tracy Shaw, HSUD Water Operator

Enclosure



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2010 MAY 32 AM 9:11

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 organ transplants, 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?

Our water source is from four wells with one pumping from the Tallahatta Formation and three pumping from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer. Source water assessment and its availability.

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies will be made available upon request.

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 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 man-made plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be released from uranium 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?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water usage. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 pm at the Holy Springs City Hall.

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. Holy Springs Utility 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.676.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

***** MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2009 – December 2010. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking on to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any question, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.676.7510.

Other Information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.ms/watersupply/index.cfm>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	0	0.03	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; As leachate; ceramic, electronic, solder lead addition; Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.0	NA	2007	No	No	Discharge of mining wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from steel and pig-iron; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (As Free Cl) (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from sheetmetal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	NA	2009	No	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2.75	NA	2008	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	2.75	NA	2009	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.8	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0	NA	2009	No	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing; leaching batteries.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	0.5	NA	2009	No	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.0	NA	2009	No	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminants (units)								
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at Consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.032	0	2009	No	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at Consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	12.0	0	2009	No	No	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	4	4	0.60	0.5	1	2009	No	Water additive.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable
 ND: Not detected
 NR: Not reported
 MTR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

For more information you may contact Don Hollingsworth, HSUD General Manager at 1060 Highway 4 East, Holy Springs Mississippi 38635 between the hours 8:00 a.m. thru 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. My phone number is 662.282.4411, extension 1224. E-mail address is d.hollingsworth@hsud.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MARSHALL COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said County and State, Barry Bureson, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the editor and publisher of THE SOUTH REPORTER, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Holly Springs, in said County and State; that said newspaper has been established in said city for more than 12 months, and has since its said establishment been regularly published in said city; and that the _____
Water Quality Report - Holly Springs Utility Dept.

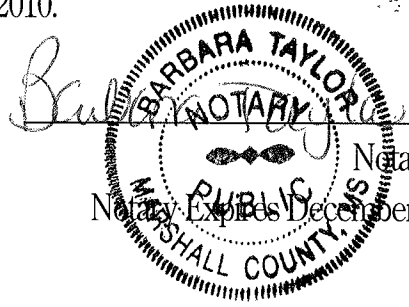
RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2010 MAY 32 AM 9:10

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOL.	NO.	DATE	
<u>145</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>May 27</u>	, 2010
_____	_____	_____	, 2010
_____	_____	_____	, 2010
_____	_____	_____	, 2010
_____	_____	_____	, 2010

Signed: Barry Bureson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27 day of
May _____, 2010.



Notary Public
Notary Expires December 17, 2011