



2011 JUN 09 9:45

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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.

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

Date customers were informed: 06 / 09 / 2011

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: The South Reporter

Date Published: 06 / 09 / 2011

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

Date Posted: 06 / 09 / 2011

Holly Springs Utility Department
1050 Highway 4, East
Holly Springs, MS 38635

- 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.

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

July 9, 2011
Date

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

City of Holly Springs
2010 Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID # 0470002

Is my water safe?

Last year, the City of Holly Springs Utility Department conducted tests for many contaminants. According to the HSUD's records no contaminants were detected greater than the level allowed by EPA. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Holly Springs Utility is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset.

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).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Holly Springs water comes from 4 deep wells located in the Upper-Meridian Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.252.4411.

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). 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 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 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. 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?

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen's monthly meetings are the first and third Tuesday of each month at 160 South Memphis Street in City Hall. Meetings begin at 5:30 p.m.

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. HSUD 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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, MSDD now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCL: 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 MCLGs 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
- NFR: Not reported
- MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
- ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA	10/21/10	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; lead addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA	10/21/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03463	NA	10/21/11	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	NA	10/21/11	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA	10/21/11	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA	1/11/10	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.10	NA	12/21/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2.97	NA	8/23/10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	2.98	NA	8/23/10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0026	NA	8/23/10	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	8/23/10	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	8.5	NA	6/14/10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA	6/14/10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Water	Sample Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at Consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0265	0	7/26/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at Consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0009	0	7/26/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Citric Acids	4	4	0.70	0.5 1	5/31/10	No	Water additive

For more information you may contact Don Hollingsworth, HSUD General Manager at 1050 Highway 4 East, Holly Springs, Mississippi 38635 between the hours 8:00 a.m. thru 6:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. My phone number is 662.252.4411, extension 1224. E-mail address d.hollingsworth@hsudilbes.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

17 AM 9:46

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MARSHALL COUNTY

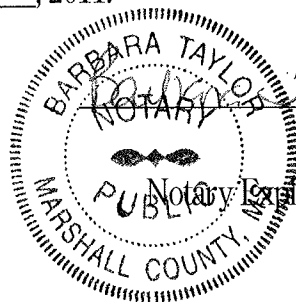
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said County and State, Barry Burleson, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the editor and publisher of THE SOUTH REPORTER, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Holly Springs, in said County and State; 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 _____
HS Drinking Water

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

VOL.	NO.	DATE	
<u>146</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>June 9</u>	, 2011
_____	_____	_____	, 2011
_____	_____	_____	, 2011
_____	_____	_____	, 2011
_____	_____	_____	, 2011

Signed: Barry Burleson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9 day of
June _____, 2011.



Barbara Taylor
Notary Public
Notary Expires December 17, 2011

City of Holly Springs

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 0470002

(REVISED AUGUST 10, 2011)

Is my water safe?

Last year, the City of Holly Springs Utility Department conducted tests for many contaminants. According to the HSUD's records no contaminants were detected greater than the level allowed by EPA. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Holly Springs Utility is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Holly Springs water comes from 4 deep wells located in the Upper-Meridian Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **LOWER** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.252.4411.

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). 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 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 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. 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?

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen's monthly meetings are the first and third Tuesday of each month at 160 South Memphis Street in City Hall . Meeting begin at 5:30 p.m.

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. HSUD 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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.

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 MCLGs 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

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	NA		10/21/10	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.0005	NA		10/21/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.039483	NA		10/21/10	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	NA		10/21/10	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0005	NA		10/21/10	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA		1/11/10	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.10	NA		12/21/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.98	NA		8/23/10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0025	NA		8/23/10	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA		8.23/10	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

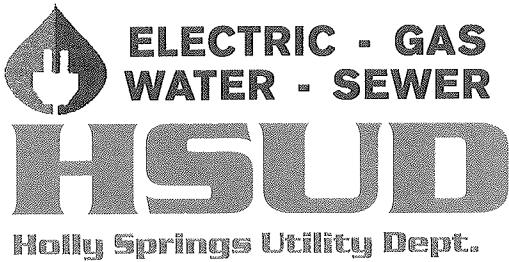
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.5	NA	6/14/10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA	6/14/10	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Water	Sample		Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper – action level at Consumers taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0265	0		7/26/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead – action level at Consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0009	0		7/26/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	0.70	0.5	1	5/31/10	No	Water additive

For more information you may contact Don Hollingsworth, HSUD General Manager at 1050 Highway 4 East, Holly Springs Mississippi 38635 between the hours 8:00 a.m. thru 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. My phone number is 662.252.4411, extension 1224. E-mail address d.hollingsworth@hsutilities.com

2011 SEP 21 AM 8:38



September 14, 2011

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

RE: City of Holly Springs Revised CCR Report

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the revised CCR for the City of Holly Springs. If you need additional information or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Don Hollingsworth
General Manager

DH:ph

Enclosure

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/24/11 Time: 8:30⁺
9:51

PWSID: 470002

System Name: Holly Springs

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**Corrected copy**" to MSDH ^{cert. form}

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Pop 10,258 Must mail

will mail a correct cert form to msdh.

L.M. Mr. Hollingsworth - 662-252-4411

Spoke with Mr. Hollingsworth - "will do"
(Operator, Asst Owner, Secretary)

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: _____ Time: _____

PWSID: 470002

System Name: Holly Springs

*Spoke w/
Don Hollingsworth
See attached
email*

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Did you do a corrected CCR

Spoke with _____

(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

*9/7/11 920
Don Hollingsworth
L.M.-DC. to call or fax
662-252-9595
9/9/11 sent email note.*

Cockrell, Joan

From: Bruce Priddy [bapriddy@ms.metrocast.net]
Sent: Saturday, July 09, 2011 10:24 AM
To: d.hollingsworth@hsutilities.com
Cc: Cockrell, Joan; south@dixie-net.com
Subject: 2010 Water Quality Report Mistakes and Errors

Don,

I received the 2010 Water Quality Report yesterday and read the document only to find several gross errors or misrepresentations. They are as follows;

- 1) Barium Measurement taken on 10/21/11 which has not occurred yet.
- 2) Beryllium Measurement taken on 10/21/11 which has not occurred yet.
- 3) Chromium Measurement taken on 10/21/11 which has not occurred yet.
- 4) The Nitrate Measurement of 2.98 (2nd) which has an MCL and MCLG of 1 should either show a yes under violation or I'm guessing maybe the MCL=MCLG=10 (and so just a typo) ?
- 5) You make the statement that "As we told you at that time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)" However, there is no such section at the end of this report and so one can only assume that you meant last year's report.

I hope that someone can clarify these points and reissue a proper report or at least send out an addendum (in the paper). It seems to me that the person writing this report either was too busy or did not care enough to get it right. In either case, I must say that "we" the residence of Holly Springs EXPECT better. Recall that we do pay for this service and even though this report might be a nuisance to the report writer "we" of Holly Springs have this as our only real assurance that water safety is being maintained. Furthermore, of all the data taken every month we are trusting you to select just one measurement from each data set. A great deal of trust is placed in your hands. So expressing your disinterest in the form of a carelessly written report makes us question all of these trusts.

Thanks

Bruce Priddy
535 N Randolph St
Holly Springs, MS 38635