

2012 JUN 11 AM 9:28

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORMBilly's Creek Rural Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name0810015  
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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 5 / 17 / 2012

- 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: North Mississippi HeraldDate Published: 5 / 17 / 2012

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

Date Posted: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

- 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.

Larry P. Moore  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-7-12  
Date

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 MAY -8 PM 1:16

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Billy's Creek Rural Water Association  
 PWS#: 0810015  
 April 2012

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 ensuring the quality of your water. 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 identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Billy's Creek Rural Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Larry Sprouse at 662.714.6178. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Sylva Rena Community Center.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 for 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.

*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.

| TEST RESULTS                  |               |                |                |  |                    |      |     |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|-----|--|
| Contaminant                   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                    |      |     |  |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2010*          | .079           | .009 - .079  | ppm                | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

|                                  |   |         |       |           |     |     |          |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------|-----------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| 13. Chromium                     | N | 2010*   | 2.2   | 1.5 – 2.2 | ppb | 100 | 100      | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 14. Copper                       | N | 2009/11 | .3    | 0         | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N | 2010*   | .1    | No Range  | ppm | 4   | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                         | N | 2009/11 | 1     | 0         | ppb | 0   | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |   |         |       |           |     |     |          |   |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2010*   | 26.85 | No Range  | ppb | 0   | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2011    | .7    | .54 – 1.1 | ppm | 0   | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

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 Association 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.

#### Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/06/10, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency:

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to Complete inspections, clean and paint the tank. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 8/11/2013.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\* A 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 2007 – December 2007. 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Billy's Creek Rural Water Association 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.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE**

**State of Mississippi Yalobusha County**

Before me, BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the North Mississippi Herald, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 124 No. 7 Dated the 17 of May 2012  
 Vol.      No.      Dated the      of      20      
 Vol.      No.      Dated the      of      20      
 Vol.      No.      Dated the      of      20      
 Vol.      No.      Dated the      of      20    

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Editor and Publisher  
 North Mississippi Herald

Subscribed before me,  
 on this 17 day of May 2012  
 BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public  
 Yalobusha County, Mississippi  
 Commission Expires July 2013  
 [Signature]

42 Copies / Times ..... \$ 199.00  
 Proof of Publication ..... \$ 3.00  
 Total Due ..... \$ 192.00

2012 JUN 11 AM 9:28

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Creek Run Water Association  
 MWSE 0810016  
 April 2012

We pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water you and your family use every day. Our primary 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 ensuring the safety of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Woodville 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. The general susceptibility analysis assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 City of Creek Run Water Association have received some susceptible ratings to contamination.

If you have any concerns about the report or concerning your water safety, please contact Larry Sprague at 802.714.8178. We want our water customers to be informed about their water safety. If you wish to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Silver Pine Community Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 17 to December 31, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. All water flows over the surface of land in Mississippi. It flows naturally through rivers and streams and the table reflects the most recent results. All water flows over the surface of land in Mississippi. It flows naturally through rivers and streams and the table reflects the most recent results. All water flows over the surface of land in Mississippi. It flows naturally through rivers and streams and the table reflects the most recent results. All water flows over the surface of land in Mississippi. It flows naturally through rivers and streams and the table reflects the most recent results.

To be safe 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as the MCLGs or 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 for control microbial contaminants.

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

**Pesticide 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 \$10,000.00. **Pesticide 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 \$10,000.00.

| Contaminant                     | Median Value | Date Collected | Level Exceeded | Range of Occurrence (if Detected) | MCL | MCLG | MRDL | MRDLG | Lead Source of Contamination   |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |              |                |                |                                   |     |      |      |       |  |
| 10. Arsenic                     | N            | 2011           | 0%             | 0.04 - 0.13                       | ppm | 0.05 | 0    | 0     | Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits                             |
| 13. Chromium                    | N            | 2011           | 0%             | 1.0 - 2.2                         | ppm | 0.1  | 0    | 0     | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits   |
| 14. Copper                      | N            | 2008(1)        | 0%             | 0.4                               | ppm | 1.3  | 1.3  | AD-14 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from waste processing                 |
| 16. Fluoride                    | N            | 2011           | No Range       |                                   | ppm | 4    | 4    | 4     | Erosion of natural deposits, water utilities which promote strong leach; discharge from brick and ceramic industries |
| 17. Lead                        | N            | 2008(1)        | 0%             | 0                                 | ppm | 0    | 0    | AL-16 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |              |                |                |                                   |     |      |      |       |  |
| 18. Trihalomethanes (THM)       | N            | 2011           | 0%             | 0.08 - 0.13                       | ppm | 0    | 0    | 0     | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection   |
| 19. Chloroform                  | N            | 2011           | 0%             | 0.04 - 0.13                       | ppm | 0    | 0    | 0     | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection   |

As you can see by the table, our system meets all regulations. We provide that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 assure systems compliance with monitoring requirements, MSOAH may collect samples of any drinking water 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 entering your system is primarily from household lead pipes and other lead-containing materials. While you cannot control the lead in your water, you can control the amount of lead that enters your home. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the amount of lead that enters your home 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/lead. For more information, call the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Office lead testing. Please contact 662.478.1282 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Significant Disinfection**  
 During a regular survey conducted for MSOAH, the Mississippi State Department of Health used the following definition:  
 Significant disinfection is defined as a disinfection level of at least 2.0 mg/L of chlorine residual in drinking water.  
 Disinfection is defined as a disinfection level of at least 2.0 mg/L of chlorine residual in drinking water.  
 Disinfection is defined as a disinfection level of at least 2.0 mg/L of chlorine residual in drinking water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be minerals, nutrients, or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, that is naturally contaminated with these substances contains some level of these substances. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-6719.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly at risk. People with kidney disease, certain immune system deficiencies, some cancers, and infants are particularly at risk from nitrates. These people should take extra precautions to ensure that their water is safe. EPA/CDC guidelines on drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-6719.

**MSOAH MESSAGE FROM MSOAH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**  
 In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies were required to begin radiological monitoring beginning in January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply was not required to begin radiological monitoring. However, during the course of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that the presence of radionuclides in drinking water is a public health concern. The presence of radionuclides in drinking water is a public health concern. The presence of radionuclides in drinking water is a public health concern. The presence of radionuclides in drinking water is a public health concern.

The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken steps to ensure that your water is safe. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken steps to ensure that your water is safe. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken steps to ensure that your water is safe. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken steps to ensure that your water is safe.

The City of Creek Run Water Association's water supply is safe to drink. We are committed to providing 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 ensuring the safety of your water.