

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 35

Town of Falkner & Blackjack Development Anns.
Public Water Supply Name

0700005 & 00050016

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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form 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 / 15 / 2013, _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____

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: Southern Sentinel & Southern Advocate

Date Published: 05 / 15 / 2013

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 2012 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.

Don Seiffen MAYOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-28-13
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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Falkner/Blackjack Water Association
 PWS#: 0700005 & 0050016
 April 2013

2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 35

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 four wells drawing from the Coffee Sand and Ripley Formation Aquifers.

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. 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 Falkner have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colleen Weeks at 662.837.4940. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Falkner City Hall.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

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 "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.

PWS ID#: 0700005		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.13	.12 - .13	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	2.3	1.4 - 2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	.7	.40- 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID#: 0050016

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.072	.042 - .072	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	5.8	3.6 – 5.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.119	.106 - .119	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

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	.70	.4 - .8	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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>.

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.

*****April 1, 2013 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

NOTICE: The report will not be mail to each customer, however a copy can be obtained at our office.

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Benton County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN ADVOCATE, a newspaper published in the Town of Ashland, in said County and State, and that the **PUBLIC MEETING**

LEGAL NOTICE

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

newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>107</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5/16/2013</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

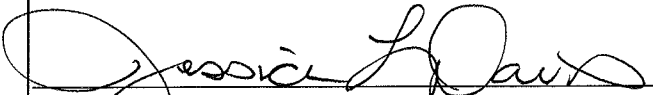
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



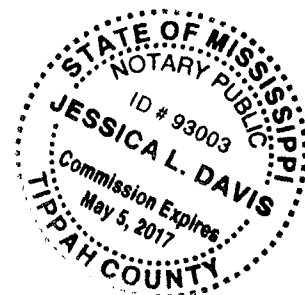
Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

23 day of MAY 2013



Notary Public, Benton County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: **05/05/2013**



Printer's Fee \$ _____

2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 35

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

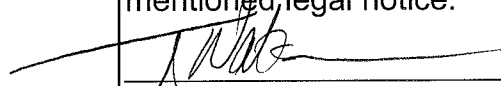
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

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

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>135</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5/15/2013</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

23 DAY OF MAY, 2013



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: **05/05/2013**



Printer's Fee \$

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water 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 science and engineering that make our water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with the best water. Our water source is from the wells drawing from the Coffey Sand and Shaly Fluvial Aquifers.

The water quality management has been completed for our public water system to determine the special characteristics of a particular area. A report detailing the special characteristics of a particular area is available for review. A report detailing the special characteristics of a particular area is available for review. A report detailing the special characteristics of a particular area is available for review.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Customer Service at 888-817-8181. We will be glad to answer any questions you may have. If you need to know more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They will be on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Federal City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows that in 2012, the contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012, do not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for any of the contaminants that we monitor. The MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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:

- Actual Level** - the concentration of a contaminant in a sample, which is reported, regardless of whether the water is safe to drink.
- Approved Technology (AT)** - A treatment technique is a required control measure to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available 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 are set for a range of 0.05.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health at this level. It is necessary to use disinfectants to control harmful organisms.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits that are expected from the use of disinfectants to control harmful organisms.

PWS ID#: 0700005 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GAL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
13. Barium	N	2012	13	12 - 13	ppm	2	2	2	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of barium over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
16. Chloride	N	2012	2.3	1.4 - 2.0	ppm	100	100	100	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of chloride over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
18. Copper	N	2012	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of copper over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
17. Lead	N	2012	0	0	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of lead over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.

Disinfection By-Products									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GAL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects of Contaminant
Chlorine	N	2012	0	0	ppm	4	4	4	Water disinfection is required to control harmful organisms.

PWS ID#: 0050016 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GAL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	ppm	2	2	2	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of barium over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
13. Chloride	N	2011	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	ppm	100	100	100	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of chloride over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
14. Copper	N	2011	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of copper over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
16. Fluoride	N	2011	1.19	1.00 - 1.19	ppm	4	4	4	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of fluoride over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.
17. Lead	N	2011	0	0	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01	Exposure to drinking water containing high concentrations of lead over a long period of time may lead to kidney damage, a form of cancer (kidney cancer), and other health effects.

Disinfection By-Products									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GAL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects of Contaminant
Chlorine	N	2012	0	0	ppm	4	4	4	Water disinfection is required to control harmful organisms.

As you can see by the table, our system met the contaminants guidelines. 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 reported to you in our annual drinking water quality report. We do complete the monitoring requirements for contaminants associated with drinking water. We do not monitor for all contaminants. In an effort to ensure systems compliance at mandatory requirements, most water utilities systems of any size are required to monitor and test for the following:

If you're worried about the health risks associated with drinking water, especially for pregnant women and young children, there are steps you can take to reduce your exposure to contaminants in drinking water. You can control the quality of materials used in plumbing components. When you're not using water for drinking, you can turn off the tap. You can use bottled water for drinking. You can use filtered water for drinking. You can use filtered water for drinking. You can use filtered water for drinking.

All forms of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by natural sources that are naturally occurring in this area. These substances can be harmful to your health. Some of these substances are: arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals. These substances can be harmful to your health. Some of these substances are: arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children are especially vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/WHO guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by appropriate use of water. Health care providers. EPA/WHO guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by appropriate use of water. Health care providers.

April 4, 2013 MESSAGE FROM REGU/ CONCERNING BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
 In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) requirements, the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) has been notified of the results of the biological sampling. The results of the biological sampling are as follows: The results of the biological sampling are as follows: The results of the biological sampling are as follows.

NOTICE: This report will not be mailed to each customer. However, a copy can be obtained by calling 888-817-8181.