

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.

*Dorje Duffin* 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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Falkner/Blackjack Water Association **2013 MAY 30 PM 4: 35**  
 PWS#: 0700005 & 0050016  
 April 2013

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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 contaminant 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>

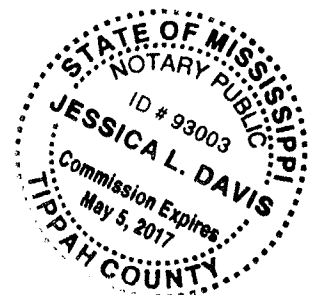
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.

[Signature]  
Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

23 day of MAY 2013

[Signature]  
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

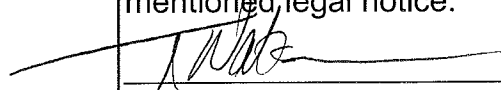
who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

## LEGAL NOTICE

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

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

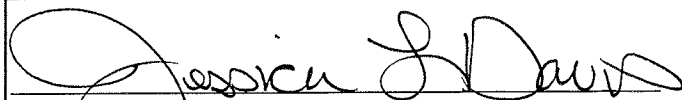
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



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 \$

It is our pleasure to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water you are provided and to help you understand the quality of your water. Our water quality is based on four water samples drawn from the Coffey Spring and Plover 2 Completion Aquifers.

The Annual Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall effectiveness of a drinking water supply in meeting public health and safety. A report containing related information on how the water quality is being monitored is available for viewing on our website. The water for the public water system is available for viewing on our website. The water for the public water system is available for viewing on our website.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chelsea Weeks at 800-577-4347. We will be glad to answer your questions. If you need to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled open houses, which are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Falkner City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we tested during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. Inorganic chemical contaminants include metals, nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides. The table reflects the most recent results. All water samples are the subject of a public notice. A public notice is required for all drinking water contaminants that are listed in the table. The table lists the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG), the maximum contaminant level (MCL), and the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL). The table also lists the health effects of each contaminant. The table lists the health effects of each contaminant. The table lists the health effects of each contaminant.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we provided the following definitions:

**Action Level:** the concentration of a contaminant below which a specific treatment or other response is taken to protect public health.

**Approved Disinfectant (AD):** A treatment technique is approved because it is shown to be effective in reducing 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 at a level that is as protective 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 a concern that the continuous use of disinfectants is necessary for public health protection.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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 contamination.

**PWS ID# 0700005 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects in # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACT	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Health Effect of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	12	12 - 12	ppm	2	2	Excessive of drinking water may increase the risk of kidney disease.
11. Chromium	N	2012	2.3	1.4 - 2.3	ppb	100	100	Excessive of drinking water may increase the risk of cancer.
14. Copper	N	2012	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Excessive of drinking water may cause stomach and intestinal problems.
17. Lead	N	2012	0	0	ppb	0.01	0.01	Excessive of drinking water may cause kidney damage and other health problems.

**Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Health Effect of Contamination	
Chlorine	N	2012	2	40 - 1	ppm	0	MRDL = 0	Excessive of chlorine used for disinfection may cause taste and odor problems.

**PWS ID# 0050016 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects in # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACT	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Health Effect of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	ppm	2	2	Excessive of drinking water may increase the risk of kidney disease.
11. Chromium	N	2012	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	ppb	100	100	Excessive of drinking water may increase the risk of cancer.
14. Copper	N	2012	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Excessive of drinking water may cause stomach and intestinal problems.
16. Fluoride	N	2012	115	105 - 115	ppm	4	4	Excessive of drinking water may cause tooth decay and other health problems.
17. Lead	N	2012	0	0	ppb	0.01	0.01	Excessive of drinking water may cause kidney damage and other health problems.

**Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Health Effect of Contamination	
Chlorine	N	2012	20	4 - 2	ppm	0	MRDL = 0	Excessive of chlorine used for disinfection may cause taste and odor problems.

After every sample, we notify you of the results. As you can see by our table, you have not had any violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing 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 available to you. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are available to you.

It is possible that levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and fittings. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and fittings. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and fittings.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in the ground. These substances can be inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in the ground.

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 vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

In accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, we are required to provide you with information on the quality of your drinking water. In accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, we are required to provide you with information on the quality of your drinking water.

**NOTICE:** This report will be mailed to each customer. However, a copy will be placed at our office.