

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

2013 JUN -4 AM 9:02

Boggan Ridge Water Association
 Public Water Supply Name

640001, # 640011

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 in the Association office @ 598 Schoolhouse Rd

Date(s) customers were informed: 04/23/13, / / , 05/09/13

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: The Magee Courier

Date Published: 05/09/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 04/23/13
@ 598 Schoolhouse Rd, Pinola, MS 39149

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.

Jerry Berry
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/3/13
 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

2013 APR 23 PM 3:02

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association
 PWS#: 0640001 & 0640011
 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 wells drawing from the Cathoula Formation 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. 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 Boggan Ridge 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 Pat Kent at 601.847.1729. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the association office located at 598 Schoolhouse Rd, Pinola, MS 39149.

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 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.

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.

PWS ID # 0640001		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.018	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011*	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.40	.6 - 2.1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0640011**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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.042	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.251	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*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	16.84	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.6	.90– 2.10	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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.

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.

The Boggan Ridge 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.

2013 JUN -4 AM 9:02

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

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

Nancy Brown

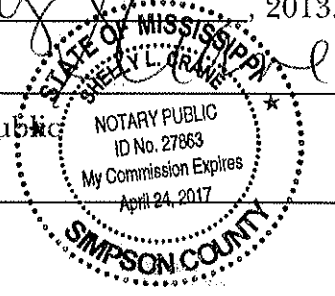
who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is Advertising of The Magee Courier a newspaper published in the City of Magee, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

- In Vol. 115 No. 49 Date 9 day of May 2013.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.

Signed Nancy Brown

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30 day of May, 2013.

Notary Public



My Commission Expires: _____

No. words 4113.75 at _____ cts. Total \$ 465.00

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 468.00

Good homecoming service at Rials Creek

Services at Rials Creek on Sunday, April 28th, were very special as we celebrated the 153rd Homecoming of our church, along with the dedication service of our parsonage. We were pleased to have many members come back home to worship with us, as well as several visitors.

Acolytes for the service were Keaton Whately and Caitlyn Henry. Cross bearer was Gracie Welch and Bible Carrier was Kennedy Hanna. We appreciate each of you and your service to the Lord. Ushers were Sammy Welch and Tammie Dee Brown.

Brandi Batton and Freda Sherman recognized members of the Golden Club—members of Rials Creek for 50 years or more—the ones present were asked to come to the front of the church and then given a chance to share some memories of their years at Rials Creek.

The congregation enjoyed hearing memories from Victoria Boggan Sherman, Dan Dullos, Nantia Mangum Prestwood, Marlene Chesney Welch, Brenda Gibburn Russell, and Barbara Welch Fuller. Aaron Batton and Kylee Jo Bower presented each Golden Club member with a bookmark.

Children's Minutes were led by Brandi Batton. She talked with the children about the meaning of homecoming. Home is a place where you find family, love and security. Rials Creek is our church family and as our motto says—Rials Creek Where Jesus is Lord and You are Family!

Sweet prayers were said by Maura Pruitt and Kylee Hewer. The choir, under the direction of Cindy Gill, presented the Call to Worship entitled "The Old Fashioned Meeting" and the special entitled "Winging My Way Back Home."

We were pleased to have some of our former pastors and their wives with us for the service. During the parsonage dedication, Brother Bill Johnson, Brother Buddy Bayless, and Brother Joe Hanna (for his dad David Hanna) gave special memories they had of living in the parsonage and being the pastor at Rials Creek.

Special report by Gerald Brown was given on the updates that were made to the parsonage and everyone was invited to tour the parsonage after our lunch together. After the service, all en-



KATHY LUCAS
Kathy Lucas

joyed a delicious pot luck lunch with plenty of food and fellowship.

On our prayer list we would like to add Frank McCain (who is home now and doing better); Patsy Pruitt and family in the loss of her sister Mary; Frank Harrington; Larry Tuggle; Lily Cockrell; Audell Lee; Wayne and Troy Murphy; Morgan Lewis; Libby Stewart; Amy and Garnet Gary; Alexander Hall; Billy Bilzoy; Jones Kay Fitzgib; Jimmy Bryant; the Golden Club—members of Rials Creek for 50 years or more—the ones present were asked to come to the front of the church and then given a chance to share some memories of their years at Rials Creek.

The congregation enjoyed hearing memories from Victoria Boggan Sherman, Dan Dullos, Nantia Mangum Prestwood, Marlene Chesney Welch, Brenda Gibburn Russell, and Barbara Welch Fuller. Aaron Batton and Kylee Jo Bower presented each Golden Club member with a bookmark.

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a registration form. THOUGHT FOR THE DAY: (in honor and memory of all mothers) Mothers Are the Place

That We Call Home Mothers are the place that we call home. On them we rest our heads and close our eyes.

There's no one else who grants the same soft peace, Happiness, contentment, sweet release.

Braving nighttime tears with lullabies, Restoring the bright sun that makes us bloom. HAVE A GOOD WEEK!

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association PWS#: 0640001 & 0640011 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 continuously 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 Colorado River Aquifer.

The water meter installation has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association have received their acceptability findings to consumption.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact the staff at 970.841.1100. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the recreation center located at 294 Eastbourne Rd., Fort Collins, CO.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 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. A safety benefit over the surface of land and underground, it does not contain naturally occurring minerals, such as arsenic and radon, that may come from average atmospheric conditions from the presence of animals or from human activity, natural contaminants, such as arsenic and radon, that may come from average atmospheric conditions, specific processes, agricultural practices, and other natural sources, such as radon, which can be naturally occurring in water from various natural sources, including, but not limited to, geologic activity, volcanic activity, and other natural sources. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be naturally occurring in water from various natural sources, including, but not limited to, geologic activity, volcanic activity, and other natural sources. The presence of these contaminants 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 responses which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs 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 no known or expected risk of a disinfectant if it is used to control microbial contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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 contamination.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 1,000 years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

PWS ID # 0640001		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	010	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge of natural radon, seepage of natural radon
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; seepage of natural radon
14. Copper	N	2011*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL:1.3	Corrosion of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures from metal preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011*	0	0	ppb	0	AL:15	Corrosion of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures; seepage of natural radon
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.49	0 - 2.1	ppm	0	MRLG: 4	Water addition used to control chlorine
PWS ID # 0640011		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	042	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge of natural radon, seepage of natural radon
13. Chromium	N	2011*	3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; seepage of natural radon
14. Copper	N	2008/11*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL:1.3	Corrosion of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures from metal preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	231	No Range	ppm	4	4	Corrosion of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures; seepage of natural radon
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	0	0	ppb	0	AL:15	Corrosion of metal pipes and plumbing fixtures; seepage of natural radon
Disinfection By-Products								
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012*	10.84	No Range	ppb	0	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2012	1.18	0.0 - 2.10	ppm	0	MRLG: 4	Water addition used to control chlorine

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. Water report that your drinking water system is covered all Federal and State requirements. We have been through our monitoring and testing that assess contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE in 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 ensure system compliance all monitoring equipment, MCL/MCLG, and other applicable portions of any drinking water system at the end of the compliance period.

If you are concerned about levels of lead or other metals in your water, especially for pregnant women and young children, lead in drinking water is primarily from pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality 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 1 minute 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 what you can do to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The following from the Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. For more information call 970.733.7332 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be natural, inorganic or organic chemicals and synthetic substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain low level amounts of these contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects you can obtain by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

Some public water systems are required to test for radon in their water for the general population. Some communities possess such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, pregnant women, and young children, and other immune system disorders, such as elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk. Because radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, it can be found in groundwater. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of radon in drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

APRIL 1, 2013 PRESS RELEASE FROM MDDH CONCERNING RADIOLÓGICAL BATHING

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) monitoring and testing program, radiological monitoring results were reported for the month of January 2013. December 2012's results were reported previously. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE in these levels.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitors public water systems for radon in their water. Although the EPA does not require monitoring for radon in public water systems, MDDH has chosen to monitor for radon in public water systems. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The EPA has determined that your water system is not in compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions about radon in your water, please contact the Office of Public Health at 970.733.7332.

The Broomfield Rural Water Quality Report will be made available to the public for quality water to every day. We ask that all our customers help to protect our water resources, especially in the home of your own.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY