

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: 42

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 Measurement | 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.

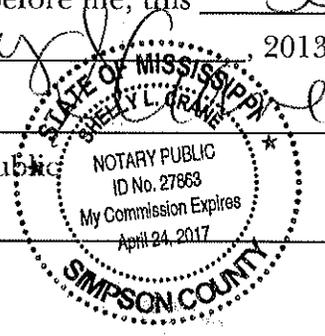
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2013.

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 413.75 at _____ cts. Total \$ 465.00

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 468.00

THE MCKEE COURSE | Shipman County News

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 Keatin Whadley and Caitlyn Henry. Cross bearer was Grace Welch and Bible Carrier was Kennedy Homm. We appreciate each of you and your service to the Lord. Ushers were Sammy Welch and Tommie Dee Brown.

Brandi Patton and Fred 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 Valeria Boggan, Sherman, Dan Tullos, Nannie Mangum Prestwood, Marlene Chesney Welch, Brenda Cibura Russell, and Barbara Welch Fuller. Anson Barton and Kyle Jo Brewer presented each Golden Club member with a bookmark.

Children's Minutes were led by Brandi Barton. 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 Kyle Brewer.

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 Baylis, 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.

The United Methodist Women are attending the UMW Women's Luncheon at the Annual Conference on Saturday, June 8th from 12:30-2 p.m. If you would like to attend, please see Barbara Fuller by May 12th to complete



RIALS CREEK NEWS
Kathy Lucas

enjoyed 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); Pave Fruit and family in the loss of her sister Mary; Prask Harrington; Larry Tuggle; Lily Cockrell; Audell Lee; Wayne and Troy Murphy; Morgan Lewis; Libby Stewart; Amy and Garnet Gary; Alexander Hall; Billy Boley; Jones Key Fitzgib; Jimmy Bryant; the Gideons; Wilma Bairfield; Della Brown; Violet

Robert; Peggy Bryan; Brown; Grubbs; Camille Hankins; Shirley Ingram; Janie and Mack McAlgin; Mary Lou Mitchell; Bobbie Pace; Lisa Pace; Duke Prestwood; Lucille Rickels; Brenda Russell; David Windham; Stephanie Williams; upon requests; as well as those with special needs that we hold dear to our hearts.

Praises were lifted up for Robin Beeland; and also for Sweet Little Brodie Lynn Pinter, who was born on Tuesday, April 24th—Mum and baby are both doing great; and a special thanks was given by Freda Sherman for all they did to help get things ready for Homecoming. We know God is good all the time and all the time God is good.

On Saturday, April 27th, Robert and Ruby Williams attended Robert's 51st Class Reunion at the home of Don and Sue Griffin. Lots of classmates attended and everyone enjoyed renewing acquaintances and the meal.

First Place Ladies enjoyed a victory celebration for the conclusion of the first session of the program. The total weight loss for the group during the 12 week session was 64.1 pounds. Congratulations to all!

We will continue with a new Bible Study and will meet on Tuesday nights at 6:00 in the downstairs Sunday School room. You are welcome to join us as we begin this new session.

The United Methodist Women are attending the UMW Women's Luncheon at the Annual Conference on Saturday, June 8th from 12:30-2 p.m. If you would like to attend, please see Barbara Fuller by May 12th to complete

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.

Erasing 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 provide you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and service 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 Columbia Formation Aquifer.

The water quality assessment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall sustainability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality assessment was 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 100% compliance regarding contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pat Kiser at 601.541.1723. 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 908 Brookhaven Rd., Prichard, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 some cases, monitoring wasn't required in 2012, but the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or from human activity, industrial contamination, such as wastes and bacteria. But many come from natural sources: plants, acidic systems, agricultural operations, and scientific, therapeutic, cosmetics, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban areas, traffic, industrial, or domestic waste discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban areas, power plants, and industrial waste, organic chemical contaminants, including pesticides and volatile organic chemicals, which may be products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto 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 water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that 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 which may be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: **Actual Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a notification 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 to protect the MCLCLs 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 to health of a disinfectant if 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 (ug/L):** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 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 | LWL Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | 0.18 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| 13. Chloride | N | 2011* | 6.9 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from metal and pulp mills, leachate from natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011* | 3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL-1.3 | | Corrosion of metal pipes, mining, industrial effluents, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011* | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-15 | | Corrosion of metal pipes, mining, industrial effluents, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.49 | 0.2-2.1 | ppm | 0 | MCLG = 4 | | Water addition used to residualize chlorine |
| PWS ID # 0640011 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | LWL Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | 0.03 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| 13. Chloride | N | 2011* | 5 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from metal and pulp mills, leachate from natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008/11* | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL-1.3 | | Corrosion of metal pipes, mining, industrial effluents, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | 2.11 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | | Corrosion of metal pipes, mining, industrial effluents, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008/11* | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-15 | | Corrosion of metal pipes, mining, industrial effluents, discharge from metal refineries, and natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 01. Trihalomethanes (THM) | N | 2010* | 10.84 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.6 | 0.5-2.10 | ppm | 0 | MCLG = 4 | | Water addition used to residualize chlorine |

* 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 followed 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 indication of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, HSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If you notice elevated levels of lead in your water, especially in your tap water, you may want to take steps to reduce lead in your water. Lead in drinking water is primarily from naturally occurring and man-made sources 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 lead drinking water hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Minnesota State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 651.576.7282 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 minerals, inorganic or organic chemical, pesticides, herbicides, or radon. Lead, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban areas, traffic, industrial, or domestic waste discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban areas, power plants, and industrial waste, organic chemical contaminants, including pesticides and volatile organic chemicals, which may be products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto 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 water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these 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 toll-free drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-7791.

Some prescription and over-the-counter medications, such as birth control pills, antibiotics, or other hormone system disruptors, cause clarity, and reduce the ability of disinfectants to kill bacteria. These medications can also be found in your water. If you are taking any of these medications, you may want to consider taking them with food to reduce the risk of infection. For more information, please contact the State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-7791.

As announced by the Environmental Protection Agency, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radon in their drinking water beginning January 2002 - December 2007. Your public water system complied with the scheduled schedule; however, during the month of the Mississippi State Department of Health's biennial radon level monitoring (last completed in 2007), radon levels were not sampled. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Although this was not the result of routine monitoring, your water system is required to monitor for radon. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the required monitoring. If you have any questions about radon in your water, please contact the State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-7791.

The Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association meeting dates for the check to provide for quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. If you have any questions, please call our office at 601.541.1723.

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY