

2013 JUN 26 AM 9: 36

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

Boswell Regional Center

Public Water Supply Name

0640013

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: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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: 06 / 25 / 13
 As a URL (Provide URL 10.193.129.21)
 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: _____

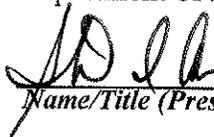
Date Published: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: 06 / 25 / 2013

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.



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

06-25-2013

 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

W8

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 25 AM 11: 54

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is well's #MS-GW-15272 and MS-GW-16627 located south of the power plant. Our well's draw from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked higher in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report contact our office at 601-867-5000 ext. 75092.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any question about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steven Allen @ 601-867-5000. 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 Monday after the third Thursday of October, December, February, April, June, and August at 9:45AM in building #95 on the Boswell Regional Center Campus.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Boswell Regional Center 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have

provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL, | Your | Range | | Sample | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|--|--|
| | or | TT, or | | Low | High | | | |
| | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | | | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.89 | 1.58 | 2012 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.54 | NA | | 2012 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0082 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.8 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 2.8 | NA | | 2010 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your | Sample | # Samples | Exceeds | Typical Source | |
| | | | Water | Date | Exceeding AL | AL | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0309 | 2011 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2011 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|-------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L.) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L.) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |

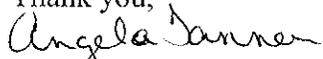
| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Angela Tanner
Address:
P.O. Box 128
Magee, MS 39111
Phone: 601-867-500
Fax: 601-867-5136
E-Mail: angela_tanner@boswell.state.ms.us

The CCR for 2012 has been posted in the following location on Boswell Regional Center campus building 140, 141, 142, 143, and administration bulletin boards. The CCR was posted on June 25, 2013.

Thank you,


Angela Tanner

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Boswell Regional Center

From the Director

Latest Web Updates

July 1, 2008 **UPDATE!**

Boswell Weather

KRONOS LOGON

Boswell@Work

Employee Discounts

Employee of The Year Forms

Staff Development Training

ICF/MR Staff Training - 2013

General Training

Community Staff Training - 2013

ICF/MR Staff Training - 2012 (Archive)

Additional BAT Training - 2010 (Archive)

Community Staff Training - 2012 (Archive)

Staffing Schedule

Schedule

BRC News Letter

News Letter

Other Links

Important Internet Links

Office Tools

Forms

Calendars **UPDATE!**

Privacy Statement

BRC Service Area

Vehicle Policy Forms

Employee Resources

Employee Assistance Program

Policies and Procedures

State Personnel Handbook

Le Grand Cafe Menu

Department News and

Information

Department Web Sites

HIPAA

2012 Consumer Confidence
Report - Water

Employment Information

Mississippi State Personnel Board

Employment Information

Phone Directory

Departmental (view/print)

Employee (view/print)

**Employees at Work Monthly
Video**

Important Notice: Visit Boswell's Website at www.brc.state.ms.us

Boswell Valentine's 2013 Photos