

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

2013 JUN 25 AM 8:50

LILY ROSE WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

PWS # 0330005 / 0330009

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 Lily Rose Water Assoc. Front Lobby

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/03/2013, 06/05/2013, 06/17 / 2-13

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06 / 17 / 2013

- 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: Lawrence County Press / Prentiss Headlight

Date Published: 06 / 05 / 2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 06 / 03 / 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.

Chandra Jones, Manager  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 19, 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

# CORRECTED

## Lily Rose Water Association 2012 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 comes from our wells, which are fed by underground aquifers.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The water assessment information is available in our office.

### **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?**

The Board of Directors meet on the third Tuesday of each month. All members are encouraged to attend regular meetings.

**04/01/ 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 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 IN ACTION 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.

### **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. PWS# 330005/330009 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>.

# MS0330005

## 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.4	0.9	1.4	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0121	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.35	NA		2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	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

# MS0330009

## 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.

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				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	0.9	1.4	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02316	0.01957	0.02316	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.36	NA		2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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: Dr. Raymond Reddick  
Address:  
57 Expose Road  
Silver Creek, MS, MS 39663  
Phone: 601-792-2219  
Fax: 601-792-0314

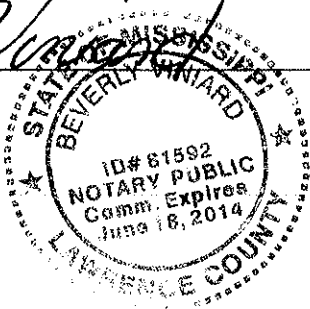
**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
LAWRENCE COUNTY**

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for said county and state, John Carney, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he is editor and publisher of the *Lawrence County Press*, a newspaper published continuously for the past two years or more, in the Town of Monticello, in said county and state, that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive times on the date(s) as follows:

June 5, 2013  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 5th day of June, 2013.

Beverly Vinard  
 Notary



John Carney  
 Publisher

Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	No	
	No	
Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
02/21/2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
12/31/2009		Iron wood preservation, Corrosion of household plumbing system
12/31/2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
12/31/2009		
of microbial contaminants)		
08/09/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
08/09/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
08/09/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12/31/2011		Water additive used to control microbes
06/30/2011		Water additive used to control microbes

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are being published in our local newspaper.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
 2013 JUN 25 AM 8:51

2013 JUN 25 AM 8:51

\* LILY ROSE WATER HOURS:  
Monday -Friday/ 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM  
601-792-8699

\* PREVIOUS BALANCE

lockup date is:

Thursday, June 27, 2013

\* CURRENT BALANCE:

LATE CHARGES: due on or before:

Monday, July 15, 2013

LOCK-UP DATE:

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

DIRECT DEBIT (Bankdraft) IS  
AVAILABLE

call office for more information

HIGH WATER BILL PLEASE

CHECK READING AT YOUR METER  
BEFORE CALLING THE OFFICE.

Copy of CCR REPORT available at  
the Office