

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 AUG -9 AM 9:57

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Billy's Creek Rural Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

0810015

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: 7/11/13 / /

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: North MS Herald

Date Published: 7/11/13

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

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

8-9-13  
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

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2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Billy's Creek Rural Water Association  
 PWS#: 0810015  
 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 Lower Wilcox 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 Billy's Creek 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 Larry Sprouse at 662.473.0019. 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 third Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Sylva Rena Community Center.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*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.

### 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.079	.009 - .079	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	2.2	1.5 - 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.1	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*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	26.85	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.80 – 1	ppm	0	MRDL = 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.

#### Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/06/10, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency:

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to correct this deficiency by 8/31/2015.

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 Billy's Creek 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.



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2013 AUG -9 AM 9: 57

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

## State of Mississippi Yalobusha County

Before me, BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the **North Mississippi Herald**, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

- Vol. 625 No. 15 Dated the 11 of July 2013
- Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ Dated the \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ 20\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ Dated the \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ 20\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ Dated the \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ 20\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_ No. \_\_\_ Dated the \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper.

*David Howell*  
 Editor and Publisher  
 North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
 This 11 day of July 2013  
 at Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi  
 Commission Expires July 29, 2015  
*Betty K. Shearer*  
 Notary Public

435 Words 1 Times ..... \$217.50  
 Proof of Publication ..... \$ 3.00  
 Total Due ..... \$220.50

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Betty's Creek Rural Water Association  
 PWS# 3610015  
 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform services we deliver to you every day. Our concern is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. We understand the need to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water source to ensure the quality of your water. Our water source is from Lake Crossed, from the Lower White River.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the potential supply to protect potential sources of contamination. A report detailing source water protection activities has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The Betty's Creek Rural Water Association has received four state quality ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Betty's Creek Rural Water Association to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more about any of our services, they are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Betty's Creek Community Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water (contaminants). Federal and state laws. This table lists contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. Contaminants that are not detected are listed as "Not Detected". The table lists the total amount of each contaminant detected during the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. In some cases, individual contaminants are listed as "Not Detected" or "Below Reporting Level". This table lists a variety of contaminants such as metals and minerals, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other chemicals. These contaminants can be found in your drinking water from a variety of sources such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other chemicals. These contaminants can be found in your drinking water from a variety of sources such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other chemicals. These contaminants can be found in your drinking water from a variety of sources such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other chemicals.

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

**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other actions that are designed to protect public health.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that MCLs are set in units of the MCLs of the contaminant using the most sensitive health protection.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is expected to be safe for all people. MCLGs are set in units of the MCLs of the contaminant using the most sensitive health protection.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one microgram per liter of water.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram per liter of water.

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violates MCL	Date Detected	Level Detected	Range of Concentration of Contaminant (MCLG)	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
10. Barium	N	2010*	.079	.006 - .079	ppm	2	2			Diarrhea, constipation
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.23	.10 - .23	ppm	100	100			Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3			Central nervous system effects, stomach irritation
18. Fluoride	N	2010*	.1	No Range	ppm	4	4			Enamel mottling, kidney, bone, and thyroid effects
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	15			Central nervous system effects, kidney damage

### Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violates MCL	Date Detected	Level Detected	Range of Concentration of Contaminant (MCLG)	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Effects
19. THM	N	2010*	20.25	No Range	ppm	8	8			Disinfection by-product
20. Haloacetic acids	N	2010*	50	No Range	ppm	10	10			Disinfection by-product

\* Most recent sample. No sample collected for 2012.  
 As you can see by this table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water system is in compliance with all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

For more information on the contaminants listed in this report, please contact the Betty's Creek Rural Water Association at 662-473-2343. We will be happy to provide you with a copy of this report and answer any questions you may have. We will also be happy to provide you with a copy of this report and answer any questions you may have.