

WATER SUPPLY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUN-6 AM 11:13  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Southeast Rankin Water  
Public Water Supply Name

# 0610025 and # 0610049  
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. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 5/29/14 / /

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: Rankin County News

Date Published: 6/4/14

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 2013 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.

Yeah A. Martin, Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/6/14  
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 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Southeast Rankin Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0610025 and 0610049**  
**May 2014**

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 Sparta Sand and Cockfield 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 identify 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 Southeast Rankin Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leah Martin at 601-825-6992. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for July 24, 2014 at 2:00 PM at the Cato Volunteer Fire Department.

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>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 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#: 0610025		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2013	.007	.0009 - .007	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	2	1.7 - 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	2013	.219	.118 - .219	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.3	.7 - 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**PWS ID#: 0610049 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	2013	.0015	.0008 - .0015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013	2.6	1.9 - 2.6	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
15. Cyanide	N	2013	.0019	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.152	.138 - .152	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**

81. HAA5	N	2013	39	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	53.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.7-1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

The Southeast Rankin 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. This CCR will not be mailed to customers. Please call office if you would like a copy.

# AFFIDAVIT

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 4TH DAY OF JUNE, 2014, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Southeast Rankin Water Association  
PWS# 0610025 and 0610049  
May 2014

about this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we provide. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the way we improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand and Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

Monitoring has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been prepared and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Southeast Rankin Water Association have received the following rankings to contamination:

For more information about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leah Martin at 601-825-6992. We want our valued customers to know that we value their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for July 24, 2014 at 2:00 PM at the Rankin County Administration Center.

Contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table lists the MCL. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, picks up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, such as radon, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban lawn care, and maintenance; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes a list of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is required to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not mean that the water poses a health risk.

Some of the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions 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 at a level that is achievable 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 adverse health effects. 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 to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

025 TEST RESULTS							
Year	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Contaminants</b>							
2013	007	0.009 - 0.07	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2013	2	1.7 - 2	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2009/11*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2013	219	.118 - .219	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=16	16	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2013	1	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Products						
Year	Date	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2013	1.3	7 - 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

149 TEST RESULTS							
Year	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, Rankin County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned of and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Code of Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

### 2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

### SOUTHEAST RANKIN WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 166 No. 46 on the 4th day of June, 2014

*Marcus Bowers*

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 4th day of June, 2014

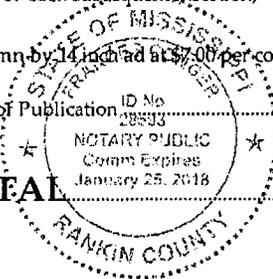
*Frances Conger* Notary Public  
FRANCES CONGER  
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

PRINTER'S FEE: (12 cents per word for first insertion and 10 cents per word for each subsequent insertion)

3 column by 14 inch ad at \$7.00 per column inch..... \$294.00

Proof of Publication ID No 28533..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$297.00



RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Water	1460000	1451000	9,000	24.50
VOL FIRE FEE				1.00

	1	1588	6/15/14
<b>NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID</b>			
	25.50		27.95
MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT			



ACCOUNT 1588 5/28/2014

5	7	7	<b>TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT</b>	2.45	27.95
			<b>25.50</b>		

OUR CCR REPORT WILL BE PRINTED IN THE RANKIN COUNTY NEWS JUNE 5TH