

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN -2 AM 8:42

TOWN OF KELMICHAEL  
Public Water Supply Name

0490005

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: 5/22/2014, / / , / /

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 WINONA TIMES

Date Published: 5/22/2014

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.

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

5/29/14  
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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Kilmichael Water & Sewer  
 PWS#: 490005  
 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 Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ryan Wood at 662.392.3130. 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 Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

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 Kilmichael Water & Sewer have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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 we detected during for 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.

*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 | 2012*    | .016 | .011 - .016 | ppm | 2   | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2012*    | 7    | 4 - 7       | 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 | 2012*    | .123 | .118 - .123 | 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 | 5    | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2013 | 1.83 | No Range  | ppb | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2013 | 1.70 | .08 - 2.5 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 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. 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 Kilmichael Water & Sewer 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.

# Coming face to face with history

By CHRIS ALLEN BAKER  
THE SCOTT COUNTY  
TIMES

On at least a couple of occasions, I have written in this space about the challenges of being an alumnus of the University of Mississippi — affectionately known as Ole Miss. When I mention having gone to school there to someone, I can almost see the wheels turning in their head based on what they think of Ole Miss.

Whether you're an Ole Miss graduate or just a fan, or whether you support one of the other fine universities or colleges in our state, chances are you have some opinion of Ole Miss. It



Chris Allen Baker

may be based on personal and direct contact with some aspect of the university or based on sports — for or against. Some Mississippians I have encountered don't care either way.

But for many people outside our state and on a broader scale outside the South, mentioning Ole Miss stirs a number of different opinions, perceptions and most of all, judgments.

The pivotal point in history that rouses such a wide spectrum of emotions toward Ole Miss is centered on one man — James Meredith. His entrance as the first African-American student into the university and the resulting riots that followed placed a mark all that much but occasionally it would come up in some conversation or in history class.

During a summer internship at a newspaper in Leland, I had the opportunity to read a book at the local library written by Erle Johnson, I Rolled with Ross, which has details of the events surrounding Meredith

entering Ole Miss. But it was several years later after I graduated and was working at *The Winona Times* that I came face to face with history.

In late 1995 or early 1996, Meredith paid a visit to Winona on a trek through Mississippi visiting libraries and promoting literacy. When I heard he was in town and wanted to meet with someone from the newspaper, I can't remember what preconceived ideas I had about him but I knew he

was someone I wanted to meet and talk to about his experiences. I found him to be a very nice and delightful man and I enjoyed our visit and the opportunity to document that visit with a story in *The Times*.

He has a very unique perspective on his place in history, and while he doesn't shy away from talking about Ole Miss — wearing Ole Miss clothing almost everywhere he goes — he prefers to concentrate more on current society conditions.

Last week, he paid a visit to Forest and spoke to the students at Forest High School. In light of all of his notoriety since 1962, I was surprised to learn that he had never spoken to a high school as he did on Friday. I was also surprised to hear students who said they were not familiar with him. Granted, his place in history happened a generation or two before them, but I would hope they would have heard of him by now through history classes.

Mr. Meredith has not followed a typical path since Ole Miss and has ruffled the feathers of leaders in the African-American segment of society. Regardless of his politics, his place in history cannot be denied as a catalyst to eventual progress in our state.

I was happy to have the opportunity to re-connect and meet him again. *Chris Allen Baker is a native of Winona and serves as the managing editor of The Scott County Times in Forest. He can be reached by e-mail at cbaker@scotline.net.*

## 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Kilmichael Water & Sewer PWS#: 490005 • May, 2014

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### TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant                     | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|------|----------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                |  |              |      |          |   |
| 10. Barium                      | N             | 2012*          | .018           | .011 - .018  | ppm          | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 13. Chromium                    | N             | 2012*          | 7              | 4 - 7  | 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             | 2012*          | .123           | .118 - .123  | 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  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |               |                |                |  |              |      |          |   |
| 61. HAAS                        | N             | 2013           | 6              | No Range   | ppb          | 0    | 60       | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 62. THM5 (halomethanes)         | N             | 2013           | 1.83           | No Range   | ppb          | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| Chlorine                        | N             | 2013           | 1.70           | .08 - 2.6  | ppm          | 0    | MDRL = 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. 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

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