

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Rec'd  
7/17/14

Blue Lane Court Tippah Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

MS0680037

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: 6/29/14

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: Sun Sentinel will be in newspaper 7/3/14

Date Published: 7/3/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 7/1/14

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.

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

July 1 2014  
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)

# CCR Report 2014

## **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?**

Aquifer well 1 and 2 in Maridian Upper Wilcox.

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

Well (1) ranked moderate

Well (2) ranked lower

## **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?**

Monthly meetings every first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm. The meetings are held at Blue Cane Cowart Tippo Water Association office located at 535 Sharkey Road, Charleston, Ms 38921.

### **Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### 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. Blue Cané Cowart Tippto Water Association, Inc. 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	MCL or MCLD		Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MCL	MCLD		Low	High			
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.53	0.53	0.71	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA		2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Compounds								
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year Water	Sample Date	Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	1.3	ND	1.3	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2011	10		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2011	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

Contact Name: Joseph Wilson

Address:

535 Sharkey Road

Charleston, MS 38921

Phone: 662-375-0007

Fax: 662-375-0008

E-Mail: [bcctwa@gmail.com](mailto:bcctwa@gmail.com)



Blue Cane Cowart Tippo Water Association  
 P.O. Box 239  
 Charleston, MS 38921  
 (662) 375-0007

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PERMIT NO.

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
1	640	7/10/14
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
0.00		

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

ACCOUNT 640 6/27/14

METER READ		CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY				
7	4	1	0.00		

Anthony Rimmer  
 27 Kimble Dr.  
 P.O. Box 177  
 Charleston MS 38921

Notice: **CCR 2014 AVAILABLE AT BCCFWA OFFICE**  
 Checks and Money Orders Only at P.O. Box 239  
 All payment types accepted at TCB BANK.  
 Use current bill when making payments @ either location  
 Meetings: 1st Tue. @ 6P.M.