

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

Wilk-Amit Water  
Public Water Supply Name

0030007      0030021

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:   /  /  

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: Southern Herald

Date Published: 7/3/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* 10bby office      Date Posted: 7/3/2014

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.

Belinda Medlock Office Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

9-4-14  
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**  
**Wilk-Amit Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0030007 & 030021**  
**April 2014**

2014 JUN 17 AM 9:18

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 purchased from the Town of Gloster that has wells drawing from the Miocene Series 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 Town of Gloster have received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Timothy Baylor at 601.249.8746. 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 second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 1803 S. Captain Drive, Gloster, MS 39638.

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 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 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.

<b>PWS ID # 030007</b>		<b>TEST RESULTS</b>						
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*	.043	.036 - .043	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012*	1.1*	1 - 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

7

19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.35	.34 - .35	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2011*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2013	.6	.5 - .7	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 030021		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	2011*	.037	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2011*	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.45	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2013	.6	.5 - .7	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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.

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 Wilk Amit 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.

Please note CCR report will be published in local paper and a copy of published article will be on our bulletin board in lobby of our office.

371307  
3/26/2014

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF AMITE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid, I

2014 JUL 10 PM 12: 07

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Wilk-Amit Water Association  
PWS# 0030007 & 000021  
APRIL 2014

We are 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 purchased from the Town of Clouser and has been drawn from the Moccasin-Gaines 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 determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results for the Town of Clouser have received a higher susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Timothy Flayler at 601-249-8745. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 1803 S. Captain Drive, Greener, MS 39055.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrate and sulfate, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, agricultural 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and radon, which is released from natural gas production activities, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities, in order to ensure that the 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is 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 of 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 hours 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 table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Date Detected, Range of Values or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG, MCLG, MCL, and Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate, Chlorine, Copper, Lead, Nitrate as Nitrogen) and Disinfection By-Products (THM5, Chlorine).

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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 contaminants have been detected from time to time. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a routine basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards in an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements. MCHL 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 State Drinking Water hotline at http://www.epa.gov/lead or at 1-800-426-4791. The Mississippi State Department of Public Health, Laboratory Effect and Testing. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a newspaper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, and that the publication of

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
WILK-AMIT WATER ASSOCIATION  
PWS# 0030007 & 030021  
APRIL 2014

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

- On the 03 day of JULY, 2014
- On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014
- On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014
- On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014

*[Signature]*

Publish  
SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

03 day of JULY, 2014  
Notary Public  
**COYETTE STUART**  
My Commission Expires MARCH 6, 2015  
Notary Public  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
PUBLISHER'S FEE

1.767 Words @ \$12.00 = \$21.20  
Making Proof of Publication --- 0.0  
TOTAL ----- \$21.20

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**

**COUNTY OF AMITE**

**PERSONALLY CAME** before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid, the

undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a newspaper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, and that the publication of

Drinking Water Quality Report  
Wilk-Amite Water Association  
Sr. 0030007 & 030021  
April 2014  
Report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our water source is purchased from the Town of Gloster that has wells drawing from the Miocene. To determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination, a study was made. The results of this study have been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. For more information, please contact Timothy Baylor at 601-249-8746. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 1803 S. Captian Drive.

**2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
WILK-AMITE WATER ASSOCIATION  
PWS# 0030007 & 030021  
APRIL 2014**

and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 2013. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or plants, from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. It can also come from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic tank overflow. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, public water systems must follow certain standards. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some of these constituents. The presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:  
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 without being necessary to achieve health protection. MCLs generally require the use of treatment technology.  
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 because they usually do not include an allowance for human variability.  
MDL: Maximum Disinfection Byproduct Level. The highest level of a disinfection byproduct allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for public water systems to protect public health. MDLs do not reflect the health risk from drinking water disinfection byproducts. The cost of treatment to reduce disinfection byproducts in public water systems is estimated to be between \$1.5 million and \$15 million per year, depending on the size of the system and the level of treatment required. The cost of treatment to reduce disinfection byproducts in private water systems is estimated to be between \$100,000 and \$1 million per year, depending on the size of the system and the level of treatment required.

- On the 03 day of JULY, 2014
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014

RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
			Discharge of animal wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	ALC13		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	AL15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
			By product of drinking water disinfection
			Water additive used to control microbes

Publisher

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

day of JULY, 2014



Notary Public

PUBLISHER'S FEE

1,767 Words @ 12¢ ----- \$212.04  
Making Proof of Publication -- 0.00  
TOTAL ----- \$212.04

that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets SDH how notifies systems of any mlsann.com