

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

2014 JUN 27 AM 9:30

Town OF Bentonia
Public Water Supply Name

0820002

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: Yazoo Herald

Date Published: 06/23/14

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.

[Signature] / CCR Coordinator
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/24/14
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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2014 SEP 25 AM 8:14

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present The Town Of Benton 2013 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?

Our Well draws from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our rating is MODERATE.

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?

Please contact City Hall with any comments or questions you may have.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

During a sanitary survey conducted on 05/30/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following Significant deficiency(s):

Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required

Corrective actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration Of the compliance deadline it is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2014.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 05/30/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following Significant deficiency(s):

Improper record keeping

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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. Town Of Benton 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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.0	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.5	1.7	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.38	NA		2013	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfectant
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0296	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.115	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.4	NA		2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0001	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Unit Descriptions								
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.							
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
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.							

Town of Bentonia
 P.O. Box 310
 Bentonia, MS 39040
 662-755-2281

Bentonia, MS
 100

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	0	0	0	17.50
Credit				(35.00)

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	
1	227	9/15/14
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
(17.50)(CR)		

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

RETURN BILL STUB WITH PAYMENT

Service From 8/1/2014 TO 9/2/2014 ACCOUNT # 227 9/2/14

METER READING			TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY	CLASS			
9	2	1	(17.50)		

The corrected CCR report is in the Town Hall
 Bills are due by the 15th of each month!!!!

Jeff and Kim Tver
 PO Box 548
 198 Tyer Lane
 Bentonia MS 39040

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06/02/2014 10:00 AM

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Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
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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							

<u>TT Violation</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Steps Taken to Correct the Violation</u>	<u>Health Effects Language</u>
Ground Water Rule violations	Ground Water Rule Failure to Take Actions within Required Time frame	09/143/2013-Present	The System has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: T Ferrel
Address:
P.O. Box 310
Benton, MS 39040
Phone: 662-755-2821

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

The State of Mississippi

County of YAZOO

Personally appeared before me, and State aforesaid **JASON PATTON** oath, that he is **PUBLISHER** of the **City of Yazoo City, State and County** a copy of which is hereto attached

Vol. No. 143
 Number 14
 Dated 6-7, 2014

Vol. No. _____
 Number _____
 Dated _____, 20____

Vol. No. _____
 Number _____
 Dated _____, 20____

Vol. No. _____
 Number _____
 Dated _____, 20____

Affiant further states that said new next prior to the first publication of

(Signed) 
 Jason Patterson, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me

(Signed) 
 Notary Public

Words 3x16
 Time 1
 Amount of legal \$ 456.00
 Proof of Publication \$ 3-
 Total Amount \$ 459.00

Town Of Bentonia 2013 0820002 CCR, 06/02/2014

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How is water assessed and its availability?
 (See page 6, 5, 10, 11, 12)

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How can I get involved?
 (See page 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

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Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Filtered	Exceeds	Exceeds
				Date	Exceeds	AL	AL	AL	Exceeds
Microbial Contaminants									
Coliform - Total (per 100 ml)	0	0	0.00%	2013	0	No	No	No	Exceeds of National Drinking Water System Treatment Requirements
Coliform - Total (per 100 ml)	0	0	0.00%	2013	0	No	No	No	Exceeds of National Drinking Water System Treatment Requirements
Chemical Contaminants									
Trace									
Chlorine									
Chlorine									2000 ppm per million, or 2000 mg per liter (mg/L)
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Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedances									
Trace									
Chlorine									
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