# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
### CCR CERTIFICATION
### CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Krebs Trailer Plaza
Public Water Supply Name

300152
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 posted at mailbox area

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/29/15. / / . / /

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: _____

Date Published: / /

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 6 29 15
posted at mailbox area

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

_____

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

Elizabeth Krebs Owner
***Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)***

6/29/15
***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:***
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

# Certification Form

CWS name: Krebs Trailer Plaza

PWS I.D. no: 300152

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

**Certified by:**

Name Elizabeth Krebs

Title Owner

Phone # 228-762-3431 Date 6/29/15

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

✓ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

posted at mailbox area

✓ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

____posting the CCR on the Internet at www.____

____mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

____advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

____publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

✓ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) posted at mailbox area

____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

____delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.____

____Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

# 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?**

Graham Ferry Water Aquifer

**Source water assessment and its availability**

For additional information please come by the office or contact us at 228-762-3431.

**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?**

Meetings are held as needed. Please contact office at 228-762-3431 for more information

**Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

**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

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**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. Krebs Trailer Plaza 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.

Ground Water Rule Significant Deficiency Summary Report

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/22/12, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Improperly constructed well (ex. not properly grouted)

MDSH is currently working with the system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It will be returned to compliance by September 30, 2015.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/22/12, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Inadequate security measures

MDSH is currently working with the system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It will be returned to compliance by September 30, 2015.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/14/13, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Improperly constructed well (ex. not properly grouted)

MDSH is currently working with the system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It will be returned to compliance by September 30, 2015.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply, Krebs Trailer Plaza, completed sampling by the scheduled deadline however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water supply, Krebs Trailer Plaza, had completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance and Enforcement, Bureau of Water Supply at (601) 576-7518.

# 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 | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | NA | | | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | NA | | | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L) | 4 | 4 | NA | | | 2012 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | ND | 0.5 | 2014 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | ND | 0.5 | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2014 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 2014 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

# Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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. |
| 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 |

**For more information please contact:**

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