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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Holly Springs Utilities
Public Water Supply Name

047000Z

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: 7/7/16, 1/1, 7/14/2016

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: South Reporter

Date Published: 7/7/2016

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 2015 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.

Clay Moore Public Works Director
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

9/30/2016
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:

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Received
7-1-2016 5:35 PM
Via Email KW

Copy of Holly Springs Utility Consumer Confidence Report 2015

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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). 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 water comes from aquifers hundreds of feet below us.

Source water assessment and its availability

Report is available upon request.

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). 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?

Go to our web site and post or write to newspaper.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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.

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.

Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supply", City of Holly Springs is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoridation sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7~1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.7~1.3 ppm was 50%.

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. Holly Springs Utility 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>. 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. Holly Springs Utility 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 | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .7 | .7 | 1 | 2015 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|----|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2015 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 5 | 1.32 | 5 | 2015 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - source water (ppm) | NA | | .015 | NA | | 2015 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .58 | .7 | 1.3 | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2.76 | NA | | 2015 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .02 | NA | | 2015 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | | 2015 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | factories; Leaching from landfills Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | 2015 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | .009 | 2014 | 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. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations 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:

Contact Name: Tracy Shaw / Clayton Moore, PE
Address: 1050 Highway No. 4 East
Holly Springs, MS 38635
Phone: 662-252-9976

Area students receive degrees from Northeast

Northeast Community College continues to stress the importance of graduating with a degree to its students and the college has seen dividends as one of the largest graduating classes walked across the stage of Honner Auditorium during a two-night commencement exercise on Thursday, May 12, and Friday, May 13.

In front of a capacity crowd, Northeast honored candidates for degrees and certificates from the college's Division of Health Science. The college, backed by its annual commencement exercises on Thursday, May 12, and concluded its graduation ceremonies on Friday, May 13, as the two-year college honored students with degrees and certificates from the divisions of business and engineering technology, fine arts, humanities and languages, mathematics and sciences, and social, behavioral and applied sciences.

Among those receiving degrees were:

Ashtand, Diamond; Jind, Cook; Adam Brown Davis; Condoe, Nicole; Null, Christy; Marie Sacks; Justice, Kyle; Strickland, Aneshia; Shomez, Taylor; Wyllah, Haley; Dream, Seray; Hickey, Frank; Cox, Kayla; Leigh, Nicholson; Lindsey, Alex; Ormon, David; Hunter, Tice; Michael, Lee.

View here: Holly Springs, Luis Enrique; Canucha, Dayon; Rendell Davis, Grizany; Jabac, Galloway; Thomas, Franklin; King, Kendrick; Rashid, Masud; and Lunsar, Kevin Lewis Crumb.

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Copy of Holly Springs Utility Consumer Confidence Report 2015

Spanish (Español)
 Esta información contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. También es un informe que le ayuda a entender mejor su agua potable.

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 regulating agencies. This report is a snapshot of your water quality, we are committed to providing you with information because we believe customers are our best asset.

Do I need to take special precautions?
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These people include: pregnant women, infants and young children, the elderly, and people with certain chronic conditions. People with kidney disease, hemodialysis, and certain types of cancer may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. People with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. People with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. People with certain chronic conditions, such as kidney disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water.

Where does my water come from?
 Our water comes from several hundred feet below the ground.

Source water assessment and its availability
 Reports are based upon records.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
 Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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. Many contaminants occur naturally and are not regulated by the SDWA. Drinking water from public water systems may also contain some contaminants that are not regulated by the SDWA. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Many contaminants occur naturally and are not regulated by the SDWA. Drinking water from public water systems may also contain some contaminants that are not regulated by the SDWA.

How can I get involved?
 We are committed to providing you with information because we believe customers are our best asset.

Description of Water Treatment Process
 Your water is treated by filtration, disinfection, and other processes to ensure it is safe to drink.

- 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 30 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 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. Leaks 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 shows up in 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 to only water lawns in winter. 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 near monthly water bills.
 - Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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 source or consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.
 - Waterproof your swimming pool: A waterproofed or lined pool prevents contaminants in your community's water from seeping into the pool. If there are no active pools, consider the EPA's "Don't Dump Your Water" to locate groups in your community, or visit the WaterWise Information Network's www.waterwise.org.
 - Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message near the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drain 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.

Fluoridation
 To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supply," a city or utility is required to fluoridate water supplied to the distribution system of a water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoridation levels were within the target range of 0.7-1.2 mg/L was 6. The percentage of public water supplies that are fluoridated is 90%.

Additional Information for Lead
 If present, even small 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. Holly Springs is responsible for providing you with quality drinking water but cannot control the service lines and home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap water for 30 seconds 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 at 1-800-426-4761. 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 at 1-800-426-4761.

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 were 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 monitoring one or more 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. Such a source of data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms not otherwise defined that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminant | MCLG or MCL | Year | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source | |
|---|-------------|------|-------|-------------|-----------|---|----|
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2015 | No | |
| Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2015 | No |
| Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2015 | No |
| Inorganic Constituents | | | | | | | |
| Copper - source water (ppb) | NA | 1.0 | NA | 2015 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching of leaded pipes | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2015 | No |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2.7 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Bromine (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Chlorobenzene (measured as benzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Toluene (ppb) | 1 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Xylenes (ppb) | 10 | 10 | 5 | NA | 2015 | No | |
| Other Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.09 | 2014 | 0 | No | |

| Term | Definition |
|------|---|
| ppb | parts per billion, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| NA | Not applicable |
| 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 MCLG as is 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. |
| Violations and Exceedences | Violations and Exceedences: Based on EPA enforcement rules on MCLs, or treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MCLDL | MCLDL: Maximum allowable daily intake level goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. |
| MCLDL | MCLDL: 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 contamination. |
| MNR | MNR: Maximum Not Related |
| MFL | MFL: State Assigned Maximum Feasible Level |

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