

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

Blackland Water Association ✓  
Public Water Supply Name

0590003

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: Banner Independent

Date Published: 6/25/15

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 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.

Lee Jones - President  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

\$ 302.46 *check #4710*

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Blackland Water Association  
 PWS# MS 0590003  
 June 2015

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 MS State University, their wells drawing from the Eufaula 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 determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Blackland Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lee Jordan at 662-415-4487. We want our many customers to be informed about their water utility. Please attend meeting scheduled for the third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Blackland Water Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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, radionuclides 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 discharge, 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 auto 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 contaminants. 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 to 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2013*	101	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	12	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2013*	3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2014	9	8 - 13	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

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.

OF PUBLICATION

OF MISSISSIPPI

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Dee Dee Newcomb  
 c in and for said county, or other  
 id to administer oaths, this day  
 re the undersigned official of The  
 ndent, a newspaper published  
 City of Booneville, in Prentiss  
 of Mississippi, who, being duly  
 that the notice, a true copy of  
 o attached, was published in the  
 s paper for one consecutive

umber AD, June 25 2015

umber \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Sapperton  
 Editor

y of June, 2015

Dee Dee Newcomb

Notary Public

3/5/2018  
 y Commission Expires

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

\$ 302.40 *plc 4410*

2014 Annual Quality Report  
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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report. Our constant goal is to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from the state water supply. The source water assessment has been completed for our supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for review. We have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact your water utility. Please call the Backland Water Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the ground, it can pick up substances such as viruses and bacteria that can cause illness. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that can cause illness and death. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be found in your drinking water. Industrial, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas, and a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of petroleum products, are also found in drinking water. Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of petroleum products, are also found in drinking water. All drinking water, including bottled water, contains some natural minerals. It's important to remember that too much of some minerals can pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. We have provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires corrective action.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is expected to pose no risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant which is necessary to control microbial contamination in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant which is expected to pose no risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants in drinking water.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million is equal to one milligram per liter.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion is equal to one microgram per liter.

**CARS!**  
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**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of D or # of Excess MCL/MCLG
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>				
10. Barium	N	2013*	.101	No Range
13. Chromium	N	2013*	.7	No Range
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.4	0
18. Fluoride	N	2013*	.12	No Range
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0

**Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of D or # of Excess MCL/MCLG
81. HAA5	N	2013*	3	No Range
Chloroform	N	2014	.9	8 - 1.1

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to protect the public, we will notify you if any of our monitoring systems fail or if any of our monitoring systems fail or if any of our monitoring systems fail.

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**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 COUNTY OF PRENTISS

BEFORE ME, Desiree Newcomb  
 a Notary Public in and for said county, or other official qualified to administer oaths, this day personally came the undersigned official of The Banner Independent, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Booneville, in Prentiss County, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the aforesaid newspaper for one consecutive weeks to-wit

- Vol. 118, Number 20, June 25 2015
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

Bronk Sapperton  
 Editor

Signature this 25<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2015

Desiree Newcomb  
 Notary Public  
3/5/2018  
 My Commission Expires

the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_