

2019 JUN 27 PM 2: 53

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

BUNKER HILL W/A

Public Water System Name

0460001

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 REPORT IN PAPER*
  - On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*
  - Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*
  - Other POSTED IN OFFICE

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/12/2019 / / /2019

- 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 *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed:     /     / 2019
  - As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: APPRENTISS HEADLIGHT

Date Published: 6/12/2019 → BUNKERHILL OFFICE

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/12/2019

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Duffy Schmar / OPERATOR  
Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

6-26-2019  
Date

### Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!**

*2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
**BUNKERHILL WATER ASSOCIATION**

**PWS ID # 460001**

**JUNE 5, 2019**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 from three wells producing water from the Citronelle Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-455-0334. 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 monthly on the third Monday of every month at 6 P.M. at Goss Baptist Church. Bunkerhill Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*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.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - 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.

| Contaminant   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected                    | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCL G | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|-------|--------|--|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is considerable evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |               |                |                                   |  |                  |       |        |  |
| Chlorine (asCL2)  | N             | 2018           | 1.10 (RAA) Running Annual Average | 0.92-low<br>1.15-high                              | ppm              | 4.0   | 4.0    | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                                   |  |                  |       |        |  |
| 10. Barium  | N             | 3/2/16*        | .0169<br>.0166                    | 0  | Ppm              | 2     | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper  | N             | 8/13/14*       | 0.0                               | 0  | ppm              | 1.3   | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead  | N             | 8/13/14*       | 1.0                               | 0  | ppb              | 0     | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| *most recent  |               |                |                                   |  |                  |       |        |  |

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

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 (800-426-4791).

\*\*\*\*\* 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. Bunkerhill 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

This CCR Report will not be delivered to you by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Bunkerhill Water Association Office.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**  
**THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT**  
**PO BOX 1257**  
**PRENTISS, MS 39474-1257**  
**(601) 792-4221**

**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and state aforesaid, Holley Cochran, who having been by me first duly sworn, states an oath that she is the General Manager of the PRENTISS HEADLIGHT, a legal newspaper established and having a general circulation in the Town of Prentiss and said County and State aforesaid for more than twelve months prior to the first publication of the notice herein, copy of which is hereto attached, and that said notice has been published in said newspaper 1 consecutive times with the respective numbers and dates as follows:

VOL. 113 NO. 41 ON THE 12 DAY OF June 2019  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_  
VOL. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

*Holley K. Cochran*

**Holley K. Cochran**  
**General Manager**

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME  
THIS 12 DAY OF June, 2019

NOTARY Kim Graham 3-29-20



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
**BUNKERHILL WATER ASSOCIATION**

FWS ID # 460001

JUNE 5, 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 from three wells producing water from the Citronelle Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed for our wells and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-455-0334. 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 monthly on the third Monday of every month at 6 P.M. at Goss Baptist Church.

Bunkerhill Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - The Action Level (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.

| Contaminant   | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected      | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Detects or<br># of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measureme<br>nt | MCL<br>G | MCL    | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|----------|--------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is considerable evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |                  |                        |   |  |                         |          |        |   |
| Chlorine<br>(asCL <sub>2</sub> )  | N                | 2018                   | 1.10<br>(RAA)<br>Running<br>Annual<br>Average | 0.92-low<br>1.15-high  | ppm                     | 4.0      | 4.0    | Water additive used to<br>control microbes  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                  |                        |   |  |                         |          |        |   |
| 10. Barium  | N                | 8/2/16*                | .0169<br>.0166                                | 0  | Ppm                     | 2        | 2      | Discharge of drilling<br>wastes; discharge from<br>metal refineries;<br>erosion of natural<br>deposits                |
| 14. Copper  | N                | 8/18/14*               | 0.0   | 0  | ppm                     | 1.3      | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of<br>household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits;<br>leaching from wood<br>preservatives |
| 17. Lead  | N                | 8/18/14*               | 1.0   | 0  | ppb                     | 0        | AL=15  | Corrosion of<br>household plumbing<br>systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits   |
| 19. Nitrate   | N                | 3/07/2017<br>3/08/2017 | 0.88<br>0.16                                  | No Range   | ppm                     | 10       | 10     | Runoff from Fertilizer<br>use; leaching from<br>septic tank sewage;<br>erosion from natural<br>deposits               |

\*most recent

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made.