

# 2019 CERTIFICATION Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Mud Creek W/A

Public Water System Name

MS0580020

MS0580021

MS0730026

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 water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*

Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other Posted in Lobby Foyer 6-25-2020

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/25/2020 / /2020 / /2020

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: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2020

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: New Albany Gazette, Pontotoc Progress

Date Published: 6/25/2020

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/25/2020

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

Jeanie Russe II - Manager

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

6-25-2020

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, 2020!**

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Mud Creek Water Association  
 PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026  
 June 2020

2020 JUN 11 AM 8:04

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 from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eutaw - McShan Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662.489.6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second Saturday of October at 8:00 AM at 7360 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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, radioactive materials 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 discharges, 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 septic 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 contaminants 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 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 (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.

PWS IS # 580020		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.66	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2017/19	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	130000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016*	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	0 - 1.77	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 580021

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	-------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

### Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.1885	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.118	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	94000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2019	1.5	0 -1.98	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	---------	------	---	----------	---

### PWS ID # 730026

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--	-------------------	------	-----	--------------------------------

### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2017/19	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	120000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016*	.001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2019	.9	.31 – 1.96	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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.

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. Our 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 1.800.426.4791.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

2020 JUL -6 AM 10: 02

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

**State of Mississippi  
County of Union**

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County.

Mississippi, the **Publisher** of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

has been made in said newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ times consecutively. to-witt:

On the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020



SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020

Brenda T Leggett  
NOTARY PUBLIC

Office Manager  
TITLE

RECEIVED OF \_\_\_\_\_ payment in full of the above account.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2020

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY Dennis Clayton

New Albany, Miss 6/26, 2020

To The New Albany Gazette

Re: Publishing \_\_\_\_\_

Case of \_\_\_\_\_

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Mud Creek Water Association  
 PWS#: 0560020, 0580021 & 0730026  
 June 2020

2020 JUL -6 AM 10:02

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 continuously 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 wells drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eulaw - McShan Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662-460-6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second Saturday of October at 8:00 AM at 7360 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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, radioactive materials 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 nitrates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water 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 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 septic 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 contaminants 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 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 (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 to 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.

PWS ID # 730026		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/18	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/18	.2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	120000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016*	.001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2019	0	.31 - 1.96	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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.

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. Our 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/atewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-576-7932 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be viruses, 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, 1-800-426-4791.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

2020 JUL -5 AM 10:02

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Lisa Bryant who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

Water Report  
Mud Creek

Was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 Consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 92, Number 25, on the 17 day of June 2020

Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular sessions in the year 1935.

Lisa Bryant, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26 day of June, 2020

Tonya Criddle

Notary Public

Printers fee \$ 607<sup>50</sup>



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Mad Creek Water Association  
PWS# 058020, 058021 & 073026  
June 2020

We are pleased to present to you the 2019 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water delivered to your tap every day. Our primary 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 wells drawing from the State Formation & Elyria - Mad Creek Aquifer.

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to various potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability determinations were made has been prepared in our digital water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Mad Creek Water Association has included routine acceptability sampling to ensure quality.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact JIMmie HISSON at 562.489.6261. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting activities for the second Saturday of October at 2:00 AM at 7350 Hwy. 342, Piquette.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where multiple water samples in 2019, 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, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Minerals, chemicals, such as metals and pesticides, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fertilizer operations, and various industrial operations, such as auto repair shops, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharge at the gas production, mining, or farming practices and refineries, 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 and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants which may 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 maximum contaminant levels for 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. The important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 public water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to be as low 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.
- Primary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (PMCLG)** - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk and additional treatment is necessary to protect vulnerable populations.
- Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (SMCLG)** - The level of a drinking water contaminant before which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not enforce the prevention of the use of contaminants to control inorganic contaminants.
- Public Water System (PWS)** - A community water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or regularly serves at least 250 people.
- Parts per billion (ppb)** - Micrograms per liter. One gram per billion parts equals one microgram in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 100,000,000.

Contaminant	Violated Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detectable # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure -ppm	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
14. Barium	N	2019*	0.000	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, seepage of natural gas liquids
13. Chloride	N	2019*	5	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from road and pipe leaks, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017*	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservative
15. Fluoride	N	2018*	0.01	No Range	ppm	4	4	Seepage of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong bone structure from fertilizer and aluminum fluoride
17. Lead	N	2017*	0	0	ppm	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	120000	No Range	ppm	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Seepage from pipes
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2019*	1-18	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
25. Xylenes	N	2019*	0.01	No Range	ppb	10	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical processes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2019	0	0-1.0%	mg/L	0	0	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most recent sample. Re-sample requested for 2020.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants at a monthly basis. Events or regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure system compliance, monitoring, maintenance, and staff communication systems or any missing cause you to be the best of the compliance period.

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. Our water companies are 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, or overnight, in your water, you may wish to flush your pipes 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 at 800-426-4791. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 800-426-4791.

All kinds of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be metals, pesticides, 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 at Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. People with kidney disease, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system deficiencies, and people who are taking certain medications may also be more vulnerable. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for a number of contaminants, including lead, copper, and other metals, and to take steps to reduce their levels in the water.

The Mad Creek Water Association will continue to work to provide the highest quality water possible to our customers. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with the information you need to make informed decisions about your water. We will continue to work to improve our water quality and to provide you with the information you need to make informed decisions about your water.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Mud Creek Water Association  
 PWS# 0586020, 0560021 & 0730025  
 June 2020

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 continuously 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 wells drawing from the Rusty Formation & Sulaco - Madison Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for your public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate vulnerability rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jenise Ralston at 262-439-0351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meetings scheduled for the next September or October at 8:00 AM at 7530 HWY 348, Portage.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contamination, 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, air and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban lawns/golf courses, and residential uses; organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, also come from gas stations and gas pipelines. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established 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 contaminants 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 Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at the lowest the MCLs 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 contamination.
- 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 contamination.
- Part per million (ppm) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny to \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,022 years, or a single penny to \$10,000,000.

**PWS IS # 580020 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.5	No Range	ppb	N/A	10		Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from outdoor runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
10. Barium	N	2018*	613	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2018*	5	No Range	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2017/18	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	1.88	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries.
17. Lead	N	2017/18	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	2019	130000	No Range	ppm	0	0		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
61. HAAs	N	2018*	4	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloro	N	2018	1.2	0 - 1.77	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes.

**PWS ID # 580021 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.5	No Range	ppb	N/A	10		Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from outdoor runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
10. Barium	N	2018*	1886	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.6	No Range	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2018/17*	5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.18	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries.
17. Lead	N	2018/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	2019	34000	No Range	ppm	0	0		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chloro	N	2018	1.2	0 - 1.88	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes.