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Certification

<p><u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I</p> <p><u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV</p> <p><u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV</p>			OFFICE USE ONLY	
Public Water Supply name(s): <i>Town of Burnsville</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0710002</i>			
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: <i>https://msrwa.org/2022.ccr/Burnsville.pdf</i> Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: <i>June 8, 2023</i>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: <i>June 12, 2023</i>			
	Location distributed: <i>Facebook page, city hall notice</i>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.) <i>Facebook</i>	Date: <i>June 8, 2023</i>			
	Locations posted: <i>City Hall 38 Gross Avenue Burnsville MS 38833</i>			
Certification				
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.				
Name: <i>Mary Roden</i>	Title: <i>Town Clerk</i>	Date: <i>June 12, 2023</i>		
Submittal				
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used. 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)				

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Burnsville
 PWS#: 0710002
 July 2023

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 Paleozoic 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 Town of Burnsville have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Briggs or David Nixon at (662) 427-9526. 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 on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Burnsville City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, 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 constituents. 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 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								

1040 Nitrate 1041 Nitrate 1038 Nitrate	N	2022	<0.08 <0.02 <0.1	No Range	ppm		10ppm 1ppm 10ppm	Nitrates are most commonly found in fertilizer.
XYLENES	N	2022	3.71	No Range	ppb		10000ppb	Xylene is a colorless, flammable liquid With a sweet odor and can irritate the eyes, nose, skin and throat.
Cyanide	N	2022	<0.015	No Range	ppm		0.2ppm	Cyanide is most commonly found in metals and is present in drinking water from leaching of iron and manganese minerals in the water.
Barium	N	2019*	0.0489	NR	ppm		2ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium, Total	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.004ppm	The most likely cause is weathering of rocks and soils containing beryllium.
Chromium	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.1ppm	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.006ppm	A metal that is present naturally in small quantities in water, rocks, and soils.
Arsenic	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.010ppm	Arsenic can enter the water supply from natural deposits in the earth or from industrial and agricultural pollution.
Cadmium	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.005ppm	Naturally in zinc, lead, copper and other ores which can serve as sources to ground waters.
Mercury	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.002ppm	It can leak into underground water supplies from industrial and hazardous waste sites. If improperly disposed household products and paint can reach well water supplies by leaching.
Selenium	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.05ppm	The major sources of selenium in drinking water are discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, and discharge from mines.
Thallium, Total	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm		0.002ppm	Industrial or wastewater discharges, this could include discharges from some oil and gas operations. Air and dust near certain industrial facilities that can release thallium, such as cement plants and steel
Fluoride	N	2019*	0.219	0.7 – 1.3ppm	ppm		4ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2020*	0.7	NR	ppm		1.3ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2020*	0.001	NR	ppm		0.015ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	2.8	NR	ppm	20ppm	250ppm	Likely source of contamination is road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents.
Combined Uranium	N	2021*	<0.5	NR	ppb		30ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene	N	2022	0.53	NR	ppb		700ppb	Ethylbenzene is mainly used in the manufacture of styrene and can cause respiratory effects.

Disinfection By-Products								
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	2022	82.9	NR	ppb		60ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Trihalomethanes	N	2022	1.24	NR	ppb		80ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	Your Water 1.70	1.00 – 2.20 Mg/L	MG/L		MRDL 4.0MG/L	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, and we are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements as this was also reflected in our capacity assessment inspection for which we received a 4.7 out of a 5.0 rating for 2021. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

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 system 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 601.576.7518 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 manmade. 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 Town of Burnsville 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.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Burnsville

PWS#: 0710002 July 2023

Family Yard

Friday & (June 8-10). 365 Burnsville Road just past market. Rae... clothes S-XL, more and so much sales before 8

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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.
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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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health.
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.

EN, PLLC VALDRON ST. MS 38834 1620 1684 J1-8

CHANCERY FT SHOMINGO MISSISSIPPI ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE OF KYLE RAY WILLIAMS, DECEASED D. 2023-00045-

NOTICE TO CREDITORS hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Kyle Ray Williams, deceased, that the administration of the estate is granted to the Administrator of Kyle Ray Williams, by the Chancery Court of Shomingo County, Missouri, and all persons claiming against said estate are required to have the same filed and registered, in accordance with the law, by the Clerk of the Court within ninety days after the date of the filing of this Notice, and shall be forever barred.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 11th day of June, 2023. William H. Williams, Chancery Clerk, Shomingo County, Missouri. ARMAN AT LAW Box 598 Fulton Street

TEST RESULTS

Table with 9 columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACL, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants, 1040 Nitrate, 1041 Nitrate, 1038 Nitrate, XYLENES, Cyanide, Barium, Beryllium, Total, Chromium, Antimony, and Arsenic.

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Contaminant	Category	Year	Concentration	Unit	Health Effect	MRDL	Notes
Cadmium	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm	0.005ppm	Naturally in zinc, lead, copper and other ores which can serve as sources to ground waters.
Mercury	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm	0.002ppm	It can leak into underground water supplies from industrial and hazardous waste sites. If improperly disposed household products and paint can reach well water supplies by leaching.
Selenium	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm	0.05ppm	The major sources of selenium in drinking water are discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, and discharge from mines.
Thallium, Total	N	2019*	0.0005	NR	ppm	0.002ppm	Industrial or wastewater discharges, this could include discharges from some oil and gas operations. Air and dust near certain industrial facilities that can release thallium, such as cement plants and steel manufacturers.
Fluoride	N	2019*	0.219	0.7 – 1.3ppm	ppm	4ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	2020*	0.7	NR	ppm	1.3ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
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Sodium	N	2019*	2.8	NR	ppm	20ppm 250ppm	Likely source of contamination is road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents.
Combined Uranium	N	2021*	<0.5	NR	ppb	30ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene	N	2022	0.53	NR	ppb	700ppb	Ethylbenzene is mainly used in the manufacture of styrene and can cause respiratory effects.
Disinfection By-Products							
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	2022	82.9	NR	ppb	60ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Trihalomethanes	N	2022	1.24	NR	ppb	80ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	Your Water 1.70	1.00 – 2.20 Mg/L	Mg/L	MRDL 4.0 Mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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The Town of Burnsville 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.

TOWN OF BURNSVILLE
WATER DEPT.

PAYABLE AT CITY HALL ON OR BEFORE THE
10TH OF THE MONTH. IF NOT PAID BY THE 10TH A
FEE OF 10% WILL BE ADDED. SERVICE WILL BE
DISCONTINUED UNLESS BILLS ARE PAID IN
FULL BY THE 25TH AND A FEE OF \$25.00 WILL BE
CHARGED BEFORE SERVICE IS RESUMED.

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS STUB WHEN PAYING BY MAIL.

Pay Online
www.myutilitypayment.com
770-521-3531
877-521-3763

2022 Consumer Confidence Report for
Town of Burnsville available at
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Town of Burnsville

Published by Tracy Roaten · 6m · 🌐



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Town of Burnsville

Published by East, Reagan · 2m ·

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