# 2023 SEP 13 AM 8: 34

Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I			
Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV			
Water system serving less than 500 people must use: Distribution Method I OR			
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV	OFFICE US	E ONLY	
Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water	Supply ID #(s):	
Bluff Cicek Mobile Home Park	0300079		
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to or	r customers)		
☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method b	elow:		
□ *Provided direct Web address to customer  ☐ Hand delivered Application with the office	*Add direct Web address (UR	,	
□ Mail paper copy	Example: "The current CCR is available at		
□ Email	www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".		
- II Dublish side secondate CCD in the level	Date(s) published:	or puper copy .	
□ <b>II.</b> Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published:		
☐ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed	Date(s) notified:		
but is available upon request.			
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Location distributed:	,	
V. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date: 9-12-2023		
local water office.	Locations posted:		
□ "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with	-		
the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Park Office Muster	Sustan Ofice	
Certification		7	
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed i	ts Consumer Confidence Repor	t (CCR) to its customers	
and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and the			
consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously subm	itted to the MS State Departme	ent of Health, Bureau of	
Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	Title	Data	
Name: M. Squel R. Fooks	Title:	Date:	
Mahan France	Manager	9-12-2023	
Submittal	/		
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov			
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificati	on 3. Proof of delivery m	ethod(s)	

## 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Bluff Creek Mobile Home Park PWS#: 300079 September 2023

REGEIVED MSDH-WAYER SUPPLN 2023 SEP 12 AM 7: 42

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the 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.

#### **Contact Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Fooks at 228.355.2672. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

#### Source of Water

Our water source is from a well drawing from the Graham Ferry 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 well for our system has received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

#### **Period Covered by Report**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

<u>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</u>: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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	
Microbiol	ogical (	Contam	inants						
Total Coliform     Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	April	Monitoring		NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste	
Inorganic	Contar	ninants	5						
8. Arsenic	N	2022	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	2022	.0074	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2022	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pull mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.419	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection	on By-I	roduct	ts						
Chlorine	Υ	2022	1.2	.41 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to contro	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose, Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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.

#### LEAD INFORMATION

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 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### **VIOLATIONS**

Our system received a monitoring violation during April 1, 2022 – June 30, 2022, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 1 sample and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards. Also, for January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2022, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for VOCs – Volatile Organic Compounds.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform/E Coli, Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Disinfection By-Products:

#### **ENFORCEMENT**

#### **COMPLIANCE MEETING/ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING**

This public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing due to failure to meet compliance deadline for significant deficiencies. We expect new well construction to be completed approximately by 11/20/2023. This will correct significant deficiencies.

#### SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/20/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): SOURCE WATER QUALITY/CAPACITY

The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 3/11/2013 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.

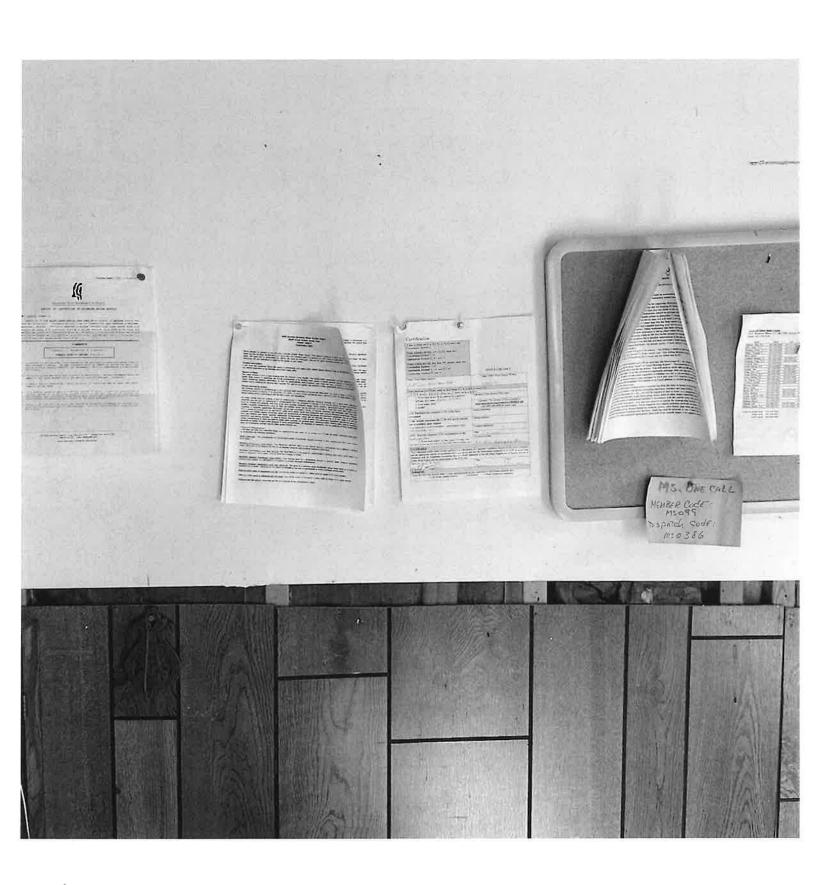
During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/15/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): INADEQUATE FOLLOW-UP OF PREVIOUS DEFICIENCIES

The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 2/08/2016 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline and is now in enforcement status and must appear before MSDH Enforcement and the state appointed Hearing Officer.

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.

We work 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.



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Posted CCR and Certification at Bluff Creek Mobile Home Park Office for public notice.