

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Bear Creek Water Association, Inc.  
PWS ID#:0450021 & 0450002  
April 2021

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nolan Williamson at 601.856.5969. 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 by the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month at 5:00 PM at 301 Distribution Dr., Madison, MS 39110.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation, Sparta Sand Aquifers. 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 Bear Creek Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, 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.

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

PWS ID#: 0450021									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>Microbiological Contaminants</b>																	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	N	October	Positive	1	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									
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>																	
5. Gross Alpha	N	2019*	2.2	1.5 – 2.2	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits									
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	.55 1.7	.23 - .55 No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits									
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>																	
10. Barium	N	2019	.0156	.0024 - .0156	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits									
13. Chromium	N	2019	.96	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits									
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives									
16. Fluoride**	N	2019	.16	.146 - .16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories									
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits									
Sodium	N	2019*	96000	64000 - 96000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.									
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>																	
81. HAA5	N	2020	10	4 - 10	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.									
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	1.48	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.									
Chlorine	N	2020	1	0 – 2.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes									

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l

PWS ID#: 0450002									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>Microbiological Contaminants</b>																	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	N	August	Positive	2	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									
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>																	
5. Gross Alpha	N	2019	2	1.8 - 2	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits									
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019	.53 .77	.31 - .53 .66 - .77	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits									
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>																	
10. Barium	N	2019	.0752	.0015 - .0752	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits									
13. Chromium	N	2019	1.4	.8 – 1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits									

14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.157	.138 - .157	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	4	No Range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	120000	83000 - 120000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2018*	.000568	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020	25	5 - 25	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	25.4	24.1 – 25.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1	0 – 2.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromide	N	2020	24.8	20.2 – 24.8	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
Manganese	N	2020	7.2	.43 – 7.2	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient
HAA5	N	2020	30.5	4.3 – 30.5	UG/L			
HAA6BR	N	2020	.33	.33 - 4.88	UG/L			
HAA9	N	2020	35.38	5.6 – 35.38	UG/L			

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the BEAR CREEK W/A-WEST is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 77%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the BEAR CREEK W/A -EAST is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 79%.

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 Bear Creek Water Association works continuously to provide safe quality water to every tap. Bear Creek Water Association has received an excellent score with MS State Department of Health for capacity development and numerous awards for distribution system operation & maintenance.