

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

RECEIVED

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION REPORT

JUN 26 2009

CITY OF HOUSTON
PWS ID # 0090005

BY _____

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

APPROVED

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill, or other)*
- Advertisement in local paper
 - On water bills
 - Other _____

Date customers were informed: _____

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date mailed/distributed: _____

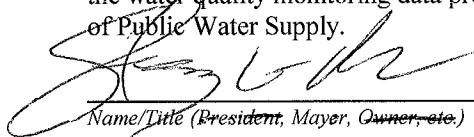
- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR and proof of publication)*
Name of Newspaper: Chickasaw Journal
Date Published: 6-24-09

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*
Date posted: 6-24-09: Chickasaw Court house, Houston Library, City Hall

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www: _____

CERTIFICATION:

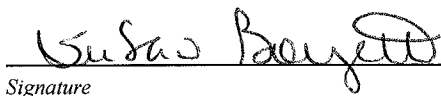
I hereby certify that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.



Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-09
Date

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLC with information provided by the above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information provided.



Signature

6-15-09
Date

Mail completed form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Houston

PWS ID # 0090005

June, 2009

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 consists of three wells that draw from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for the City of Houston received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Nichols at 662-456-2328. 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 Houston City Hall at 6:30 pm.

The City of Houston 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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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. The City of Houston 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.

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.

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.

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 Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N		0.50	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N		0.049	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N		0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N		0.562	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N		2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N		0.12	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N		2.7	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	Jan - Dec 2008	0.48 to 0.50	None	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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PWS ID # 0090005

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8. Arsenic	N		0.50	No Range	ppb		NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from ceramics; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium	N		0.040	No Range	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N		0.2	None	ppm		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N		0.562	No Range	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories	
17. Lead	N		2	None	ppb		0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from metal tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
18. Nickel (as Nitrogen)	N		0.12	No Range	ppm		1	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
21. Selenium	N		2.7	No Range	ppb		50		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	Jan - Dec 2008	0.48 to 0.50	None	ppm		4	Water additive used to control microbes	

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