RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 30 AM 8:58

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

HOUSTON ESTATES UTILITY
Public Water Supply Name

0300162
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

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

☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☒ Other Posted in appropriate location. Office is located less then 1 mile From all Customers - Beside payment drop Box.

Date customers were informed: 6/29/09

☐ 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 or proof of publication)***

Name of Newspaper:_____

Date Published: ___/___/___

☒ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)***

Date Posted: 6/29/09 - office - located less than 1 mile From all customers.

☐ 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.

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

06-29-2009
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 2008
Houston Estates Utility Company PWS 0300162

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 01/01/08-12/31/08.
If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Jeanne Reeves at 228-497-3627

Houston Estates Utility Company routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The date of last testing is shown for those contaminants not requiring annual testing. 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.

Definitions used in this Table:
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
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.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer

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. 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). .

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. PAC Utilities 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.

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 Mellissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected RAA=Running Annual Ave.	Level Detected	# Samples exceed MCL/ACL	Unit Measure	MCGL	MCL	Likely source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	07/09/08	0.064	1	Mg/L	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	07/09/08	72.2	0	Ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Byproducts	N	12/31/08 RAA	0.87	0	Mg/L	NA	4.0	**Chlorine Residual**
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	Ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2/13/06	0.00886	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	2/13/06	0.1	0	Ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	2/13/06	0.1	0	Ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	08/11/08	0.7497	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2/13/06	5	0	Ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2/13/06	0.619151	0	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	08/11/08	0.0038	0	Ppm	0.015	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	2/13/06	0.2	0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	06/11/08	0.08	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	06/11/08	0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Rec'd 1/23/09

APPROVED

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2008
Houston Estates Utility Company PWS 0300162

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* Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	07/09/08	64	1	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	07/09/08	72.2	0	Ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2)(ppm) RAA	N	2008 RAA	0.87	.5-1.5	Mg/L	NA	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	2/13/06	0.5	0	Ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
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