

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH **2013 MAY -2 AM 9: 36**
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Hilton Heights Water Assn.
 Public Water Supply Name

820008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / _____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The YAZOO HERALD

Date Published: 04/17/2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Frank Harrison - MANAGER
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-1-2013
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hilton Heights Water Association
PWS#: 820008
April 2013

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 two wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Hilton Heights Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Frank Harrison at 662-746-1574. 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 third Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at 974 Old Benton Rd., Yazoo City, MS, 39194.

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, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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 for 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 MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2010*	1	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010*	.007	.001 - .007	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.9	.7 - .9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.946	.906 - .946	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water

									additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	N	2012	23	No Range	ppb	0	60		By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	39.2	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.8	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no 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 constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 83%.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 Association 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.

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.

*******April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518

The Hilton Heights Water Association 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hahn Heights Water Association
PWS# 830008
April 2013

This report is prepared to give you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we provide to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and appropriate supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the health of our water system to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the health of our water system. Our water system is a source of pride for the community.

The public water treatment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to potential microbial contamination. The overall susceptibility (OS) is a measure of the ability of the water supply to resist microbial contamination. The report contains detailed information on how the susceptibility assessment was conducted and the results of the assessment. The report also contains information on how the water supply is protected from microbial contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Paul Johnson at 601-746-1574. We want our water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to know more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Hahn Heights Community Center, 1000 N. Main St., Yazoo City, MS 39394.

We routinely monitor the availability of our drinking water supplies in Federal and State laws. This includes both all of the drinking water contaminants that are monitored during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. To meet these monitoring requirements in 2012, the water treatment plant has been upgraded to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The water treatment plant has been upgraded to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The water treatment plant has been upgraded to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The water treatment plant has been upgraded to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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 actions which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the MCLG as health risk 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 a health concern for continuous consumption of a disinfectant at elevated levels 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in ten years of a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Contaminant in Sample Exceeding MCLG/MCL	MCLG	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Utility Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2/10/12	1	No Range	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Excess of arsenic deposits could form scale, affect iron pipes, and electric production system.
10. Barium	N	2/10/12	507	501-557	ppm	2	2	2	Chemical or drilling activity. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Cadmium	N	2/10/12	3	1-9	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2/20/11	A	1	ppm	1.5	1.5	1.5	AL-11.3
16. Fluoride	N	2/10/12	940	922-958	ppm	4	4	4	Excess of natural deposits, water.
17. Lead	N	2/20/11	3	0	ppm	0	0	0	AL-11.5
Disinfection By-Products									
21. HAAs	N	2/12	13	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	The Product of drinking water disinfection.
22. THMs	N	2/12	56.7	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
23. Haloacetonitriles	N	2/12	8	0-1	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Most recent sample, as sample required for 2012. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have passed through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been checked to ensure the EPA has determined that you have a SAFE & Great taste.

To comply with the "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal" (MCLG) for arsenic, our system is required to report certain results regarding the availability of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that we've exceeded the MCLG for arsenic was zero. The MCLG for arsenic is 0.05 ppm. The MCLG for arsenic is 0.05 ppm. The MCLG for arsenic is 0.05 ppm. The MCLG for arsenic is 0.05 ppm.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for certain contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are as follows: Arsenic, Lead, and Copper. We are required to monitor your drinking water for certain contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are as follows: Arsenic, Lead, and Copper. We are required to monitor your drinking water for certain contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are as follows: Arsenic, Lead, and Copper.

If present, several 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 Association 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 decrease the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you use bottled water and lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and how you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Please contact 601-746-1574 if you need to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, synthetic, or organic. Some of these substances are listed in the table above. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Many inorganic substances and pesticides are listed in the table above. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Many inorganic substances and pesticides are listed in the table above.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MEDICAL CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING. In accordance with the Radiological Risk Act, community public water systems were required to submit reports to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding beginning January 2007 to December 2007. Your public water system was sampled by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding beginning January 2007 to December 2007. Your public water system was sampled by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding beginning January 2007 to December 2007.

The Hahn Heights Water Association works around the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We are committed to ensuring the health of our water system to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the health of our water system to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE
The State of Mississippi
County of YAZOO

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 MAY -2 AM 9:37

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid JASON PATTERSON, who being by me first duly sworn state on oath, that he is PUBLISHER of the YAZOO HERALD, a newspaper published in the City of Yazoo City, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times as follows.

Vol. No. 1
Number 103
Dated 04/17, 20 13

Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

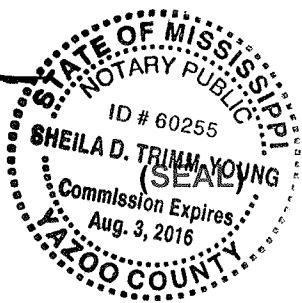
Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

Affiant further states that said newspaper has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

(Signed) [Signature]
Jason Patterson, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of May, 20 13

(Signed) [Signature]
Sheila D. Trimm-Young
Notary Public



Words 3x16
Time 1
Amount of legal \$ 412.80
Proof of Publication \$ 3-
Total Amount \$ 415.80

Legal # Pg 12