

2013 JUN -6 AM 9:02

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

Louin Water System
Public Water Supply Name

0310007

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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 5 / 29 / 13

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.

Betty M. Idolm, Town Clerk
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-3-13
 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
 Louin Water System
 PWS#: 0310007
 May 2013

2013 MAY 24 PM 1: 14

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 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 Louin Water System have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Martin at 601.739.3160. 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 first Tuesday monthly at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

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								

10. Barium	N	2012	.003	.002 - .003	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.1	.8 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No 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 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.

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. 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 Louin Water System 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
2013 JUN -6 AM 9:02

SCHOOL DISTRICT'S RAM

We're pleased to present to you this year and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we are committed to ensuring the quality of

The source water assessment has been completed. The water supply to identify potential source water determinations were made has been fully completed. The Louin Water System have received mod

If you have any questions about this report, please contact your valued customers to be informed about upcoming meetings. They are held on first Tuesday of each month.

We routinely monitor for constituents in drinking water that were not required in 2012, the table reflects naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, constituents from human activity; microorganisms; septic systems, agricultural livestock operations; urban stormwater runoff; pesticides and herbicides, which may be used for residential uses; organic chemical contaminants from industrial processes and petroleum production, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of human activity. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of these constituents in drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be different. Remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and definitions provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a constituent that must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the maximum amount of a constituent in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the maximum level of a constituent in drinking water known or expected to protect health. MCLGs are set at or below the health-based requirements, MSDH now notifies systems when MCLGs are exceeded.

If present, elevated levels of lead in drinking water is primarily from material in the pipes and service lines responsible for providing high quality drinking water. If your water has been sitting for several minutes before using water for drinking, flushing the tap for 30 seconds to one minute will reduce the lead concentration.

In accordance with the Radionuclide Monitoring Act, beginning January 2007 - December 2012, an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health suspended analyses and reporting of radionuclides by the public water supply system. Inaction by the public water supply system has completed the monitoring. For more information, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Drinking Water.

The Louin Water System works to protect our water sources, which are our most valuable resource.

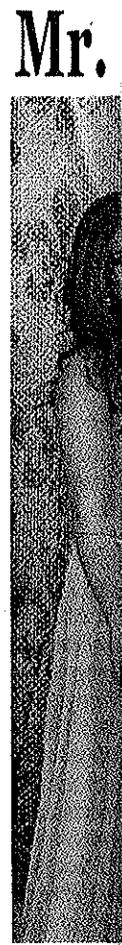
Summer Program for children will begin on Monday, June 10th, and will operate from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Thursdays. Operation for students and lunch will be provided. Enrichment activities including reading and Math.

Only be provided live along the following route:

- 6:15 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 6:25 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 6:35 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 6:45 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 6:50 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 7:00 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 7:05 a.m. - Hwy 1
- 7:15 a.m. - Hwy 1

Along this route, you will find transportation.

the elementary and Middle School Programs office. Start on June 3, 2013.



Mr. CHRISTOPHER MACKINAW, Sylva-Bay, Miss SBA, Miss SBA, Mr. SBA, is the son of Karen McNeil of Kennelwood and M.D. McNeil. He is a graduate of Antioch University, Bay for Bay, graduated as Valedictorian, earned the Bachelor's degree and was chosen as the Most Valuable Player in his Sophomore year. He was voted Most Valuable Player at this year's graduation. Citizenship award named as Most Valuable Player. He has earned awards in the A's Player Award.

The State of Mississippi, County of Jasper PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
4x14

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

- On the 29 day of May 2013
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__

Lail Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the 29th

day of May
Melissa Ferrara
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No 89914
Expires June 17, 2016
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RANKIN COUNTY

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Louin Water System
 PWS#: 0310007
 May 2013

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
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Inorganic Contaminants

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14. Copper	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	1.1	.8 - 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an

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