

2013 JUN 12 AM 8:58

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

West Holmes Water Assn  
Public Water Supply Name

0260027

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: 05/30/13, 06/06/2013, / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 4/18/13

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: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 06/06/2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6th/6/13

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.

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

6-13-13  
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Note:  
see attachments

2013 JUN -5 PM 12:17

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
West Holmes Water Association  
PWS#: 260027  
May 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Wilcox 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 West Holmes Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ottis Clark at 662.299.9908 or 662.235.0330. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the West Holmes Water Office Building.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		August	Monitoring	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.012	.008 - .012	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.168	.156 - .168	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2012	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	16.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.4	1 - 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However we had a monitoring samples that showed bacteria in August of 2012. The resample were clear of bacteria.

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 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.

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 microbial 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 West Holmes 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

2013 JUN 12 AM 8:58

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for \_\_\_\_\_ times, as follows, to wit:

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
West Holmes Water Association  
PWSS, 200027  
May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The 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 continuously improve the water treatment available and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Water Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the West Holmes Water Association have received lower ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Orlin Clark at 802.291.9006 or 862.238.0250. We will value customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the West Holmes Water Office Building.

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 were detected during the period January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 comes in contact with various materials at various rates. Various materials, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, organic compounds, such as herbicides and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, petroleum and hydrocarbons, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and petroleum, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, and other organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations. 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 water, may be occasionally exposed to certain chemical and physical pollutants provided by public water systems. It is 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 is 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits that are expected to be realized by the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligram per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Health Based Level of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		August	0	CFU	500	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of monthly samples
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Nitrate	N	2012	075	mg/l	100	0	0	0	Discharge of nitrate from agricultural operations, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of nitrate deposits
19. Fluoride	N	2012	1.68	mg/l	1.5	0	0	0	Excess of natural deposits, water which is naturally occurring, strong sulfur discharge from industrial and domestic facilities
17. Lead	N	2011*	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	AL-15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
B1. HAAs	N	2012	ND	µg/l	Not	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B2. THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012	18.3	µg/l	80	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2012	1.4	mg/l	4	0	0	0	Water additive used to control microorganisms

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.  
\* Non-Volatilized Contaminant.  
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria on filters that are usually present in the environment and are not in an indicator that indicate potential health concerns to users. Coliforms are found in most samples that affect our tap water as a warning of potential problems.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, we had a monitoring sample that showed bacteria in August of 2012. This happens every year or so.

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 comply with monitoring requirements, MSDM has installed systems at many city locations to test for the presence of bacteria.

In general, 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 treated water. You cannot control the variety of materials used in drinking water pipes. When your water has been sitting or "stagnant" 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, cooking, or eating. 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 reduce exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.535.5252 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, organic or inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to traces of 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 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and compromised persons such as those 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 disinfection. There is also concern about potential adverse health effects from disinfection by-products. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to take steps to protect vulnerable populations. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to take steps to protect vulnerable populations. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to take steps to protect vulnerable populations.

On April 1, 2013, MSDM FROM MSDM CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING - In accordance with the Radioactive Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline. However, during an audit of the reporting of radionuclide monitoring samples and results still further notice. Although this was not the result of action by the public water supply, MSDM was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of now your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is in compliance with the Radioactive Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.578.7518.

The West Holmes 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.

Vol. 55, No. 23 the 6TH  
day of JUNE, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

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day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

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day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

*Bruce Hill*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
the 6th day of June, 2013  
*Charles Hill*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chancery Clerk  
by Charles Hill D.C.  
16 1/2 inches words 1 times Amount \$ 129.75

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0024895	04/18	05/17
SERVICE ADDRESS		
1147 B. M. SMITH ROAD		

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

WEST HOLMES WATER ASSN.  
P.O. BOX 586  
TCHULA, MS 39169

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS  
MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 3  
TCHULA, MS

METER READINGS	
CURRENT	117
PREVIOUS	117
USED	

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	<b>DUE DATE</b> 06/01/2013	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
<b>NET AMOUNT</b> 24.00	<b>SAVE THIS</b> .00	<b>GROSS AMOUNT</b> 24.00

**CHARGE FOR SERVICES**

WTR	24.00
NET DUE >>>	24.00
SAVE THIS >>	
GROSS DUE >>	24.00

2012 CCR REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

*Bell Pharmacy*

01-0024895  
CHARLES BELL

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
JUN 12 AM 8:58

P. O. BOX 342

