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

TOWN OF HEIDELBERG
Public Water Supply Name

MS0310005
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: 5/8/13 / / / /

☐ 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: 5/8/13

☐ 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.

Carl Borne Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc)

June 3, 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
Town of Heidelberg
PWS#: 0310005
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 wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation 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. 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 Town of Heidelberg have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601.422.8350. 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 7:00 PM at the Heidelberg 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 Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	June 2012	Repeat Minor Monitoring	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								

10. Barium	N	2012	.009	.005 - .009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	3.7	3.1 – 3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.215	.183 - .215	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	26.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.4	.36 – 2.11	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 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.

We took five samples in June of 2012, one of those samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. The routine sample and the subsequent resample showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolve.

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 requires 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 Town of Heidelberg 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. Please conserve water in home by using your dishwasher with full loads only, replacing leaking toilet flaps and using adjustable hand sprayers when washing vehicles. For more water saving tips, call us at the Heidelberg Town Hall.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available at our office on request.

WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 14 PM 3:34

2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Qu[ality Water Report] ... deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to prov[ide] ... continually improve the water ...

...saltwater and/or carbon dioxide injection well.

The well is located 1973 feet from the East line and 514 feet from the South line of Section 32, Township 1 North, Range 13 East, Jasper County, Mississippi.

Denbury elected to change the downhole configuration of the Well by setting an additional packer at 4,483'. The Well has an existing packer at 4,500'. The well will continue be utilized for pressure maintenance and tertiary recovery operations on the Field Unit, a compulsory field wide unit in the East Heidelberg Field.

Signed this 1st day of May, 2013.

MISSISSIPPI STATE OIL AND GAS BOARD

BY: /s/Lisa A. Ivshin
Lisa A. Ivshin, Supervisor

Prepared By:
Sherri Daley
DENBURY ONSHORE, LLC
5320 Legacy Drive
Plano, TX 75024
Telephone: (972) 673-2709
Fax: (972) 673-2325

May 8, 2013
2273

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SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF SALE

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2008, Robert C. Jordan, an unmarried person, executed a Deed of Trust to Tim Williams, Trustee for the benefit of 21st Mortgage Corporation, as recorded in the office of the Chancery Clerk of First Judicial District of Jasper County, Mississippi, as Instrument No. 10800166, reference to which is hereby made; and,

WHEREAS, said 21st Mortgage Corporation, under the power granted to it in said Deed of Trust, by instrument dated February 11, 2010, duly spread upon the record and recorded as Instrument No. 11000267, in the office of the Chancery Clerk aforesaid, did substitute the undersigned Marc K. McKay in the place and stead of the original Trustee and of any other Substituted Trustee;

WHEREAS, default having been made by said Robert C. Jordan in the payment of the above mentioned indebtedness as it fell due, and payment having been requested by 21st Mortgage Corporation, the legal holder of the indebtedness secured by and described in the above mentioned Deed of Trust;

WHEREAS, the undersigned was called upon to execute the Trust therein contained, the owner of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust having declared it due and payable, and to sell said property under the provisions of said Deed of Trust for the purpose of raising said sum so secured and unpaid, together with the expenses of selling same, including Trustee's and attorneys fees;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned Marc K. McKay being the Substituted Trustee, do hereby give notice that on May 30, 2013, between 11:00 o'clock a.m. and 4:00 o'clock p.m., being the legal hours of sale, I will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, at the South Front Steps of the First Judicial District of Jasper County Courthouse in Paulding, State of Mississippi, the following real property described and conveyed in said Deed of Trust, lying and being situated in the First Judicial District of Jasper County, Mississippi, and being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Marc K. M[cKay] ... MCKAY ... & FOREM[AN] ... Attorneys a[t Law] ... Post Office ... Ridgeland, ... (601) 572-... POSTED ...

PUBLISH... May 8, M[ay] ... 2013 ... 2274

****

S[TATE] ... C[OUNTY] ... SECO[ND] ...

SUBSTIT[UTED] ...

WHER[EAS] ... Gammage, ... Trust to E... and benefi[t] ... Mississippi ... record in th[e] ... for the Se[cond] ... County, M... Springs, M... 21200839; ... OmniBank, ... certain inde[btedness] ...

AND, ... substituted ... the place a[nd] ... by instrum[ent] ... record in t[he] ... for the Se[cond] ... County, Mi[ssissippi] ... 21300876;

AND, W[HEREAS] ... made in th[e] ... Deeds of T[rust] ... thereby, ha[ving] ... payable in ... said Deeds ... said OmniB[ank] ... having ... Substituted ... sell said la[nd] ... with the ter[ms] ... purpose of r[aising] ... together wi[th] ... Trustee's fe[es] ...

NOW, T[HEREFORE] ... Substituted ... will on the ... for sale at ... bidder, and ... between the ... P.M.) at the ... Courthouse ... District of ... following ... the Second ... State of Mis[sissippi] ...

Tract #1: B... the NW C[orner] ... Section 29, ... East, thence ... feet along a ... 05' W, 660.... 54' W, 586.... degrees 05' ... the point of ... 8.88 acres ... the NW ¼ ... 2 North, R... Mississippi.

Tract #2 an[d] ...

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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
4x19

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

On the 8 day of May 2013

On the ___ day of ________ 20___

On the ___ day of ________ 20___

On the ___ day of ________ 20___

Gail Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the 10th day of May 2013

Melissa Ferrara
NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI — MELISSA FERRARA — ID No. 88014 — NOTARY PUBLIC — Comm Expires June 17, 2016 — RANKIN COUNTY

________ Words

________ Cost

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Heidelberg
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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	June 2012	Repeat Minor Monitoring	1		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples — Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2012	.009	.005 - .009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural

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13. Chromium	N	2012	3.7	3.1 – 3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.215	.183 - .215	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	26.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.4	.36 – 2.11	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 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.

We took five samples in June of 2012, one of those samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. The routine sample and the subsequent resample showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolve.

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.

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Disinfection By-Products

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