

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 2013 JUN 17 AM 9: 03  
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012  
 CITY OF HOLLANDALE  
 Public Water Supply Name

0760005

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: 06 / 12 / 2013, / / , / /

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: DELTA DEMOCRAT TIMES

Date Published: 06 / 12 / 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.

*Melanie Yankowski*  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

JUNE 13, 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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Hollandale  
 PWS# 0760005  
 June 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 of your water and services we deliver to you every day. Our foremost goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to ensure the quality of your water. Our water is supplied from one well-drawing from the Goodfield 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 identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the City of Hollandale has received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Shorter at 652-873-3228. 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 6:00 PM at the J.W. Fore Municipal Building - City Hall located at 200 East Avenue South.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the monitoring parameters 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, MCL is not applicable. In some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or leaching; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including solvents and toxic 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.

Contaminant	Violates Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	December	Positive	2	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples. Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10 Barium	N	2010	014	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13 Chromium	N	2010	2.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pig iron, erosion of natural deposits.
14 Copper	N	2008/10	5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16 Fluoride**	N	2010	563	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17 Lead	N	2008/10	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
20 Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	07	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81 HAA5	N	2012	55	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82 THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012	53.9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.2	0-2	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.

Our water system violated a drinking water standard. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants on a monthly basis. We took four samples for coliform bacteria during December 2012. Two of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The additional samples did not show the presence of coliform bacteria.

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/leadinwater>. 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.

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 in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

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's 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 MSH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*  
 In accordance with the Radonrules 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 reporting of radiological compliance samples and results over further notice. Although this was not the result of action by the public water system, MSH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the reporting requirements and is now in compliance with the Radonrules Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601 576 7516.

The City of Hollandale 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.