MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2013 JUN 24 AM 9: 27 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM

CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Nonto to c ublic Water Supply Name 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) Date(s) customers were informed: 6/19/2013 / / 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)

As a URL (Provide URL Date Emailed: / 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: Date Published: 0/19/28/3 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) City that Date Posted: 0/19/20/3 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. 6/19/2013 Date Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:

Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 May be faxed to:

May be emailed to:

Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

(601)576-7800

2013 JUN 17 PM 2: 59

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Pontotoc PWS#: 0580006 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 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 Gordo 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 City of Pontotoc have received a lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Roberts at 662.489.4321. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to fearn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inavaania	~	• ,						
Inorganic	Contam:	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2010*	.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
		,	.8	No Range .00624	ppb	n/a 2	10	from orchards; runoff from glass

14. Copper	N	2010*	.1	0	ppn	1	1.3 AL:	=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2010*	77	36 - 77	ppb		200	200 Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	1	0	ppb		0 AL	.=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.1	No Range	ppm)	10	10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.33	No Range	ppn	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	31.5	.5 31.5	ppb		50	50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	2010*	.6	No Range	ppb		0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Disinfection	on By-	Product	s					
Chlorine	N	2012	1.5	1.21 – 1.72	mg/l	0	MRDL = 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 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 City of Pontotoc 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

Printers fee \$ _

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STATE OF MISS	NINTY	
Personally appe County aforesal states on oath	eared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and id, Michael Was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at otoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached: Repart	
was published	and that said notice was published in said paper	
consecutive tir	mes, as follows:	
	Volume 85 Number 35 on the Volume , 2013 Volume , 2013	
	day of, 2013	
lished for at first publicat notices by C sion in the y	least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the tion on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular sesvear 1935. Publisher Adsubscribed before ma, this	Commission Expires ARY PUBLIC COUNTY

Write pleased to present to you his year's Annual Quality Water Report. This woon is designed 2013, JULY 24, 4M 9: 27 divise to you energiary. Our contains goes is to provide you wish a sets and depositable supply of cristing water. We want you to understand in stress we make to continually imprire the water treatment process and provider in upply of cristing water. We want you for understand in contents to because or other contents of the sets and provider and provider of the sets of the sets of the set of the sets of the sets

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If you have any questions about this spoof or concarring your water usidy, please contact Tim Roberts at 662 469 4021. We want our valved customers to be miscroed about feet water usidy. If you need to be miscroe please join us at any of our regularly scheduled magnings. They are hald not the first Touaday of the month at 7:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

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Contaminant				TEST RES	SULTS			
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13 Garenalum	N	2010,	7	No flyinge	spb	100	100	Proxim of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pub mile; erosion of natural deposit
14. Copper	Т <u>й</u> .	2010	ب		-,			more, excessor or natural depose
15 Cyanida			'	0	ppm	13	AL-1.3	Cerrosion of household phymber systems; evosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17 Lead	н	2010	77	36 - 77	PPb	200	200	Discharge from steet/motal factories; discharge from plastic
	М	2010'	1	0	ppb	6	AL-15	and fertifizer factories Corrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural
19. Hitrato (ae Ndrogen) 20. Nitrite (as	N N	2012	ī	No Range	ppm	10	- 1	deposits Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tenks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Milrogen) 21 Selenium			33	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	×	20101	31.5	5 - 31 5	ppb	50	50	osposis Discharge from petroleum and metal retnories; prosion of natural deposes; discharge from mines
22. Thailigm	N	2010	.0	No Range	ρό	0.5	2	mises Leaching from ore-processing stes; discharge from electronics plass, and drug factorics
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts						
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