

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 2013 JUN 28 AM 8: 58

CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Town of New Howka
Public Water Supply Name

#0090003 + 0580023
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: 6/19/13, 6/28/13, / /

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: Chickasaw Journal

Date Published: 6/19/13

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.

[Signature] MAYOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-13
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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN -5 PM 12: 18

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of New Houlika
PWS#: 0090003 & 0580023
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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw/McShan and Ripley Aquifers.

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 New Houlika have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Ray at 662.568.2745. 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 the month at 6:00 PM at the Mayor's Office.

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.

PWS ID#: 0090003		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.038	.037- .038	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
15. Cyanide	N	2011*	37.14	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.169	.121 - .169	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2009/11*	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	.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	.7	.35 - 1.05	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 0580023		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.017	.016 - .017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	4.3	1.1 - 4.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cyanide	N	2010*	30	29 - 30	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.981	.852 - .981	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	.6	.32 - .72	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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 Town of New Houlika 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

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Teresa Nichols, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

- Vol. 167 No. 33, on the 19 day of June, 2013
- Vol. No. , on the day of , 2013
- Vol. No. , on the day of , 2013
- Vol. No. , on the day of , 2013
- Vol. No. , on the day of , 2013

[Signature]
Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 20 day of June, 2013 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.

By: [Signature]
Notary Public



Printer's Fee: 204.00

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of New Houlton
PWS# 0090003 & 0090023
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 that we provide and deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We seek you to understand the efforts we make to continuously 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 Eastern Shore and Rocky Adlers.

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 web for the Town of New Houlton has posted moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Day at 602.652.7744. We want the medical community 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 the month at 6:00 PM at the Mayor's Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. It does not include any naturally occurring radon gas in your drinking water. Radon gas is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is produced by the natural decay of uranium and thorium, and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of radon in your home, activity, medical treatments, such as radon and radon gas, that may come from sewage treatment plants, pulp mills, agricultural fertilizer operations and other organic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from other non-water utility 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 natural organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto systems; inorganic chemicals which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that the 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 contaminants. It is important to understand that the presence of some 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 actions which a water system must take.
- 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 possible 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 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 pound in two million (or a single penny in \$1,000,000).**
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 million (or a single penny in \$1,000,000,000).**

PWS ID# 0090003		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	1/11 Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	336	337 - 338	ppm	0	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal structures
15. Cyanide	N	2011*	37.14	No Range	ppm	200	200	Discharge from industrial facilities, discharge from power and nuclear facilities
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.169	.121 - .166	ppm	.4	.4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which provides dental health, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	1/11 Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
17. Lead	N	2012	0	0	ppm	0	0	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	1	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits
21. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	0.2	No Range	ppm	1	1	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	2	1.67 - 1.92	mg/L	0	1	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 0090023		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	1/11 Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	337	338 - 337	ppm	0	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	4.3	1.1 - 4.3	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and iron mills, erosion of natural deposits
15. Cyanide	N	2011*	30	20 - 30	ppm	200	200	Discharge from industrial facilities, discharge from power and nuclear facilities
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.161	.162 - .161	ppm	.4	.4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which provides dental health, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	0	0	ppm	0	0	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2012	2	1.67 - 1.72	mg/L	0	1	Water additive used to control microbes

* Actual record number. No record recorded for 2011.
** Not required to monitor and drinking water for fluoride constituents on a monthly basis. Results of fluoride monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure public confidence in its drinking water, MCLG has reduced fluoride of any drinking water to 0.7 mg/L.

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 lead-based pipes and solder and from brass fittings. Our Water Association is responsible for protecting the public drinking water and control corrosion of lead in the water. 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 want 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Water Test Service. Please contact 617.725.7342 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our earth. These substances can be naturally occurring or from human activity and include radon gas. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally 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 on contaminants and treatment levels. More can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Among these are pregnant women, infants, children, and people with kidney disease, immune system deficiencies, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune system deficiencies. Some people may be more susceptible to lead in drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's website for information on lead in drinking water is <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Water Test Service. Please contact 617.725.7342 if you wish to have your water tested.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BSHN CONCERNING RADICALLY SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radon Rule, all Community Water Systems (CWS) were required to sample quarterly for radon starting January 2011. Beginning 2011, your public water supply was sampled quarterly by the authorized Radon Sampling Agency, using an array of ten independent State Certified radon sampling devices. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended radon sampling and reporting of radon concentrations for all public water systems. Although the test and the result of radon by the public water supply. MCLG was never to be a violation. This is to help you that as of this date, your water system has completed the sampling requirements and is now in compliance with the Radon Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Kevin Walker, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 602.652.7711.

The Town of New Houlton works to protect the public's health and safety. It is our goal to provide you with the highest quality water possible. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eastern Shore and Rocky Adlers.