

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

City of Petal
Public Water Supply Name

180011

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 City website

Date(s) customers were informed: _____ / _____ / _____ , _____ / _____ / _____ , _____ / _____ / _____

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: The Petal News

Date Published: 6 / 20 / 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**):

www.cityofpetal.com

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.

Hal May, Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6 / 24 / 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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Petal
 PWS ID#: 0180011
 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 Quaternary Alluvium, the Middle Catahoula Formation and the Hattiesburg Formation 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 City of Petal have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donald Wagers at 601.544.1776. 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 and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

The City of Petal routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for 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 land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012	3.8	.07- 3.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2012	1.8	1.6 - 1.8	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.044	.035 - .044	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2010*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.265	.237 – .265	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.73	.03 - .73	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2012	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.70	1.30 – 2.10	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 07 - 13.2 mg/l

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

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 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 City of Petal 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.

Hattiesburg Publishing Inc.

103 North 40th Avenue ~ Hattiesburg, MS 39401
(601) 268-2331 ~ Fax 601-268-2965

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
LAMAR COUNTY and FORREST COUNTY
Personally appeared before me, the under-
signed, a notary public in and for Forrest
County, Mississippi, David R. Gustafson, for
THE LAMAR TIMES and THE PETAL NEWS,
weekly newspapers published in Lamar County
and Forrest County Mississippi, respectively,
who, being duly sworn, says that the notice, a
true copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared
in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: 6/20/13

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DISPLAY AD

Ad Size 4 x 16

Published 1 Times

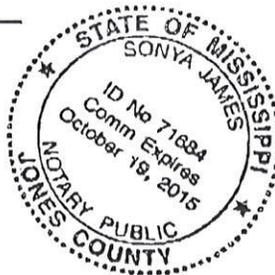
TOTAL PRINTERS FEE \$ 448.00

(Signed) [Signature]

THE LAMAR TIMES AND THE PETAL NEWS

Sworn to and subscribed before me
in my presence, this 27th day
of June 2013, a Notary
Public in and for the County of Forrest,
State of Mississippi. (signed)

[Signature]
Notary Public



2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Palatka
PWS ID#: 0180011
April 2013

We're pleased to present to you the 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 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 both wells drawing from the Quaternary Alluvium, the Middle Cretaceous Formation and the Mississippian Horizontal 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 distributions were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Palatka have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donald Wagner at 601.684.1778. 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 and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

The City of Palatka routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for 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 land or underground, it can pick up substances of various kinds such as inorganic, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 Allowable Disinfection Level (MADL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Allowable Disinfection By-Product Level (MADBL) - The level of a drinking water disinfection by-product which there is no known or expected risk of health. MADBLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Ppb (part per billion) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Ppm (part per million) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Units	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Legal Action of Consumption	
Radioactive Contaminants									
0 Uranium	N	2012	N/A	07-38	ppb	0	15	Exceeds legal limit	
13 Radium-226	N	2012	1.9	1.0 - 1.8	ppb	0	5	Exceeds legal limit	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2011*	048	040 - 048	ppb	2	2	Exceeds legal limit; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
10 Chloride	N	2011**	8	No Range	ppm	100	100	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
14 Copper	N	2010*	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
16 Fluoride	N	2011*	200	.201 - 200	ppm	4	4	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
17 Lead	N	2010*	2	0	ppm	0	0.015	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
19 Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	73	60 - 73	ppm	10	10	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
01 THMs	N	2012	7	100-1000	ppb	0	80	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	
02 Haloacetic	N	2012	1.19	1.00 - 1.19	ppb	0	0.06	Exceeds legal limit and is a health concern; discharge from nuclear reactor; erosion of natural deposits	

* Actual result sample. No sample required for 2012.
** Fluoride level is routinely reported to the Arkansas Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.52 mg/L

As you can see by the table, our system has no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. You have learned about our monitoring and testing that some constituents have even detected below the EPA's 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that shows no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems continue all monitoring requirements, MCLG has no health potential of any existing sample prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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 way the 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 at 1-800-426-4767 or <http://www.epa.gov/water/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.676.7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning 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 density 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 occasionally 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 1-800-426-4767.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 filters to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other protozoological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4767.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radioactive Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply complied sampling by the scheduled schedule; however, during a audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended sampling and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of infection 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 sampling requirements and is now 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 601.678.7818.

The City of Palatka 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, for the benefit of our children's future.

NOTE: CONSUMER COMPLIANCE REPORT WILL NOT BE SENT OUT VIA MAIL OR OTHER DELIVERY SERVICE. YOU MAY OBTAIN A COPY OF THE CCR AT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, 119 W 10TH AVE, PALATKA, MS