

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

TOWN OF ROXIE
Public Water Supply Name

0190005

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: 6/27/13 . . . 1 . . . 1 . . . 1 . . . 1

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1 . . . 1

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1 . . . 1

- 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: FRANKLIN ADVOCATE

Date Published: 6/27/13 ROXIE CITY HALL

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6/27/13

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.

Robby Selman / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-27-2013
Date

Proof of Publication

REC WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 28 AM 9:06

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
FRANKLIN COUNTY

COPY OF NOTICE

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared

Ruda Peeler

who being duly sworn, states on oath that she is the ~~Publisher~~ ^{Associate Editor} of the Franklin Advocate, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, with a general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said newspaper 1 times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

- Vol. 126 No. 37 on the 27th day of June 2013
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
- Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____

Affiant further states on oath that the said newspaper has been established for twelve months next prior the first publication of said notice.

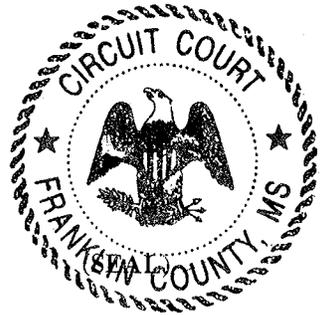
Ruda Peeler

Associate Editor ~~Publisher~~

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 27th day of June 2013.

Millie Thomson By: Sandy Smoot

Notary Public



My Commission Expires January 4, 2016

*2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***TOWN OF ROXIE****PWS ID # 0190005****JUNE 12, 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 two wells using water from the Miocene Series Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-587-7635. 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 every month at 7 P.M. at City Hall.

The Town of Roxie 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. 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detect ed	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure ment	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2012	0.90 (RAA) Running Annual Average	.90-low 1.0-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
19. Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	N	1-31-2011	0.17	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks ,sewage;erosion of natural deposits
8. Arsenic	N	5-11-2011	1.2	NO RANGE	Ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	5-11-2011	0.0863	NO RANGE	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-4-2011	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-4-2011	3.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

***** Additional Information for Lead*****

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. The Town of Roxie 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

****April 1, 2013 A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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. This CCR Report will not be delivered to you by mail but you may obtain a copy at City Hall.

SHERIFF REPORT

Continued from Front Page

Road
DUI
Expired Sticker
Fail to Yield to Blue Lights
Leaving Scene of Accident
2 No Proof of Insurance
Possession of Controlled Substance w/ intent to distribute

Reckless Driving
Simple Assault-Attempt by Physical Menace to Create Fear
Simple Assault on Minor
4 Speeding
The Franklin County Sheriff's Office worked one accident/hit and run and one accident with no injuries.

2013 JUN 28 AM 9:09

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF ROXIE
PWS ID # 0190005
JUNE 12, 2013**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your 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 two wells using water from the Mississippian Series Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower susceptibility to contamination. This report shows that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-587-7633. 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 every month at 7 P.M. at City Hall.

The Town of Roxie routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. 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 contaminants. It is 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:

Non-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowable (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 - The Action Level (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.

Contaminant	Violated on V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Sample Exceeding MCL/A CL	Unit Measure	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloride (as Cl ₂)	N	2012	0.90 (BAA) Running Annual Average	90low 1.04high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
19. Nitrate Nitrogen	N	1-31-2011	0.17	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; accumulation of natural deposits
2. Arsenic	N	5-11-2011	ND	NO RANGE	ppb	10	10	Exposure of natural deposits; runoff from septic tanks; leaching from plastic and electronics production systems
10. Barium	N	5-11-2011	0.0663	NO RANGE	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-4-2011	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tank perforations
17. Lead	N	8-4-2011	3.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

- (10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- (17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Information for Lead
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. The Town of Roxie 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7589 if you wish to have your water tested.

**2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Roxie
PWS# 0190001
May 2012**

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 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 drilled from the Mississippian Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of a 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 Town of Roxie have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Sullivan at 601-600-1891. 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 Buck Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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, operations, and activities. 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 use; 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 auto 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 supplied 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 remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Allowable (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 Action Level (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 of 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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violated on V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Sample Exceeding MCL/A CL	Unit Measure	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	02	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tank perforations
17. Lead	N	2008	8	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	33	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; accumulation of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2011	1	A-1,2	ppm	0	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most routine sample. No sample required for 2011.

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 contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE to use.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 assure 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7589 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 1-800-426-7171.

Some people who are especially vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water are 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, ERACDC guidelines on appropriate concern to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-7171.

MESSAGE FROM MISSISSIPPI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
In accordance with the Radiologic State Act, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSD) is required to monitor for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled date, however, during an audit of the reporting of radiological compliance samples and results to the public water supply, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results to the public water supply. Although the use of the public water supply, MSDH has requested to have a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the sampling requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system is returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact the Public Water Supply, Office of Drinking Water, at 601-576-7589.

The Town of Roxie wants the stock to provide you quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers also protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sullivan's Produce
Now Open at Our New Location
Across from Feed Meal Restaurant
Shelled Peas and Butter Beans are Here
Fresh Raw Shrimp
Call and Place Order Now 601-384-4550 Hours 8am - 6pm Tomatoes are Ready
We also have fireworks for the 4th Boiled Crawfish this Friday 11:00 am until