WATER SUPPLY

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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS-PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Public Water Supply Name

Conehatta Community-510003
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

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: 06 /04 / 2014
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: Choctaw Community News Paper

Date Published: 07/ 01 / 2014

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 06 / 04 / 2014
Community Facility Building/Tribal Office/Public Works Department
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

www.choctaw.org

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.

Bill Gordon Director
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) /Director

06-04-2014
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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Conehatta Public Water System
Calendar Year- January - December, 2013

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Your local water utility vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that the Conehatta System has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. January thru December 2013, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our water comes from two wells that are over 1000 feet in depth; we draw from an underground water source called the Wilcox Aquifer. A copy of the EPA Source Water Assessment may be obtained from Becky Hall at the Choctaw Public Works Department by calling 601-650-1760. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (MBCI) Public Works Department is responsible for running four community water systems. This report is for the Federal and State Laws. If you would like to learn more about your water system or when the next scheduled utilities board meeting will be, please call the water plant supervisor ,Travis Bryan or the Director of Utilities Management, Reggie Shumaker, at the Choctaw Public Works Department 601-650-1760.

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 appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can accumulate substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 MBCI Public Works Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your homes 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/safewter/lead.

Potential water contaminants are: 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 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are vital for our way of life and our children's future.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants, only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants		State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Fluoride	12/3/13	4 ppm	1.1	No	Promotes strong teeth.
Lead	8/6/13	15	0.0005	No	
Copper	8/6/13	1.3	0.009	No	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL	MCL or MRDL	Date	Violatio	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mgl)	2.0	60	6/3/13	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (mgl)	3.39	80	6/26/13	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium (ppm)	0.0018	2	6/4/13	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppm)	0.015	0.2	8/22/13	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.1	4	12/3/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	0.08	10	3/7/13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	0.02	1	3/7/13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoridation Information:

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 was10.

The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7- 1.3 ppm was 85%.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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