

2011 MAY 20 AM 9:26
CONSUMER SUPPLY

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

Panhandle Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

100006

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: ____ / ____ / ____
As a URL (Provide URL _____)
As an attachment
As text within the body of the email message

x CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Choctaw Plaindealer

Date Published: 05 / 21 / 2014

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 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.

Floyd Morgan
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-23-14
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Panhandle Water Association
 PWS#: 100006 & 100016
 May 2014

2013 WATER SUPPLY
 2014 MAY 29 AM 9:26

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Panhandle Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at 662.285.7243. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Panhandle Fire House.

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 to 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 # : 100006		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.028	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.1	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.4	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2011*	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	2.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	.5	.4-.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS#: 100016

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2011*	.031	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.1	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2011*	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	.5	.3-.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

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.

The Pan Handle Water Association 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.

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Panhandle Water Association

PO BOX 10000

May 2014 2014 MAY 29 AM 9:26

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and address any concerns you may have. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because we believe that you have the right to know about the water you are drinking.

The drinking water treatment process has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water supply. In some instances, a report concerning drinking water treatment is required to be submitted to the state. The results of the Panhandle Water Association have been reviewed in terms of compliance with the state.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply, please contact Richard Jones at 902.755.7243. We would not be able to respond to your questions if you do not have a copy of this report. If you do not have a copy, please contact us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Thursday of the month at 6:00 p.m.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. In cases where monitoring events occurred in 2013, we have listed the highest recorded results. As some items may not be detected on a regular basis, we have provided information on the frequency of monitoring. In some cases, radioactive materials and lead can pose a health risk to consumers. Lead is a natural byproduct of the corrosion of lead pipes, solder, and fittings. Radioactive materials are naturally occurring substances that are found in the earth. Some of these substances are radon, uranium, and thorium. These substances are found in the earth and can be found in drinking water. Some of these substances are found in the earth and can be found in drinking water. Some of these substances are found in the earth and can be found in drinking water.

In this table you will find many items and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these items, we've provided the following information:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at levels that protect public health over the long term.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water that is believed to be safe. MCLGs are set at levels that protect public health over the long term.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a concern about the disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.

Alert Level (AL) - A level of a contaminant in drinking water that is believed to be safe. ALs are set at levels that protect public health over the long term.

Public Water System (PWS) - A public water system is defined as a community water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or at least 250 people or at least 1,500 gallons of water per day.

Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, Violation, Date Collected, Level, Range of Detects or MCL/MCLG, Units, MCL, MCLG, AL, and Likely Source of Contamination. Section: PWS # 100006. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Barium, Fluoride, Nitrate as Nitrogen) and Disinfection By-Products (Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids).

Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, Violation, Date Collected, Level, Range of Detects or MCL/MCLG, Units, MCL, MCLG, AL, and Likely Source of Contamination. Section: PWS: 100016. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Barium, Copper, Fluoride, Lead) and Disinfection By-Products (Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids).

If you never sample, no results reported for 2013. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We've noted that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have provided you with information and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

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 the drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure you have confidence in monitoring requirements, MCLs are provided in this report to help you understand the level of the contaminant.

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's responsibility for providing high quality drinking water. We cannot control the velocity of individual pipes in a drinking water system. When your water meter is being tested or replaced, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking, cooking, or baby formula. You can also use bottled water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to use bottled water. For more information on lead in drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4787.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or that result from human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are the result of human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are the result of human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are the result of human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and some are the result of human activities.

Some people are more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Vulnerable populations include: pregnant women, infants, children, the elderly, and people with certain chronic health conditions. Some of these people are more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Vulnerable populations include: pregnant women, infants, children, the elderly, and people with certain chronic health conditions. Some of these people are more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Vulnerable populations include: pregnant women, infants, children, the elderly, and people with certain chronic health conditions.

The Panhandle Water Association works around the clock to provide you with the highest quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, for the benefit of all our customers. Thank you for your support.