

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

2014 JUN 27 AM 9:18

Town Of Pocahontas  
Public Water Supply Name

0250019

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 Hand delivered

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/27/13 / /

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: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Published: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

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.

Doug Barker / Doug Barker  
Operator  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/27/13  
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

**Town Of Pocahontas 2013 CCR 0250015 06/26/2014**

**Is my water safe?**

The Town of Pocahontas is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from**

Our well draws from the Cockfeild aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our rating is moderate.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

Please contact our office with any questions or comments you may have.

**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. North Hinds 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>.

**Water Quality Data Table--**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

**MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS:** During a sanitary survey conducted 8/14/202 the Mississippi Department of health cited the following deficiencies: improperly constructed well

**Corrective action:** This system is currently in the MSDH well abandonment program and is awaiting funds to properly abandon the well. It is anticipated we will be completed by December 31 2014.

| Contaminants  | MCLG  | MCL,   | Your  | Range |      | Sample | Violation | Typical Source                            |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----------|---|
|   | or    | TT, or |       | Low   | High |        |           |   |
|   | MRDLG | MRDL   | Water |       |      | Date   |           |   |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>   |       |        |       |       |      |        |           |   |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |       |        |       |       |      |        |           |   |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)   | 4     | 4      | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.7  | 2013   | No        | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA    | 60     | 6     | NA    |      | 2011   | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)  | NA    | 80     | 14.37 | NA    |      | 2011   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |       |        |       |       |      |        |           |   |

|                                      |     |     |         |    |  |      |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|----|--|------|----|---|
| Barium (ppm)                         | 2   | 2   | 0.00485 | NA |  | 2012 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Fluoride (ppm)                       | 4   | 4   | 0.189   | NA |  | 2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Arsenic (ppb)                        | 0   | 10  | 0.00059 | NA |  | 2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Chromium (ppb)                       | 100 | 100 | 0.72    | NA |  | 2012 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10  | 10  | 0.15    | NA |  | 2013 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Selenium (ppb)                       | 50  | 50  | 2.368   | NA |  | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines                          |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

|                                   |   |    |       |    |  |      |    |                             |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|-------|----|--|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Uranium (ug/L)                    | 0 | 30 | 0.108 | NA |  | 2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5  | 0.614 | NA |  | 2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|
|--------------|------|----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |     |     |     |      |   |    |  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|---|----|--|
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0   | 15  | 5   | 2010 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2010 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

**Unit Descriptions**

| Term  | Definition   |
|-------|--|
| ug/L  | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm   | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)         |
| ppb   | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)         |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)       |
| 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:**

Contact Name: Doug Barker  
Address:  
P.O. Drawer 300  
Flora, MS 39071  
Phone: 601-981-1657