

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Town of Hatley Water
Public Water Supply Name

0480008

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

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

Name of Newspaper: Monroe County Shepper

Date Published: 05/25/16

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 2015 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.

Amber Rowland
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-9-16
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:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

**2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Toccopola Water Association
PWS#: 0580017
May 2016**

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 Ripley Formation 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 Toccopola Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David S. Patton at 662-489-6537. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday in May at 7:00 PM at the Thaxton or Toccopola Community House.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.0108	.0107 - .0108	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.785	.776 - .785	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2015	.9	.3 - 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Toccopola 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.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Hialeah Water Department

May 2016

EVMS #04830908

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 water services we delivered 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 the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drilled in the Glendon Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. This website for the Town of Hialeah has received a moderate susceptibility rating for contamination. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Wayne Fuller at 954-258-7245. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Town Hall Board Room.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table indicates the most recent monitoring. Some contaminants are not required to be monitored because they are not known to be present in our water supply. Other contaminants are not monitored because they are not known to be present in our water supply. For example, lead is not monitored because it is not known to be present in our water supply. For example, lead is not monitored because it is not known to be present in our water supply. For example, lead is not monitored because it is not known to be present in our water supply.

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 Goal (MCLG): The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible 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.

Maintain Residential Distribution Level Goal (MRL): 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLG do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Gallon (mg/gal): 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 Gallon (mg/gal): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water means of exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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. We do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH has notified systems of any missing samples for to the end of the conference period.

If present, undesirable 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 tap water may contain lead from lead pipes used in the distribution system. When your water has been sitting for several hours, lead can leach into the water. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 procedures, and sources of drinking water that may contain lead is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health, 1-800-Health-5858, also provides information on lead in drinking water. Please contact 801-576-7592 if you wish to have your water tested. Laboratory contact listed below.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our region. These substances can be inorganic, inorganic, or organic in nature and occur in all sources of water. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems, such as persons with cancer, liver, kidney, or heart disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people should consult with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Hialeah Water Department wants around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please note: a copy of this report will not be directly delivered to each customer.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Visual	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
(6) Sulfur	N	2/14/15	0.09	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal vehicles, erosion of natural deposits
(3) Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2/14/15	18	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer use, leaching from animal waste, seepage of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chloride	N	2/15	8	5 - 9	mg/l	0	MCL = 4	Visual additive used to control microbial

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Jeff Boozar editor, publisher and manager of
The Monroe County Shopper, an advertising medium in Amory, in said County and state
makes oath that the
Town of Hatley Water Department

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said advertising medium
as follows:

Edition # 1830 Dated 25-May 2016

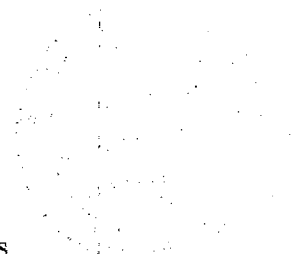
And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding the
first insertion of the article described herein.

Jeff Boozar
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of
May, 2016.

Lisa Kau-Cung
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires _____

Cost of Publication

\$250.00

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Return this portion with payment. If paying in person bring entire bill.

ACCT NO.:	001-2000-1	METER NO.:	0
NAME:	DAVID PATTON		
SVC ADDRESS:	102 TOCCOPOLA JUNCTION		
BALANCE FORWARD:			\$0.00
CURRENT CHARGES:			\$26.20
TOTAL DUE:			\$26.20
CURRENT CHARGES DUE BY:			Jun 15, 2016
AMOUNT DUE AFTER DUE DATE:			\$28.82

This bill is now due and payable, and should be paid on or before the 15th of the month. Service may be disconnected without notice after that date.

ACCT NO.	METER NO.	SVC THRU	DAYS	
001-2000-1	0	05/20/16	32	
METER CONSTANT	TAX CODE	CLASS		
1.00	OUTSIDE	22		
SERVICE	PREVIOUS	PRESENT	USAGE	AMOUNT
WATER (ONE UNIT = 100 GALLONS)	9551	9595	44	26.20
TOTAL				\$26.20

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2015
 GO TO <http://www.marwa.org/2015ccr/tocconolaWA.pdf>
 OR CALL 662-489-6537 FOR A HARD COPY OF THE REPORT.

Must be paid no later than the 15th of the month to avoid disconnect.

No Final Notice Will Be Sent

TAX INCLUDED IF APPLICABLE

Please return the reply card if your address or phone number has changed

Town of Hatley
60279 Hatley Road
Amory, MS 38821

Phone: (662) 256-7245 Fax: (662) 256-7255

Fax Cover Sheet

Date: June 9, 2016

Fax Number Transmitted To: 601-576-7800

To: Ms. State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply

Enclosed: CCR Report in Monroe County Shopper

From: Amber Rowland/ Clerk

Pages: 2 including this cover sheet. If you do not receive all pages, please telephone us immediately at 662-256-7245

Message: Let me know if there is anything else that you need.

Toccopola, MS 38874
662/489-6537
662/489-5832

To: ASDH
Fax #: 601-576-7800
From: David Patton
Subject: CCR

Date: 6/10/16
Pages: 5, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Any questions call 662-489-6537

Thanks,
David