MISSISSIPPI BUREA	STATE DEPARTM U OF PUBLIC WAT CCR CERTIFICATION	ENT OF HEALT 2016 JUN -2 TER SUPPLY ON ON	2 AM 10: 42
Hotophin M	COR PUBLIC WATER CONTROL CATERDAR YEAR 2 Public Water Supply N	DOIATION	
051/	0009	ame	
List PWS ID #s for a	all Community Water Sys	stems included in this CCR	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its cus system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to customers upon request. Make sure you followemail a copy of the CCR and Certification to	t) requires each Communistomers each year. Deposite customers, published with the proper procedures MSDH. Please check all	nity public water system to deverged on the population served in a newspaper of local circulation when distributing the CCR. You hoxes that apply.	lop and distribute a by the public water on, or provided to the must mail, fax or
Customers were informed of availabili			
✔On water bills (atta ☐ Email message (M ☐ Other	UST Émail the message	e to the address below)	_
Date(s) customers were informed:	5 123 16 5 13	1/16. / /	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal methods used			
Date Mailed/Distributed:/	/		
CCR was distributed by Email (MUS) WAs a URL (Provide As an attachment As text within the b	T Email MSDH a copy) URL http://www. body of the email messa	Date Emailed:	Cosphow phile
CCR was published in local newspape Name of Newspaper:	r. (Attach copy of publi	ished CCR or proof of publicat	tion)
Date Published: _5 /23 /16	9		
CCR was posted in public places. (Atta		Date Posted:/	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessil	ble internet site at the fo	ollowing address (DIRECT UF	RL REQUIRED):
http://www.msrwa	., org/2015ec	r/hotophia.pdf	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Countries public water system in the form and many the SDWA. I further certify that the information the water quality monitoring data provide Department of Health, Bureau of Public Words Water (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Confidence Report (CC ner identified above as mation included in this ded to the public was later Supply.	(R) has been distributed to the nd that I used distribution mess CCR is true and correct and	thods allowed by is consistent with
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!

2016 MAY 18 PM 4: 17

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hotophia Water Association PWS#: 540009 April 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 Lower 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 identified 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 well for the Hotophia Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Fred Womble at 662.934.8799. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for November 15, 2016 at 2:00 PM at the Cliff Finch Office Bldg., Batesville, MS.

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, 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 RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ntamina	ınts					-	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	October	Positive	2	NA	0	ba	nce of coliform cteria in 5% of onthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic (ĪΝ	2013*	I .01	No Range	Lpp	m	2		2	Discharge of drilling weaten:
TO. Barium	IN .	2013	.01	No Range	pp	III	2		- 1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	* .4	0	ррі	m	1.3	AL=1		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.117	No Range	ррі	m	4			Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0	ppi	b	0	AL=	- 1:	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 81, HAA5	n By-	Products	2	No Range	ppb	0	1	60		Product of drinking water
82. TTHM Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	40	No Range	ppb	0		80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.		product of drinking water
Chlorine	N	2015	.4	.35	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4 Water additive used to confi			

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants:

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took two samples for coliform bacteria during October 2015, Both of the routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. The system has been disinfected and additional samples have been clear.

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.

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 Hotophia 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.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliforms Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hotophia Water Association PWS#: 540009 April 2016

2016 JUN -2 AM 10: 43

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Microbiolo	gical C	ontamir	ants						10.3	The second	and the latest	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	October	Positive	2		A		0	DOM:	sence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environme	
Inorganic (Contan	inants				- 14			M	and a luck	mbuya I	
10. Barium	N	2013*	.01	No Range	p	pm		dis		discharge fro	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.4	0	р	pm	0111	1.3	AL=1	=1.3 Corrosion of household plu systems; erosion of natura deposits; leaching from wo preservatives		
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	,117	No Range	р	pm		4		additive which	tural deposits; wat h promotes strong rge from fertilizer n factories	
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	p	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of systems, ero deposits	household plumbir sion of natural	
Disinfection	n By-Pi	roducts					ij	i	ė,		NEW YEAR	
81. HAA5	N	2013*	2	No Range	ppb		0	-	60	By-Product of dri	nking water	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013"	40	No Range	ppb	10	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Chlorine	N	2015	4	.35	mg/l		0	MDF	{L = 4	Water additive u	sed to control	

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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Phone (w/area code)

JOHN H. HOWELL SR., personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and

having a genera	al circulation in said coul	nty, and that the public	ation of th	ne notice, a copy	of which is h	nereto attache	d, has been
made in said pa	per consecutiv	e times, to wit:					
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