

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

Buena Vista Lakes
Public Water Supply Name

0170020

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 posted at public place

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/23/16 / / / /

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: 6/23/16

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.

Dan Williams
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/16
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!

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill : _____ sses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

posted at office of homeowners association, Hwy 51 South,
Hernando, MS 38632

2016 JUN 30 PM 2: 04

CCR Report 2016 Buena Vista Water

Is my water safe?

We are 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?

Your water is supplied by aquifers and not surface waters.

Source water assessment and its availability

No source water assessment is needed since your water is supplied by deep aquifers.

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?

If you have questions, please contact our office.

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. Buena Vista Water 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>.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Unit Descriptions	
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: Wilco Properties, Inc
Address: PO BOX 2146
Columbus, MS 39704
Phone: 662-245-0052

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of New Houlika
 PWS# 090003 & 056023
 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 of your 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 continuously 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 Edmond/Chisham and Ripley Aquifers.

The source water measurement 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 wells for the Town of New Houlika have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Ray at 662.543.3190. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 201 Walker.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. 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. No matter how far over the surface of the earth it is underground, it deserves 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 may 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 use; 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 of a single penny or \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - 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/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2015	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015	0372	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	2015	.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.5	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal electrical lines
16. Fluoride**	N	2015	1.68	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities

17. Lead	N	2012/14*	0	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2015	2.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2015	.8	.15-1.73	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# 056023 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0160	.0160 - .0160	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	2015*	1.8	.7 - 1.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.510	.772 - .510	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.27	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewerage, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2015	.8	.15 - 2.07	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.
 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, MDCM 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 662.576.7082 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 microorganismal contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of New Houlika works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010117500	05/18	06/16

SERVICE ADDRESS
 200 OAK ST

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
14044	14008	36

CHARGE FOR SERVICES	
WTR	20.51
SWR	20.51
GRB	11.00
NET DUE >>>	52.02
SAVE THIS >>	5.20
GROSS DUE >>	57.22

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
 TOWN OF NEW HOULKA WATER DEPT
 P.O. BOX 416
 NEW HOULKA, MS 38850
 662-568-2745

PRESORTED
 FIRST CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 1
 NEW HOULKA, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/2016	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
52.02	5.20	57.22

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE
 AT CITY HALL

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010117500
 JIMMY GUY MCDONALD
 PO BOX 144
 PO BOX 144
 HOULKA MS 38850-0144