

2017 JUN 12 AM 9: 19

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
HOUSTON PALESTINE WATER ASSOC.

Public Water Supply Name

0290004

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: 5/24/17 / / , / /

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: Itawamba County Times

Date Published: 5/24/17

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 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

Steve Welborn, Pres
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-8-17
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public
in and for said state and county, Charlotte Wolfe
general manager of the

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES

a newspaper published
in the Town of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said
newspaper as follows:

Volume 116, No. 21, Date May 24, 2017
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____, 20____
Volume _____, No. _____, Date _____, 20____

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been
examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made,
and that the Itawamba County Times has been established, published and
had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more that one
year next proceeding the first date written above.

Charlotte Wolfe

General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 31 day
of May, 2017

My commission expires Bi. Pam Jones, 20____



Michelle J. Clouse, Chancery Clerk

first present to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water service we deliver to you every day. Our goal is 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 Lake Okechobee, from the Grand Formation Aquifer. The source water treatment process has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall sustainability of its drinking water supply to determine potential risks to our public water system and is eligible for viewing upon request. The water for the western Mississippi Water Association has received a lower sustainability ranking to contamination.

You have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Wilborn at 662-371-5068. We want to value our customers as a business. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings held on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the water department.

by regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year 2016. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2016, the level of a contaminant is shown as "ND" (Not Detected). In some cases, radioactive materials and/or radionuclides from the production of atomic energy and byproducts of nuclear power plants are also monitored. These substances include: radon, uranium, and radium. These substances are naturally occurring and are found in many public water supplies, including agricultural fertilizer operations, and water, phosphate, and phosphate rock, and from uranium ore. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and are found in many public water supplies, including agricultural fertilizer operations, and water, phosphate, and phosphate rock, and from uranium ore. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and are found in many public water supplies, including agricultural fertilizer operations, and water, phosphate, and phosphate rock, and from uranium ore. Some of these substances are naturally occurring and are found in many public water supplies, including agricultural fertilizer operations, and water, phosphate, and phosphate rock, and from uranium ore.

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 "Goal" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as health based MCLGs are health based and do not take into account the cost of treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a 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 \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Method	Date	Level Detected	Range of Detectable Levels (MCL/MCLG)	Use (MCLG)	MCL	Unit	Major Source of Contamination
Inorganic Constituents								
10. Boron	N	2016	1422	1095 - 1422	ppm	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from mine deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	3.2	3 - 3.2	ppb	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of mining deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/14	7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of industrial machinery; discharge from mine deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	194	189 - 194	ppm	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water leach; discharge from boiler and industrial processes
17. Lead	N	2017/14	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing materials; erosion of leaded pipes

Disinfection By-Products

DBP	2016	1.14	No Range	ppb	0	90	ppb
Total Trihalomethanes	N	2016	3	4 - 1	ppm	0	MRL = 4
Chloroform	N	2016	8	4 - 1	ppm	0	MRL = 4

By-product of drinking water disinfection. Water additive used to control chlorine.

Unregulated Constituents

Contaminant	N	2016	1962	1821 - 1877	UOL	N/A	UOL	ppb	90
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	2016	79	53 - 79	ppb	ND	ND	ppb	ND
Styrene	N	2016	730	1100 - 1340	ppb	ND	ND	ppb	ND

Naturally occurring aromatic hydrocarbon found in many forms in 5 of 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dye and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservatives.

Naturally occurring aromatic hydrocarbon found in many forms in 5 of 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dye and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservatives.

** Most water samples. No sample required for 2016.*

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 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 our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSHD 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 most likely to come from service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is not responsible for lead in your water. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you should flush your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you use a lead service line, you should also call your water utility to learn more about lead in your water. For more information on lead in drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory provides lead testing services. Please contact 601-576-7522 if you wish to have your water tested.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Houston Palestine Water Association
PWS#: 0290004
April 2017

2017 MAY -9 PM 3:09

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 Gordo 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 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 Houston Palestine Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Wilburn at 662.871.5084. 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 second Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the water department.

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, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 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 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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.1422	.0595 - .1422	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	3.2	3 - 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.194	.189 - .194	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	1.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.9	.4 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Chromium-6	N	2015*	.0642	.0521 - .0671	UG/L		MRL 0.03	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Manganese	N	2015*	79	5.8 - 79	UG/L			
Strontium	N	2015*	1340	1100- 1340	UG/L		MRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial used of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016

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 contaminants 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 Houston Palestine 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.