

2018 JUN 19 PM 2: 25

**2017 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Houston Estates

Public Water System Name

0300162

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other US Postal Service

Date(s) customers were informed:  / / 2018 /  / / 2018 /  / / 2018

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/15/18CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*Date Emailed:  / / 2018

- As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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:  / / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

\_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)***CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Billy B... / Compliance Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-15-18  
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

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**HOUSTON ESTATES  
JACKSON COUNTY, Mississippi  
PWS ID NO. MS0300162**

**2017 Annual Water Report**

DEFINITIONS

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Positive samples/month— Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA—Not applicable.

NR—Monitoring not required, but recommended

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants or the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.



**PREPARED BY  
UTILITY SERVICES, INC  
8717 EDGEWATER BLVD  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MS 39564**

**Houston Estate Utility CCR  
Jackson County, Mississippi  
Public Water Supply I.D. No. MS0300162**

**The Water We Drink** – Utility Services LLC is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2017. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day.

**Is My Water Safe?** Yes, Utility Services diligently safeguards its water supplies and although we did not complete the required monitoring for Nitrates (as shown below) and cannot be sure of the quality of your water at that time, all subsequent testing has shown that your tap water has met all US EPA & state drinking water standards.

**Do I need to take any 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 for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

**Where does my Water come from?** The water source for Houston Estate Utility comes from the Miocene Aquifer System.

**Source Water Assessment and its availability** - A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health for this system. This Plan is an assessment of a delineated area around our listed source through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

**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 the water pose 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 and bottled) 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 your 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?** In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. If you have a particular question about your water supply, please contact Billy Bouchillon @855-340-0111.

**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. The Houston Estate Utility supply 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements and found no Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) violations.

Residuals	Sampling Period	Range (Low/High)	MCL RAA*	Units	RAA Date	RAA Your Water	Typical Source
Chlorine	Jan-Dec 2017	0.52 0.83	4.0	mg/L	2017	1.00	Water additive used to control microbes

\*RAA = Running Annual Average

The water system was tested a minimum of one (1) monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following detections were noted: **water system was tested a minimum of one (1) monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following detections were noted: There were NO positive bacteriological samples during the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017.**

In the table below, we have shown the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State required us to monitor for certain contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

DBP Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	Unit	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM)	2013	80	ppb	35.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5)	2013	60	ppb	.90	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

ID	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD	RESULT	MCL	DATE
1010	BARIUM	200.8	0.0138 PPM	2 PPM	2015
1020	CHROMIUM	200.8	2.1 PPM	100 PPB	2015
1025	FLUORIDE	300.0	0.602 PPM	4 PPM	2015

Contaminants	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	UNIT	YOUR WATER	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER	2015	1.3	PPM	0.261	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality safe drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at Utility Services, work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap of every customer of the Houston Estates Water System. We ask that all our customers help us to protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.