

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 JUN 27 PM 3:57

Town of New Houka

Houka-Washington Ext.

PRINT Public Water System Name

0090003

0580023

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	6-22-2022
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	6-28-2022
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

David E. Ray
Name

operator
Title

6-23-2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of New Houlika

PWS#: 0090003 & 0580023

June 2022

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

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 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 Eutaw/McShan and Ripley Aquifers.

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 Town of New Houlika have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Ray at 662.542.3180. 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 Street.

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, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID#:0090003		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
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June	Positive	1	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2020*	1.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0362	.0352 - .0362	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	2	1.9 - 2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2020*	.172	.118 - .172	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	90.8	90.2 - 90.8	ppm	2	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	1.05	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.5	.31- 3.07	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0580023

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019*	.0166	.0161 - .0166	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.909	.76 - .909	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	180000	170000 - 180000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2021	2.2	.57 - 3.28	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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. During June 2021 on system # 0090003, we had one sample that tested positive for total coliform. The resamples were clear. During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

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 Town of New Houlka 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.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of New Houlika

PWS#: 0090003 & 0580023

June 2022

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 and services we deliver to you every day. Our contract 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 our water. Our water source is from wells drilled from the Buxton/Clinton and Hulet Aquifers.

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 Town of New Houlika have received positive susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or connecting your water utility, please contact David Ray at 602-242-3180. 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 Street.

We routinely 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 period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring was required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. An order 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 bacteria, viruses and parasites, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic substances, such as nitrates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, 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 use; organic chemicals, including synthetic and natural volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas flaring, and other activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's drinking water regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including treated 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 included 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 Achievable" (MA) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available 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 contamination.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 contamination.
- Ppm** (part per million) (ppm) or **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Pb** (part per billion) (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 1 Assessment - A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine if existing water quality systems beyond have been tested to tap water system.

PWS ID#: 0090003		TEST RESULTS						MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation W/V	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure - (mml)	MCLG	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants											
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of 600,000 bacteria in 100 ml of naturally occurring			Naturally present in the environment. It can come from human and animal fecal matter.	
Inorganic Contaminants											
10. Boron	N	2020	0.062	0.052 - 0.062	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	
11. Chloride	N	2020	2	1.3 - 3	ppm	100	100			Discharge from steel and iron mills, erosion of natural deposits.	

14. Copper	N	2018/20	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2020	172	118 - 172	ppm	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppm	0	AL-15			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	2001	90.8	60.2 - 90.8	ppm	2	70			Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products		Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination					
32. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2021	1.56	No Range	ppm	0	80			By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.3	31 - 317	mg/L	0	MRL = 4			Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID#: 0580023 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation W/V	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure - (mml)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Boron	N	2019	0.062	0.061 - 0.062	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2018/20	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
18. Fluoride	N	2019	100	79 - 100	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2018/20	1	0	ppm	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	2019	10000	10000 - 10000	ppm	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products		Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Chlorine	N	2021	3.2	27 - 320	mg/L	0	MRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.
 Microbiological Contaminants
 (1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator for other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens that may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contaminants may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms including the need to take further preventive water treatment or disinfection. When this occurs, we are required to conduct bacteriological testing to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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. During June 2021 in system # 0090003, we had one sample that tested positive for total coliforms. The results were clear. During the past year the work required to conduct and complete 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for 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 reduce 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Missouri State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-576-1182 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 inorganic, organic or synthetic and may be toxic. 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.

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MSDN-WATER SUPPLY
2022 JUN 27 PM 3:57

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Teresa Nichols, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 days, to-wit:

- Vol. 116 No. 35, on the 22 day of June, 2022
- Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2022
- Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2022
- Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2022
- Vol. ___ No. ___, on the ___ day of _____, 2022

[Signature]
Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 22 day of June, 2022 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.

[Signature]
Notary Public



Printer's Fee: 282.00

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010004000	05/23	06/20

SERVICE ADDRESS
206 E FRONT ST N

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
17588	17562		26

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	21.00
SWR	21.00
GRB	18.00
NET DUE >>>	60.00
SAVE THIS >>	6.00
GROSS DUE >>	66.00

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
	07/10/2022	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
60.00	6.00	66.00

CCR AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010004000
MICKEY DENHAM

206 E FRONT ST N
HOULKA MS 38850-7308