

APPROVED

**Hurricane Creek Water Association
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID MS0360009**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 one well that draws from the Meridian-Upper 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 our system received a **lower susceptibility** ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leon Buford at 662-234-7883. 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 each month at 5:30 P.M. in the Springfield Missionary Baptist Church Fellowship Hall in Abbeville, MS.

Hurricane Creek Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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 – AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique - TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – MCL: 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 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	2006	.0018	NA	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate=Nitrite (as N)	N	2008	0.52	NA	ppm	0	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Action level at consumer taps)	N	July-Dec 2008	1.6	3	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Those who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. <i>People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.</i>
Lead (Action level at consumer taps)	N	July-Dec 2008	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
HAA5s [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	2007	2.8	NA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2008	0.68	0.64 - 0.79	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Beginning January 1, 2004, the MS State Dept. of Health required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By Products Rule. Our system failed to monitor and record on our bacteriological sample cards the residual in the months of May 2004, October 2007 and December 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present.

***** A message from MSDH concerning radiological sampling *****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Ms. State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact **Melissa Parker**, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

*****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 Hurricane Creek Water Association 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy from the water office please call (662) 234-7883 if you have questions.

Cockrell, Joan

From: Parker, Melissa
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2009 4:42 PM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Subject: FW: Hurricane Creek CCR MS0360009

Just print out and attach to CCR.

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom Abernathy [mailto:tomabernathy92@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2009 4:40 PM
To: lkbuford@aol.com
Cc: Parker, Melissa
Subject: Hurricane Creek CCR MS0360009

I changed the phone # to 662-234-3293

7/1/2009