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APPROVED

Cockrell, Joan

From: Pansy [p.weldon@hsutilities.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2009 2:26 PM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Subject: 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Ms. Cockrell, Don Hollingsworth asked me to send this report to you to see if it is alright. Please let me know. Thanks, Pansy Huey - p.huey@hstuilities.com

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safe guards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our water source is from four wells with one pumping from the Tallahatta Formation and three pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

Currently, our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is completed you will be notified and copies will be made available upon request

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 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 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, 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 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?

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 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 pm at the Holly Springs City Hall.

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. Holly Springs Utility Department 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.

*****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 2008 – December 2008. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi 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 question, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7518.

Other Information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the
following address: http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm.

Water Quality Data Table

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

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violatio	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.03	NA		2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.1	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.035	NA		2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0	NA		2006	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0	NA		2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA		2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water

promotes strong teeth;							additive which
from fertilizer and factories							Discharge aluminum
Nitrate [measured as fertilizer use; Leaching	10	10	3.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from
Nitrogen] (ppm) tanks, sewage; Erosion of							from septic natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as fertilizer use; Leaching	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from
Nitrogen] (ppm) tanks, sewage; Erosion of							from septic natural deposits
Selenium (ppb) petroleum and metal	50	50	1.8	NA	2006	No	Discharge from
Erosion of natural deposits; from mines							refineries; Discharge
Thallium (ppb) electronics, glass, and	0.5	2	0	NA	2006	No	Discharge from
ore-processing sites;							Leaching from drug factories

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

TTHMs [Total drinking water	NA	80	3.45	NA	2007	No	By-product of
Trihalomethanes] (ppb)							disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) drinking water	NA	60	1.0	NA	2007	No	By-product of
(ppb)							chlorination

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violatio	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper – action level at deposits; Leaching	1.3	1.3	0.032		0	2008	No	Erosion of natural
Consumers taps (ppm) preservatives; Corrosion of								from wood household
plumbing systems								

Lead – action level at houschold plumbing Consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.007	0		2008	No	Corrosion of systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	0.46	0.5	1	2008	No	Water additive

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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: 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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

For more information you may contain John Collins, HSUD General Manager at 1050 Highway 4 East, Holly Springs Mississippi 38635 between the hours 8:00 a.m. thru 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. Our phone number is 662.252.4411. e-mail address j.collins@hsutilities.com