The Wayne County News

Our offices will be closed on Monday, May 30 in observance of the Memorial Day holiday.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hiwannee Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 770005 & 770008
May 2011

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 Lower Wilcox 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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Hiwannee 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 Sarah Doby at 601-735-5249. 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 Thursday of the month at 8:30 AM at 929 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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.

								deposits, leaching preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.397	.392 - .397	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural additive which pro teeth; discharge fr and aluminum fac
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of hous systems, erosion deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	5.1	4.7 – 5.1	ppb	50	50	Discharge from pe metal refineries; e natural deposits; d mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2010	.001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from pe factories; discharg chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2010	17	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	114	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.91	.5 – 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used t microbes

PWS #: 0770008 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of C
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2010	2.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural from orchards; run and electronics pr
10. Barium	N	2010	.029	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilli discharge from m erosion of natural
13. Chromium	N	2010	11	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from st mills; erosion of n
14. Copper	N	2008*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of hous systems; erosion deposits; leaching preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.649	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural additive which pro teeth; discharge fr and aluminum fac
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of hous systems, erosion deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	9.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from pe metal refineries; e natural deposits; d mines
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2010	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	129.23	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.91	.5 – 1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used t microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010*

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased ris

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experi with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.