MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Hi-Wannee Water Assn. Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

770005 - 770008
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each ***community*** public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

***Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report***

☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☐ Other_____

Date customers were informed: ___/___/___

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed:___/___/___

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. ***(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)***

Name of Newspaper: Wayne County News

Date Published: 5/26/11

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)***

Date Posted:___/___/___

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www._____

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mark Waller President
*Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

May 26, 2011
*Date*

***Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215***
***Phone: 601-576-7518***

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.

*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 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.

**PWS #: 0770005** **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 Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010 | 1.3 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2010 | .017 | .009 - .017 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2010 | 7 | 6.2 - 7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2010 | .397 | .392 - .397 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010 | 5.1 | 4.7 – 5.1 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2010 | .001 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2010 | 17 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2010 | 114 | 13 - 31 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2010 | .91 | .5 – 1 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control 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 Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010 | 2.3 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2010 | .029 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2010 | 11 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .6 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2010 | .649 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010 | 9.6 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2010 | 20 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total | N | 2010 | 129.23 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| trinalomethanes] | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2010 | .91 | .5 – 1.5 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control 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 risk of cancer

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

Our systems exceeded the MCL for TTHM in 2010.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 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. 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 Hiwannee Water Association 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed to customers individually, however a copy may be requested from our office.

# AFFIDAVIT

20 MAY 31 AM 9:17

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS
716 SOUTH ST.
PO BOX 509
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

DATE: 05/26/11

| CUSTOMER |
|---|
| HIWANEE WATER ASSOCIATION<br>929 WAYNE ST<br>WAYNESBORO, MS 39367 |

| BID # | PO # |
|---|---|
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT | $359.10 |

Paul Keane Being sworn,says that he is Publisher of the Wayne County News, which publishes a weekly newspaper in the County of Wayne, State of Mississippi: and the attached notice appeared in the issue(s) of the Wayne County News.
(Dates)

May 26, 2011

Sworn to and subscribed before me on
this 31st day of May ,2010

Doris Keane
Notary Public
My Commission Expires 10-14-11

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DORIS KEANE
ID No 87367
Comm Expires
October 14, 2011
NOTARY PUBLIC
WAYNE COUNTY

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS
FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-4341)

$359.10

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.

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**PWS #: 0770005** **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 Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010 | 1.3 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Banum | N | 2010 | .017 | .009 - .017 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2010 | 7 | 6.2 - 7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2010 | .347 | .302 - .397 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010 | 5.1 | 4.7 - 5.1 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2010 | .001 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2010 | 17 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethane] | N | 2010 | 114 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2010 | .91 | .5 - 1 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control 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 Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010 | 2.3 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste |
| 10. Barium | N | 2010 | .029 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2010 | 11 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .6 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbin systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2010 | .640 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; wat additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010 | 9.8 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge fro mines |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2010 | 20 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2010 | 129.23 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2010 | .91 | .5 – 1.5 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control 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 risk of cancer.
(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problem with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our systems exceeded the MCL for TTHM in 2010.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring a indicator of, whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all month requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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