

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 MAY -3 AM 8:40

HiWannee Water Assn. Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

770005 - 770008
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)
 - Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 - On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 - Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 - Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

- CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____
 - As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 - As an attachment
 - As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Wayne County News

Date Published: 5/2/13

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Darrell W. Copeland President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

May 2, 2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 MAY - 8 AM 01:52

"CORRECTED CCR"

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hwannee Water Association, Inc.
PWS# 77000 & 77009
April 2013

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 owned by the Lower Yellow Jugger.

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 Hwannee Water Association have received a lower susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sarah Doby at 801-735-5240. 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 620 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

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 we checked during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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, and farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; 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 Allowable" (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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | TEST RESULTS | | | | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | Level Detected | Range of Detects or if of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MRDL | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2012 | 1.3 | No Range | ppb | na | 10 | Emission of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2012 | 017 | 009 - 017 | ppm | 2 | 4 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2012 | 7 | 6.2 - 7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11 | 7 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2012 | 387 | 382 - 387 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Emission of natural deposits; water additive which purifies along with discharge from fertilizer and phosphonates | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2012 | 5.1 | 4.7 - 5.1 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines | |

volatile Organic Compounds

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or if of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MRDL | MCL | Likely Source | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|--|
| 76. Xylene | N | 2012 | 001 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge to surface; also chemical plant | |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 61. THM4 | N | 2012 | 020 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of disinfection | |
| 62. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2012 | 66 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of disinfection | |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.1 | 0.7-1.5 | Mg/L | 0 | MDRL=4 | Water additive to kill microbes | |

PWS #: 0770008 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or if of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MRDL | MCL | Likely Source |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|---------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|---------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2012 | 2.3 | No Range | ppb | na | 10 | Emission of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2012 | 029 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 4 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2012 | 11 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2012 | 348 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Emission of natural deposits; water additive which purifies along with discharge from fertilizer and phosphonates |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11 | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2012 | 0.8 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|-----|---------|-----|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| 61. THM4 | N | 2012 | 020 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of disinfection |
| 62. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2012 | 143 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 8 | 4.4 - 8 | ppm | 0 | MDRL=4 | Water additive to kill microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.
 † Disinfection By-Products (DBPs).
 (E) Total Trihalomethanes (THM4). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may be at risk for liver, kidney, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. If tests that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection By-Products. Our system MCL for THM4 is 2012.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Drinking water is primarily from metal pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our responsibility for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing so your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to test. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or at <http://www.mdeq.ms.gov/leadwater>. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) offers lead testing. Please contact 662-676-7682 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 microbial, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of certain contaminants in water 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 end-stage renal disease, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers. EPA/ACDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from drinking water are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
 In accordance with the Radonocides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency's independent analysis and reporting of radiological compliance results and results under review. Although this is a violation by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radonocides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-276-7781.

The Hwannee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of 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

PWS #: 0770008 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or Sample Concentration MCL/MCL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010* | 2.3 | No Range | ppb | 0.05 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from plant and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2010* | .029 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | 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 | 2009/11 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL+1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives |
| 18. Fluoride | N | 2010* | 0.43 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11 | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL+15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010* | 0.8 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| H1. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2012 | 18 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| H2. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | Y | 2012 | 143 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 8 | 44.1 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.
 Disinfection By-Products:
 (H1) Total Trihalomethanes (THM5). Some people who drink their drinking water in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Testing results show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection By-Products. Our systems exceeded the MCL for THM5 in 2012.

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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7692 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSOH 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 Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of fluorine by the public water supply. MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7613.

The Hinesville 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.

Thursday, May 2, 2013 subscribe, call 601-735-4341

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Hinesville Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 770008 & 770009
 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drink water so you can understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water system from contamination. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Floridan Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the Hinesville Water Association has protected 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. Valued customers will be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:30 AM at 609 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists drinking water contaminants that we tested during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from of animal or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can come from mining, agricultural fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or are 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 of these contaminants, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is 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 provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public 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 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 expected risk to 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 Sample Concentration MCL/MCL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2010* | 1.3 | No Range | ppb | 0.05 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from plant and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2010* | .017 | .009 - .017 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2010* | 7 | 8.2-7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11 | 7 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL+1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives |
| 18. Fluoride | N | 2010* | .307 | .302 - .307 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL+15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2010* | 8.1 | 4.7 - 8.1 | 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 refineries, discharge from chemical industries |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| H1. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2012 | 17 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| H2. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | Y | 2012 | 86 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.1 | 5.2 - 1.1 | Mg/L | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

2013 MAY -3 AM 8:40

AFFIDAVIT

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS
PO BOX 509
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

DATE: 5/2/2013

TO:
HIWANNEE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
929 WAYNE ST
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

| NO | BID NO. |
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| | |

2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORTS

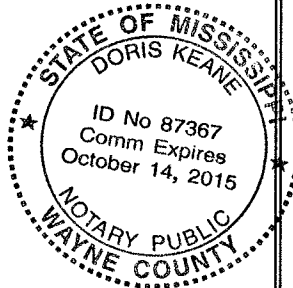
\$381.00

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.

| Publish Dates | Volume | No. |
|---------------|--------|-----|
| MAY 02, 2013 | 123 | 18 |



Sworn to and subscribed before me on this _____ day of _____, 2012

Notary Public
My Commission Expires _____

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