MISSISSIPPI STATE I BUREAU OF PU CCR CERT CALENI Public W	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH2013 MAY 14 AM 10: 33 BLIC WATER SUPPLY IFICATION FORM DAR YEAR 2012 Attention Supply Name
List PWS ID #s for all Commun	ity Water Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a har check all boxes that apply.	each Community public water system to develop and distribute a h year. Depending on the population served by the public water ers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please
☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR	by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (at	
Date(s) customers were informed: 5/9/2	0,13 1 1 1 1
☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service o methods used	r other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
 □ CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MS □ As a URL (Provide URL □ As an attachment □ As text within the body of the en 	DH a copy) Date Emailed: / / nail message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach co	ppy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Date Published: 5 / 9 / 2013	
☐ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of lo	cations) Date Posted:/_/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet s	ite at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
the SDWA. I further certify that the information inclute water quality monitoring data provided to the Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	Leport (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this d above and that I used distribution methods allowed by ided in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with public water system officials by the Mississippi State
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Lackson MS 20215	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:

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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hopewell Water Association PWS#: 360008 **April 2013**

2013 MAY 14 AM 10: 33

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper 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 identify 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 Hopewell Water Association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Glenn A. Woodard at 662.234.6165. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month at 4:00 PM at Northeast Power.

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 were detected 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, 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.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per hillian (nph) or Micrograms per liter, and had hillian account to the control of the c

				TEST RESU				i, or a single penny in \$10,000,00
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants				•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
10. Barium	N	2012	.05	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	1.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010/12	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2012	.642	No Range	ppı	n	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2010/12		0	ppt		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.25	No Range	ppr	n	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection	n By-I	Products	3			-				
Chlorine	N	2012	1.1	.8-1.3	mg/i	0	MRI		Water additive used to control microbes	
Treatment	Techr	ique				······································	·			
TT Violation	1	nation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Healt	Health Effects Language				
Ground Water Rule	Corre	e to Take ctive Action i Required rame	4/20/13- 01/2013 The system has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency.			organ paras	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causin organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.			

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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.

Our system received a CCR violation for not completing this report in 2012 by the July 1st deadline.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/19/2011, the Mississippi State Department of health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- 1) Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks
- 2) Lack of redundant mechanical component where treatment is required

Corrective Actions: This system is scheduled to correct these deficiencies within the initial 120 day deadline of 4/22/2012.

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 system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the HOPEWELL WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 50%.

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 MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires 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 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. 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 601.576.7518.

The Hopewell 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 425,50

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that

published for _	which is hereto a / connewspaper as foll	nsecutive
VOLUME	NO. 160	DATE <u>ケーレター(</u> 3
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Notary Public, L	afayette County,	Mississippi
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Page 2 of 3

Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detecte	Range of Detect # of Sample: Exceeding MCL/ACL/MR	Measi	ire .	l.G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie (Contan	inants							
10. Barium	N	2012	.05	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of driting wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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16. Fluoride	N	2012	.642	No Range	ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
17. Lead	H	2010/12	5	°	ppb		O	AL∞i6	Gorrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.25	No Range	ppm		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leachin from septic tanks, sewage; erosic of natural deposits
Disinfection	By-Pi	oducts							
Chlorine	N	2012	1.1	8 1.3	mg/l	0	MRI		Water additive used to control microbes
Freatment'	l'echni	que `							
T? Violation	Explana		Duration of Fiolistics	Corrective Actions		Health Effects Language			
Ground Water Rule	Feilure to Teke Corrective Action Within Required Timeframe			The system has e a bliateral complie agreement and/or the deficiency.	nce	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, a parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, distribes, and associated headaches.			

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Publish: May 9, 2013

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www.oxfordeagle.com

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				TEST RI	SULT	S		7.00	rs, or a single penny in \$10,000		
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10. Barken	N N	2012	.08	No Flange	ppm	1	2	2	Discharge of driling weeks: discharge from metal refreries erosion of natural decosts		
14. Copper	- ⁿ	2012	1.5	No Range	ppb	7	100	100	Decharge from steel and pulp mile; arouton of natural decoats		
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The foopened Wister Association works around the clock to provide too quality weter to every tap. We sak that at our customers help us protect our every account, which are the heart of our community, our very of site and our crafterin's Julius.

Publish: May 9, 2013

Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4 in this box