

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUL -1 AM 8: 28

CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Hatten Water Assn  
Public Water Supply Name

340006

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: 06/18/2013 / /

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: The Chronicle

Date Published: 06/18/13

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.

J. Jefferson  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) operator  
manager

06/27/13  
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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Hatten Water Association  
 PWS#: 0340006  
 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 drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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 Hatten Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenneth L Clark at 601-729-4288. 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 Monday after the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month at 6:00 P.M. at Old Palestine Church Gym.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

*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.

*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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2009*	.019	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	1.39	.19 – 1.39	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2012	.60	.5 - .5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the HATTEN WATER ASSN 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 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 36%.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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 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 Hatten 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.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Lubbock Water Association  
PAGE 03/0000  
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 of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to be transparent about the efforts we make to consistently protect the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing the quality of your water. Our water comes from a combination of surface water from the Colorado Formation and

The source water treatment has been expanded for our public water system to enhance the overall responsibility of the drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contaminants. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality monitoring system has been enhanced to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The data for the Lubbock Water Association have been provided to you to help you understand the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenneth L. Clark at 807-729-4293. 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 Monday after the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month at 6:00 PM at Old Mission Church Gym.

The following table provides information on your drinking water quality monitoring results. The table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were monitored during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. At water treatment, the surface of each of our reservoirs, it is important to monitor for a wide range of contaminants. These include: inorganic contaminants, such as metals and nutrients, that may come from natural sources or from human activity; inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates and nitrites, which can be naturally occurring or result from (fertilizer runoff, animal waste, and other sources); organic contaminants, such as pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or result from (fertilizer runoff, animal waste, and other sources); and disinfection by-products, which are produced by the reaction of disinfectants with natural organic matter in the water. EPA prescribes regulations for the level of certain contaminants in water supplies. In order to protect the public water system, EPA prescribes regulations for the level of certain contaminants in water supplies. In order to protect the public water system, EPA prescribes regulations for the level of certain contaminants in water supplies.

As the table you will find many levels and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these levels, 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 at the lowest level that is achievable using the best treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs do not 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 disinfectants are necessary for control of waterborne disease.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control waterborne disease.

**Public Water System (PWS)** - A community water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or at least 250 people. This definition is based on the definition in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - One part per billion is one molecule in one billion molecules, or a single drop in 100,000,000 drops of water.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - One part per million is one molecule in one million molecules, or a single drop in 1,000,000 drops of water.

**Parts per trillion (ppt)** - One part per trillion is one molecule in one trillion molecules, or a single drop in 1,000,000,000 drops of water.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Monitor Type	Unit	Level	Result	Regulatory Limit	Notes
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant	Unit	Level	Result	Regulatory Limit	Notes
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**Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	Unit	Level	Result	Regulatory Limit	Notes
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As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants 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 protect systems complete monitoring requirements, MWH has advised systems of any existing water quality problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is present in some materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for a drinking water system's lead components, but cannot control the length of service lines in plumbing components. When your water has been tested for lead, you can minimize the amount of 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some infants, and others can be especially at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC provides an appropriate means to assist the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microscopic organisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

**April 4, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MWHI CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**

In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2002 - December 2007. Your public water supply complied with the radiological rule. However, during an audit of the radiological compliance sampling and results with further notice, although this was not the result of action by the public water supply, MWHI was required to issue a violation. This is to notify the public of the risk, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radiological Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Dawn Vetter, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 807-729-4293.

The Lubbock Water Association works around the clock to provide high 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.

# The Chronicle

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441  
(601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
JONES COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the under-  
signed, a notary public in and for Jones  
County, Mississippi, Kevin Williamson, for  
THE CHRONICLE, a thrice-weekly newspaper  
published in Jones County Mississippi, who,  
being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true  
copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared  
in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: June 18, 2013

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Words \_\_\_\_\_

Published 1 Times

Making Proof \$ 3.00

TOTAL \$ 273.00

(Signed) Kevin Williamson  
The Chronicle

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
in my Presence, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of  
June 2013, a Notary  
Public in and for the County of Jones,  
State of Mississippi.

(Signed) Vickie Marvita Dozier  
Notary Public

