

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 MAY 21 PM 3: 21

HOPEWELL WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0360008
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 5/8/2014 / /

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: OXFORD EAGLE
Date Published: 5/8/2014

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 2013 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.

Shawn Q. Woodard
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
President

5-19-2014
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 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hopewell Water Association
PWS#: 360008
April 2014

2014 MAY 12 AM 9:30

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 to 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/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	May	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
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	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010/12*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.97	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	.3-2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. During May 2013, we took 2 samples for coliform bacteria. Both of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month may do so. The well and distribution system has been disinfected and additional samples do not show presence of coliform bacteria.

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 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 1 %.

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.

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 \$ 372.45

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

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

Don Whitten

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the General Manager 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 Hopewell Water Association annual water report.

a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>146</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Attached

Don Whitten

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of May, 2014

Rita G. Vasilyev

Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi

My commission expires _____



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hopewell Water Association
PWVSR 260000
April 2014

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 provide to you every day. Our overall 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 Potomac Aquifer.

The water quality 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 the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the Hopewell Water Association has been treated in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Sarah A. Woodard at 862-234-5185. We will be pleased to answer them or to be contacted about your water quality. If you want to learn more, please call us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at Hopewell Towne.

We continue to monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that have occurred during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. You may review the surface of this report for information on contaminants from the previous 12 months. History of some water quality parameters and the risk of substances or contaminants from the previous 12 months is also included. Some of the contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, livestock operations, agricultural practices, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates and nitrites, which get from naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, air and gas pollution, mining, or leaching, petroleum and hydrocarbons, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential waste, organic chemicals, including pesticides and volatile organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and vehicle emissions, radon gas, which can be naturally occurring in the ground or air and get into drinking water through wells, and disinfection by-products, which can be naturally occurring in the ground or air and get into drinking water through wells. EPA regulations require that the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies be monitored to ensure that the water is safe to drink. EPA regulations require that the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies be monitored to ensure that the water is safe to drink. EPA regulations require that the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies be monitored to ensure that the water is safe to drink. EPA regulations require that the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies be monitored to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

In this table you will find many units and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these units we've provided the following definitions:

Acidic Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, corrodes materials or other equipment within a water system that is not.

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 strict as the MCLGs to be feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "target MCLG" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are used for a range of water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a correlation between the amount of a disinfectant in drinking water and the amount of disinfection by-products.

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 contamination.

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

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

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Volume (L)	Test Conducted	Units	Range of Results or # of Samples	Unit Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Notes/Status of Compliance
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	10	May	Positive	2	NA	0	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 2% of all the unfiltered samples tested.
Inorganic Contaminants								
12. Nitrate	10	2013	ppm	No Range	ppm	10	10	Change in drinking water, discharge from industrial/urban, source of nitrate deposits.
13. Chromium	10	2013	µg/L	No Range	ppb	100	100	Change in drinking water, discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	10	2013	ppm	No Range	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of brass/copper plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from pipe materials.
15. Fluoride	10	2013	ppm	No Range	ppm	4	4	Source of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and phosphate facilities.
17. Lead	10	2013	ppm	No Range	ppb	0.01	0.01	Corrosion of lead-based plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
18. Silver (as Silver)	10	2013	ppm	No Range	ppm	0	0	Added from medicine and industry, from silver ions, leaching from silver solder.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	10	2013	ppm	1.2	ppm	0	MRDL 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

* All test results comply with the requirements for 2013.

Administrative Comments:
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: All bacteria that are naturally present in the environment are not used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms are used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. During May 2013, we took 2 samples for coliform bacteria. Both of these samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that for more than 1 sample per month may be ok. The test also indicates whether the water has been disinfected and additional steps to not know presence of coliform bacteria.

If present, several levels of lead can cause 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 reduce 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, installed on lead in drinking water, using a certified lead free faucet, and use only cold water for drinking and cooking. The Maryland State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory Office and Testing, Phone: 410-326-7000. If you wish to have your water tested.

In compliance with the Regulation Governing Protection of Community Water Supplies, the HOPWELL WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results regarding its public water system. The number of samples in the previous calendar year in which average monthly nitrate levels were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 1%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in their source. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water (including bottled water) may occasionally be contaminated by naturally occurring inorganic substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about the 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. Infants and children, pregnant women, and the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems are particularly sensitive to contaminants. These people should be advised about drinking water from daily 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The Hopewell Water Association, which would be pleased to provide the quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect the water supplies, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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