2014 JUN 27 AM 9:26

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

City of Hernando
Public Water Supply Name

170009
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: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/26/14

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:_____

Date Published: ___/___/___

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.

_____ 6/27/14
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) *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

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THE WATER WE DRINK
CITY OF HERNANDO
PWS ID# 170009
June 16, 2014

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Our goal is and has always been to provide to you a safe, adequate, and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of one water plant with four wells pumping from the Sparta aquifer. This report is a snap-shot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our source water assessment has been completed and copies are available upon request at Hernando City Hall, located at 475 West Commerce Street, Hernando, MS 38632. Our four active wells were ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report are available to any of our customers upon request at Hernando City Hall. If you have any questions concerning this report or about your water utility, please contact Gary McElhannon at 662-429-9092.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA – Not applicable

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Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG or MCLG	MCL, AL or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	6	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine(CL2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.8	1.4	2013	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform positive samples/month	0	1	0	NA	NA	2013	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	NA	2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	4	4	4	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0273	NA	NA	2011	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.474	NA	NA	2011	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	0.71	NA	NA	2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL		Sample Date	Exceeds AL	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0		2009	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	1		2009	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science

		Range	
Name	Reported Level	Low	High
chlorate (ppb)	110	100	110
chromium-6 (hexavalent	0.17	0.12	0.17
strontium (ppb)	34	NA	34

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***Additional information for Lead – 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. The City of Hernando 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.

Cross Connection Control Survey: The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.
Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
Underground law sprinkler system
Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
Additional sources(s) of water on the property
Decorative pond
Watering trough

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Hernando is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm was 100%.