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

Hiwannee Water Assn. Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

MS0005 + MS0008
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: / /

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: 05/01/2014

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.

[signature] Secretary-Treasurer
***Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)***

May 1, 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
Hiwannee Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 770005 & 770008
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 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 Lower 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 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 Hiwannee Water Association have received 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. 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 929 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

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 we detected during for 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 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.

**PWS #: 0770005** **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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2013 | .7 | .6 - .7 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013 | .035 | .010 - .035 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013 | 3.5 | 2.9 – 3.5 | 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 |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013 | .56 | .355 - .56 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2013 | 3.2 | 2.9 – 3.2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013 | 12 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2013 | 97 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | .7 | .02 - .9 | Mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS #: 0770008 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2013 | .5 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013 | .0275 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013 | 3.6 | 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 |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013 | .608 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013 | 46 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2013 | 135 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | .6 | .04 – .8 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013*

*Disinfection By-Products:*

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, 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 on show

that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection By-Products. Our systems exceeded the MCL for TTHM in 2013.

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.

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.

The Hiwannee 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.

# AFFIDAVIT

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS
PO BOX 509
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

DATE: 5/1/2014

TO:
HIWANNEE WATER
929 WAYNE ST
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

| NO. | P.O. NO |
|---|---|
| | |

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT - 2013

$343.20

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 01, 2014 | 124 | 18 |

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DORIS KEANE
ID No 87387
Comm Expires
October 14, 2015
NOTARY PUBLIC
WAYNE COUNTY

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 1st day of May, 2014

Doris Keane
Notary Public
My Commission Expires 10-14-15

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS
FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-4341)

as president and chief executive officer of Green Circle Bio Energy Inc., was the keynote speaker for a gathering of the Rail Authority of East Mississippi held at First State Bank.

Neraas' firm, which presently has an operating facility in Cottondale, Fla., and which plans to construct its second location in the United States near Lucedale, said the site selection for such wood-handling plants focuses on two primary elements – access to a sustainable wood basket and transportation in getting the biomass to a seaport for shipping overseas.

"Wood is being sought overseas for use in clean burning power plants, and the energy sector needs more diversity – that's where our forests in the Southeastern United States come into play," Neraas said to more than 75 attendees at the event.

He stated the attention wood is getting stems from European nations looking at practical means to offset the traditional use of coal – the supply of which is rapidly diminishing there. "They are looking for a product that fills this gap, and forests are a good, long-term resource in supplying power overseas," he continued.

Green Circle's wood pellets are supplied to power generating sources for co-firing in coal based plants.

Neraas said studies have been completed on the wood baskets in the United States, and biomass producers have a good idea of what the timber resource is.

"I can't adequately stress the importance of rail – as a means of economically hauling wood, but also for the role it plays in helping stem greenhouse gases," he noted. "The reason we looked so favorably at Lucedale was because it had rail access to the Port of Pascagoula, which is one of the best ports on the U.S. Gulf."

Neraas said while his main goal presently is building Green Circle's Lucedale facility, his company is looking for other areas to expand inland. He mentioned some areas such as Newton and Pachuta as possible sites Green Circle might look at in the future, but noted rail service would be a must for such projects to happen.

"If we can't get to the port by rail, then we really can't do what we need to effectively," Neraas added.

The Rail Authority of East Mississippi is presently working to connect Waynesboro with Lucedale via 56 miles of new railroad construction, according to Larry Gandy, who serves as RAEM's executive director. "Our project fits with what Mr. Neraas is talking about ... providing rail service southward from areas like Newton, Lauderdale, Clarke and Wayne counties and beyond to the lines that already run from Lucedale to Pascagoula," he said.

"For the last four years, we've been talking about the need for rail service as an economic driver not only for road succeed," Neraas said. "It is something that will have long-term benefits for Mississippi and its children. The scope of the project to build the rail line is beyond what private enterprise can do ... that is why we are happy to see local governments working together with state and federal leaders in moving this effort closer to reality."

Green Circle's Cottondale, Fla., plant – the world's largest wood pellet operation -- opened its doors in 2008 and presently produces more than 560,000 tons of wood products for shipment to international markets. Those pellets are moved by train from the plant site to the Port of Panama City, Fla, according to Neraas.

"We plan on using the same model in Mississippi," he said. "We will draw our wood material from 70 miles radius around our plant site, process it at our facility and send the finished product out by rail to where it can be loaded onto ocean-going ships."

Neraas said a Green Circle plant – at full operation – will take in between 1.3 and 1.5 million tons of raw materials to produce the finished product. "We are presently running at capacity at Cottondale," he continued. "Our goal is to be a major player in the international market for alternative, carbon-neutral energy, and we're working toward

From Page 1A

## Amnesty

ers, scanners and other electronics.

Residents are asked to not bring the following items: explosives, radioactive materials, PCB's, medical waste, syringes, ammunition and laboratory chemicals. In addition, absolutely no commercial waste will be accepted, as only household hazardous waste will be allowed.

The program is offered once a year through a special grant that addresses the issue of hazardous materials being thrown away.

For more information, call 1-800-689-5656 or 601-735-6276.



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hiwannee Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 770005 & 770008
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*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which th 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 cr 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 l expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

### TEST RESULTS

**PWS #: 0770005**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contami |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2013 | .7 | 8 - .7 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposi from orchards; runoff fro and electronics producti |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013 | .035 | .010 - .035 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling was discharge from metal ref erosion of natural deposi |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013 | 3.5 | 2.9 – 3.5 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and mills; erosion of natural d |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .7 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household systems; erosion of nat deposits; leaching from preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013 | .56 | .355 - .56 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural depo additive which promote teeth; discharge from fe and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household systems, erosion of na deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2013 | 3.2 | 2.9 – 3.2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petrole metal refineries; erosi natural deposits; disch mines |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013 | 12 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking wat disinfection |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2013 | 97 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking wat chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | .7 | .02 - .9 | Mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to co microbes |

### TEST RESULTS

**PWS #: 0770008**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Cont |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2013 | .5 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural de from orchards; runoff and electronics produ |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013 | .0275 | No Range | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling discharge from metal erosion of natural de |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013 | 3.8 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel mills; erosion of natu |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of househo systems; erosion of r deposits; leaching fr preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013 | .608 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural de additive which promo teeth; discharge from and aluminum factor |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | .3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of housek systems, erosion of deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013 | 46 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking w disinfection |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2013 | 135 | RAA | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking w chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | .8 | .04 – .8 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to c microbes |

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013*

*Disinfection By-Products:*

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experier with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, 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 mon indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. Testing re that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection By-Products. Our systems MCL for TTHM in 2013.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young chil drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing comp your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 3( minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to ha