WATER SUPPLY
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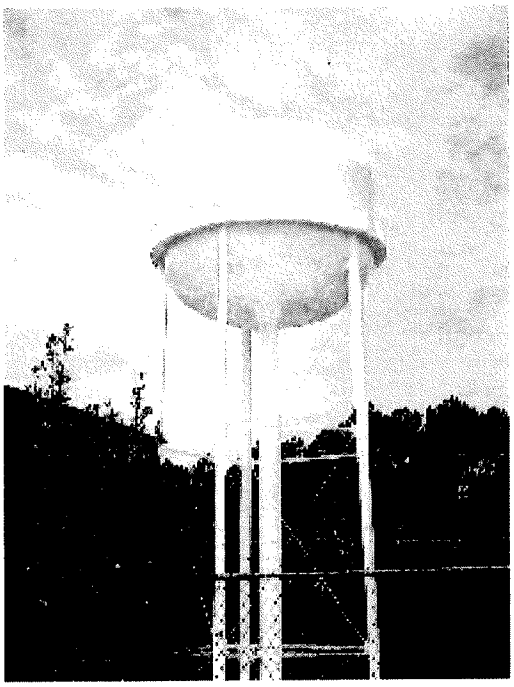
# White Cypress Subdivision
# Hancock County, MS

## PWS ID NO. MS0230051

## 2014 Annual Water Report



DEFINITIONS

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Positive samples/month— Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA—Not applicable.

NR—Monitoring not required, but recommended

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's 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 of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - 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 contaminantsf the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**PREPARED BY**
**UTILITY SERVICES, INC**
**8717 EDGEWATER BLVD**
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# WHITE CYPRESS LAKES CCR
## Hancock County, Mississippi
## Public Water Supply I.D. No. MS0230051

**The Water We Drink** - Utility Services, LLC is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2014. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day.

**Is My Water Safe?** Yes, last year your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water standards. Utility Services diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other drinking water quality standards.

**Do I need to take any special precautions?** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such 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 particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provides. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infec by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Where does my Water come from?** The White Cypress Lakes Water source is one (1) well located at Lake Cypress Drive and East Lake Cypress Drive which draws its water from the Mioc Series Aquifer.

**Source Water Assessment and its availability** - A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health for this system. This Plan is assessment of a delineated area around our listed source through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential source contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

**Why there are contaminants is my Drinking Water?** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presc of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environme Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and w 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 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 operat 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 anc 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 cher contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm w 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 your tap wa 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 for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?** In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. If you have a particular que about your water supply, please contact Billy Bouchillon @ 1-855-340-0111.

**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 prir from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The White Cypress Lakes Water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but ca 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 f 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 w 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 Departm Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Monitoring & Reporting of Compliance Data Violations**

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 your drinking water meets standards.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residu required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements and found no Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) violations.

| Residuals | Sampling Period | Range (Low/High) | | MCL RAA* | Units | RAA Date | RAA Your Water | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | Jan-Dec 2014 | 0.23 | 1.21 | 4.0 | mg/L | 2014 | 0.60 | Water additive used to control microbes |

*RAA = Running Annual Average

**Significant Deficiencies: During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/07/2014, MSDH cited the following significant deficiency(s) and corrective actions:**

1. Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks: This system is currently under an Administrative order to correct this deficiency by by 7-31-2015.
2. Failure to meet water supply demands (overloaded): This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by by 12-31-2015.

The water system was tested a minimum of one (1) monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following detection noted: **There were NO positive bacteriological samples during the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014**

**Radionuclides - No violations were detected in the results for the Calendar Year 2014.**

In the table below, we have shown the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate t water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State required us to mor certain contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Nitrates | Sample Date | MCL | Units | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (as N) | 1/31/2013 | 10 | ppm | < 0.08 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate Nitrite (as N) | 1/31/2013 | 10 | ppm | < 0.1 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite | 1/31/2013 | 1 | ppm | < 0.02 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 2009/2011 | 1.3 | ppm | 0.2 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| DBP Contaminants | Sample Date | MCL | Unit | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM) | 9/10/2014 | 80 | ppb | 5.99 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5) | 9/10/2014 | 60 | ppb | 3.0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| Inorganic | Sample Date | MCL | Unit | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium | May 5, 2011 | 2 | ppm | 0.0156 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | May 5, 2011 | 4 | ppm | 0.141 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |

| Lead/Copper | Sample Date | Al | Unit | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 2012/2014 | 0.015 | ppm | 0.002 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 2012/2014 | 1.3 | ppm | 0.1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |

*******April, 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 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 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 Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality safe drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes neec improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at Utility Services, work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap of every customer of the White Cypress Lakes Water System. We ask that all our custome to protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.