

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2016 JUN 31 AM 8: 53

CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

HURRICANE HILLS WATER ASSOCIATION  
Public Water Supply Name

0360063  
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: 6/28/16

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 2015 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.

Carol Wilson  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  
MANAGER

6/28/16  
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:

**CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!**

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov



| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> |   |          |              |          |       |     |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------|----------|-------|-----|--|--|--|
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria          | Y | June     | Positive     | 2        | NA    | 0   | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment   |  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>     |   |          |              |          |       |     |  |  |  |
| 6. Radium 226<br>Radium 228         | N | 2012*    | 1.27<br>1.54 | No Range | pCi/l | 0   | 5  | Erosion of natural deposits  |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>       |   |          |              |          |       |     |  |  |  |
| 10. Barium                          | N | 2015     | .0327        | No Range | ppm   | 2   | 2  | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |  |
| 13. Chromium                        | N | 2015     | 1.6          | No Range | ppb   | 100 | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                       |  |
| 14. Copper                          | N | 2012/14* | .3           | 0        | ppm   | 1.3 | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>     |   |          |              |          |       |     |  |  |  |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2013*    | 1.55         | No Range | ppb   | 0   | 80   | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |  |
| Chlorine                            | N | 2015     | .9           | 0 – 2.5  | mg/l  | 0   | MRDL = 4   | Water additive used to control microbes  |  |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

**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. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during June 2015. Both samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. After the well and distribution system had been disinfected, we did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been solved.

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.

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 Hurricane Hills 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.