RECEIVED-WATER SUPPL'
2017 MAY -1 AM 8: 49 CERTIFICATION Consumer Confidence Penert (CCP)
Consumer Confidence Report (CCIX)
Hillannee Water assoc. Inc-
Public Water Supply Name
110002 4 110008
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 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public wat 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 of the companion 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: Date Published: 04 / 2017
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 Thereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system 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 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
Submission options (Select one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hiwannee Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 770005 & 770008 April 2017

2017 APR 12 PM 3: 47

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 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 #: 07	70005			TEST RE	SULTS			
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	Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2016	.8	.78	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10. Barium	N	2016	.0144	.00860144	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1	.9 – 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.575	.381575	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2016	3.2	2.6 – 3.2	ppb		50	;	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-		18	11 - 22	ppb	I 0	<u> </u>	60 I	By-Product of drinking water
01.11AA3	'`	2010	10	11-22	PPD			00	disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2016	118	89.7 - 124	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.05 – 3.06	Mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 077	70008			TEST RE	SULTS			
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 (Contam	inants						•
8. Arsenic	N	2016	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	1	10 Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2016	.0304	No Range	Ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	.8	No Range	ppb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.617	No Range	ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=1	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2016	3	No Range	ppb	50	Ę	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts						
81. HAA5	N	2016	14 (5 - 22	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2016	130	15.9 - 156	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	05 – 1.5	ppm	0 MI	ORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016

(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 routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results show that both our systems exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection Byproducts in all quarters of 2016. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/1. As you can see in the charts we exceeded that amount. Aeration system has been installed to decrease TTHMs in our water. This has been in full operation since March 1, 2017. We should see a reduction in TTHM numbers.

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 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, it will be published in local paper.

AFFIDAVIT		
WAYNE COUNTY NEWS PO BOX 509 WAYNESBORO, MS 39367	DATE:	4/27/2017
HIWANNEE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. 929 WAYNE ST WAYNESBORO, MS 39367		
	NO. 770005 770008	P.O.
2016 ANNUAL DRINING WATER QUALITY REPORT		
Being sworn, says that he is <u>Publisher</u> 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: April 27, 2017		
Sworn to and subscribed before me on this day of	OF MISS ID # 87367 DORIS KEANE Commission Expires Oct 14, 2019	
WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-4341)	***************************************	

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Shield, along with state officials. a dynamic curriculum with PFA is a national nonprofit organization that creates sustainable and innovative broad based fitness programs in schools.

games, activities and challenges; on-site teacher training and in-class instruction on subjects such as smoking intervention, nutrition and understanding

hardmhann provements in their students, along with parents and faculty becoming more involved in choosing fitness activities over sedentary lifestyle habits.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hisrannee Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 770005 8, 770008 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Arinus Quality Water Raport. 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 direking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to constantly improve the water treatment process and protect our water recurrences. We are constalled to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from water descript from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

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PWS #: 07	70005			TEST RE	SULIS			Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Lovel Detected	Range of Describ or 8 of Semples Escending MCL/ACL	Linit Africanismonit	MCLG	MCL	Lately Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants				• •	,	
8 Americ	N	2016	.8	7.4	ppo	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; run- from orchards; runoff from given and electronics production west
10. Barletti	H	2016	.0144	,00860144	bbu	2	2	
13. Chrombus	14	2016	1	9-1	ppts.	190	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mate: erosion of natural deposit
14. Copper	N:	2012114	.5	0	ppm //	1.3	AL=1.3	

			1					deposite; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	H	2018	.575	.361573	SPIR.			Eroeion of natural deposits; weter additive which promotes strong teath; discharge from fiertifizer and atuminum factories
17. Land	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=18	 Correlation of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21, Selenium	N	2016	3.2	2.6-3.2	pob	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of sutural deposits; discharge from minos
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts						
81. HAA5	M	2016	18 .	11 - 22	blap .	0		By-Product of drinking weter distribution.
82 TTHM (Total plantometheres)	Ÿ.	2016	118	89.7 - 124	ppib	Ò	80	By-product of drividing weder objects stion.
Chlorine	N ·	2016	1,1	.06-3.06	Mon	O M		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 077	0008			TEST RE	SULTS			
Contemioent	Vicinities Y/N	Dete Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Serreplas Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Magazrament	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
inorganic (Contam	inants						
& Argenta	H	2016	7	No Range	pph	tife	, 1	O Escalan of restural deposits; runof from orchands; runoff from place and electronics production wester
10. Burken	N	2018	.0304	No Range	Pyrit	2		Discharge of drilling weeks, discharge from melal refinories; expalon of ristural deposits
13. Chromium	N.	2016	.8	No Range	ppb	100	10	Discharge from staet and pulp mills: erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	H	2012/14*	2	D	ppm	13	AL=1	Corresion of household primiting systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Filicaride	N	2018	.617	No Range	ppm	4		Empatori of natural deposits; were additive which promotes strong teets; discharge from tertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Land	N	2012/14"	3	0 .	ppb	- 0	AL=	 Corrector of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selectors	N.	2016	3	No Range	ppb	50	9	O Discharge from patroleum and seatel refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectio					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
81. HAA5	H	2016	14	5-22	ppb	0	80	By-Product of Minking water detailection.
82, TTHA [Total (thatomathenes)	Y	2016	130	15.9 - 156	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	IN I	2016	1.1	05 1.5	pom	O ME	Ft. =4	Water additive weed to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016

(E2) Total Tribalometheses (TTHMs). Some people who delet restor containing infestioneshount in enteres of the MCL over many years stay experience problems with their lives, hidneys, or central services systems, and may have an increased risk of gatting conter.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminents. Testing results show that both our systems exceeded the standard or medicum conteminent level (MCL) for Disinfection Byproducts in all quarters of 2016. The standard for Tribalomethanes (TT-Bit) is ,000 mg/1. As you can see in the charts we exceeded that amount. Ascetton system has been installed to decrease TT-HMs in our water. This has been in full operation since March 1, 2017. We should see a reduction in TT-HM numbers.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, sepecially 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 vertety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead appours by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using setter for drinking or cooling. 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 stage you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine or at http://www.aps.gov/safesster/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please context 601.576.7562 if you wish to have your water tested.

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The Hissernes Water Association works snowed the clock to provide top quality water to every top. We sak that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our very of the and our children's future.

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