

2017 MAY 18 AM 8:44

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Highway 98 E Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0460007

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: The Columbian Progress

Date Published: May 11 / 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

I hereby certify that the 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]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-15-2017
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Highway 98 East Water Association
 PWS #0460007
 May 2017

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to help you understand the quality of the water you receive and the safety of the water supply system.

Our water source is from wells which draw from the Midcone aquifer. The source water treatment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of the drinking water supply for essential sources of contamination. Copies of this assessment are available at our office. The wells for the Highway 98 East 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: Todd Shores at 604-276-7941. We want our valued customers to be satisfied with their water utility. If you want to learn more, please send any of our 1000s of water quality reports to us on the way. The number of each month is 5:45 P.M. at our office located at 1 Perrowe St. Columbia, BC V2S 2G2. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Highway 98 East Water Association routinely monitors the contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016.

In the 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:

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one millionth of a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one millionth of a single penny in \$1,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - 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" 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" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Priority Contaminant List (PCL) - priority contaminants per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - This level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT 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 such as brass that can occur in lead service lines and home plumbing. Highway 98 East Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. Our contract with the water utility includes the use of lead-free 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/leadwater>.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing the Reduction of Community Water Supplies", **MSW40007** is required to report certain results including the **Lead Reduction of our water system**. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average **Lead** sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 3. 100 percentage of **Lead** sample collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 33%.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | MCL or MCLG | MCL or MCLG | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| These chemicals enhance the reduction of a contaminant's percentage by means of microbial contaminants. | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.69 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Radionuclides Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Radon (as Rn) (pCi/L) | N/A | 60 | 1.0 | No Range | 2016 | No | Pre-product of drinking water distribution |
| Thoron (as Th) (pCi/L) | N/A | 30 | 1.47 | No Range | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water distribution |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | No | Discharge from petroleum industries |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Ammonia | MCLG | AL | Year Water | Sample Date | Sample Date | Source | Typical Source |
| Copper - action level | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2014 | 0 | No | Evidence of household plumbing |
| Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1.0 | 2014 | 0 | No | Evidence of household plumbing |
| Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1.0 | 2014 | 0 | No | Evidence of household plumbing |

What does this mean? As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and nutrients. Some of these substances or contaminants may be naturally occurring in the water source. Some may be the result of human activities. It's important to remember that not all contaminants are harmful. Some are necessary for a healthy life. More information on 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 HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, people who have recently undergone organ transplant, people who are taking certain medications, and people who are pregnant should consult their health care provider about potential risks. Elderly people and those with underlying chronic conditions should also consult their health care provider about potential risks.

Highway 98 Safe Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016.

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:

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Action Level (AL) - 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" 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" 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.

Picograms per liter (pg/L) picograms per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

*****ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Highway 98 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/leadwater/lead>.

To comply with the "Regulatory Governing Filtration of Community Water Supplies", MCLG/0007 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 72%.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | MCLG or MCLG/0007 | MCL or TT of MRDL | Year | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl₂) (ppm) | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.69 | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Raw water from service lines and home plumbing. | | | | | | | | |
| Radon (pCi/L) | | | | | | | | |
| | N/A | 60 | 1.0 | No Range | | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water |
| THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | | | | | | | | |
| | N/A | 80 | 1.47 | No Range | | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | | |
| MCLG/0007 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 72%. | | | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 10 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2016 | No | Discharge from previous facilities |
| Inorganics - Other | | | | | | | | |
| MCLG/0007 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 72%. | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | | | | | | | | |
| | AL | AL | Year | Sample Date | Sample Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper action level (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2014 | 0 | No | No | Erosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; erosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper level at consumer (ppm) | 0 | 15 | 1.0 | 2014 | 0 | No | No | Erosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits |

What does this mean?
 All water in the tap is lead or unregulated. It can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 (800-426-4791).