2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

HIGHWAY 28 W/A

Public Water System Name

0640005

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax** (but not preferred) **or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 14 /2018 / /2018 / /2018

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 (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: / / 2018

- ☐ As a URL _____ ***(Provide Direct 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: SIMPSON COUNTY NEWS

Date Published: 6 / 14 / 2018

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** → SHIVERS W/A OFFICE Date Posted: 6 / 14 / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ ***(Provide Direct URL)***

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Bobby Selman / OPERATOR — 6-24-2018

Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*) — 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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

HIGHWAY 28 WATER ASSOCIATION

JUNE 5, 2018

PWS ID # 640005

CORRECTED COPY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Citronelle formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been conducted and it shows our wells have a higher susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact HWY 28 Water Assn. at 601-849-4795.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 Monday of the month at the Highway 28 water office at 7:00 P.M.

Highway 28 Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 - The AMaximum 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 - The AGoal≅(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.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2017	1.10 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.0-low 1.28-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	12/13/16*	0.0153	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-30-14*	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-30-14*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19.Nitrate	N	3-27-2017	1.03	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage ; erosion of natural deposits.

**** MOST RECENT SAMPLE***

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing Nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

********** 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 primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Highway 28 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 for $10 per sample. 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 Agencys Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Please call our office if you have questions.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Highway 28 Office.

HIGHWAY 28 WATER ASSOCIATION
JUNE 5, 2018
PWS ID # 640005

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Citronelle formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been conducted and it shows our wells have a higher susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact HWY 28 Water Assn. at 601-849-4795.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 Monday of the month at the Highway 28 water office at 7:00 P.M.

Highway 28 Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 - The AMaximum 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 - The AGoal≅(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.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2017	1.10 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.0-low 1.28-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	12/13/16*	0.0153	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	8-30-14*	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	8-30-14*	2.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19.Nitrate	N	3-27-2017	1.03	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage ; erosion of natural deposits.

**** MOST RECENT SAMPLE***

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing Nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

********** 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 primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Highway 28 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 for $10 per sample. 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 Agencys Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Please call our office if you have questions.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Highway 28 Office.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid Shelley Fairchild who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is legal Clerk of The Magee Courier a newspaper published in the City of Magee, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

In Vol. 119 No. 50 Date 14 day of June 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2018.

Signed _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of June 2018.

Nancy O. Brown
Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
NANCY O. BROWN
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 27862
Commission Expires
April 24, 2021
SIMPSON COUNTY

My Commission Expires: _____

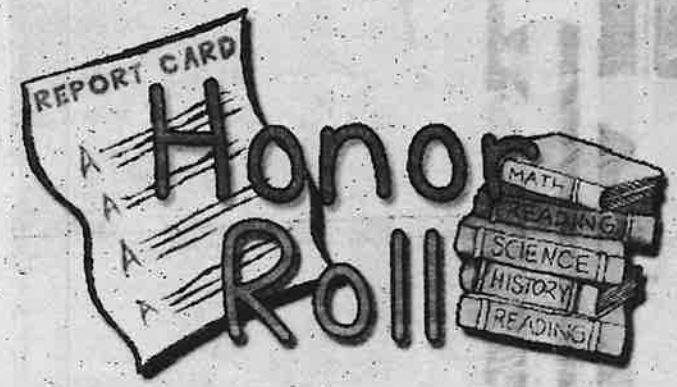
No. words 413 AC at _____ cts. Total $ 497.00

Proof of Publication : $ 3.00

500.00

THE MAGEE COURIER | Simpson County News

Simpson Central term four honor roll



Third Grade Superintendent's Scholars: Jack Thomas Ashmore, Garnet Elizabeth Gary, Benjamin Lamar Higgins, Kambri Amari Hollins, Kyra Lynn Moffett, Allison Reece Neely, Cooper Scott Neely, Kamdyn Quinn Patrick, Levi Bennett Westmoreland, Tyleigh Jonae Williams, Parker Christopher Woodard, Jayden Michael-Joe Young Woodster.

Third Grade Principal's Scholars: Darion D. Clark-Littleton, Frank Dylan Coleman, Zylan Tykel Collins, James Austin Floyd, Keigan James Hanna, Pyper Maele' Harvey, Peyton Edward Hazelwood, Dalton Gregory Jennings, Bryleigh Nadima McCoy, Hayden Shannon McCoy, Brady Omarion Norwood, Josiah James Roberts, Colin Anthony Seal, Seth Allan Shepherd, Joseph Wayne Sills, Samuel Bridges Smith, Kurston Jeremiah Thurman, Elijah Gavin Valdez.

Eighth Grade Superintendent's Scholars: Harleigh Alexis Abernathy, Ian Lee Batton, Raegan Shianne Bramlett, Rayleigh MacKenzie Loyd, Kenleigh Ashton Magee, Skylar Faith Windham.

Eighth Grade Principal's Scholars: Thomas Blayne Barlow, Brioanna D Brown, Luke Daniel Brown, Gene Aiden Cole, Ariana Cishae Coleman, Hannah Marie Coleman, Lakavious Denzel Harris, Raphael Amorie Hayes, Auden Nathaniel Henderson, Jorja Kristeny Howard, Janiyah Elyeese Jenkins, Sierra Jones, Haydn Oneal Lee, Dalton Ryan Leist, A-Myia Mo-mine Carlisle, Logan Steele Cockrell, Joshua Ray Davis, Elleanee Rae Iadicicco, Connor Creel Neely, Sharlee Michelle Powell, Teri Luvina Powell, Kenneth Gabriel Sebren, Loralye Rae Sebren, Tiaunah L Shinault, Nicholas Cayden Strayberry, Harlee Kaydence Stewart, Cody Maddox Taylor, Emily Kiamerese Thurman, Haley Grace Welch.

Sixth Grade Superintendent's Scholars: Tristin K Dampeer, Annalyse Mallory Floyd, Chloe Adele Gordon, Samantha Jade-Nicole Gueringer, Ralea Elizabeth Hanna, Natalie Kathryn Holifield, Caitlin Rose McCollum, Carson Alivia Walker, Ayden Alen Wolken.

Sixth Grade Principal's Scholars: Kinsey Anne Nay Mackey, Ah'Myia Flo'Shea Mahaffey, Daniel Martin, Jasmine Nicole McGruder, Joslyn Chrishae Moore, Isaiah Ja'ron Payton, Torie Denee Powell, Gracie Anne Sills, Jakeria S Sorrell, Ashanti Mo'sha Travis, Jonathan Ward.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HIGHWAY 28 WATER ASSOCIATION

JUNE 5, 2018 PWS ID # 640005

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 three wells drawing water from the Citronelle formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been conducted and it shows our wells have a higher susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact HWY 28 Water Assn. at 601-849-4795. 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 Monday of the month at the Highway 28 water office at 7:00 P.M.

Highway 28 Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

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 Microgram Per liter- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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- The AMaximum 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- The AGoal=(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.

TEST RESULTS

										Likely Source of

Timothy Walker, Braylon Connor Welch

Fourth Grade Superintendent's Scholars: [illegible] Tatum Berry, [illegible] Fortenberry, Dayson [illegible] Travis Foster, Braxton Kole Mattison, [illegible] Daley McRaney, [illegible] Neely, Lacie Ca[illegible] Parker Teasley, [illegible] Cierra Taylor Thompson, Edward Williams Tinnon, [illegible] Valdez, [illegible] Lee Welch, [illegible] Nechae Woodard

[illegible] Grade P[illegible] [illegible] Madison Abernathy, Khelan Malachi Brent, Jason Eli[illegible] [illegible] Brewer, Aubrey Maree [illegible] Dampier, Ethan Brittanne Dodd, Tyler Shane [illegible] [illegible] C Fundless, Wyatt Dewitt Ginn, Jacob Warren Harlan, Madysen Jenean Harris, Ann Marie Hemphill, Chauncy Maurice Lenoir, Braden Hunter Lolton, Gaberial Malikah McAlpin, Helen Cheyanne McMillan, Ta'[illegible] marya M. Reed, Tyler Jamarion Sorrell, Brandon Caleb Swilley, Hayden Foy Warren, William B Westbrook, Takerria Rashya Young

Fifth Grade Superintendent's Scholars: Tylah Lundyn Coleman, Jackaline Renea Sills, Samuel Cooper Welch, Chloe Elizabeth Woodard

Fifth Grade Principal's Scholars: Aaron Russell Batton, Emily Rose Baugus, Hannah Izabelle Brown, Klaudi-Ann Jas-

[illegible] Clolinger, [illegible] Creason, Makenzie Grace Evans, Steven Barrett [illegible] Jamaiya K. [illegible] wood, [illegible] Lila G[illegible] Timothy [illegible] Phillips, Joseph Tyrese Smith, Ashlyn Rae [illegible] Spraybery, Mandy [illegible] Austin [illegible] Tindell

Seventh Grade Superintendent's [illegible] Cameran [illegible] Bramlett, [illegible] [illegible] Fortenberry, [illegible] Kharlie [illegible] [illegible] Kayla [illegible] Mason [illegible] moreland, Tanna Romique Young

Seventh Grade Principal's Scholars: Steven Shane Berry, Anthony Michael Bridges, Marlie Paige Buckley, Araya Sunshine Burns, Cierra Lashaland Catchings, Leah Jean Clark, JaQuavion Kentrell Coleman-Anthony, Tre'nyia Sonaye Collins, Anna Marie Coulter, Bryan Cory [illegible] Kaleigh [illegible] Jacob Lee Harvey, Dakotah Mckinley [illegible] Jacie A Liddell, [illegible] Iyana Mackey, Arianna Alexia McCullum, Samaya Alliah McLeod, Quentin Fitzgerald McNair, Christeen Paige Mitchell, Singleton [illegible] Charles Moore, Wesley

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	2017	1.10	1.0-low 1.28-high	ppm	[illegible]	[illegible]	Water additive used to control microbes
10. Barium	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

MOST RECENT SAMPLE

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

[illegible] Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

[illegible] Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

[illegible] Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing Nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

************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 primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Highway 28 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 for $10 per sample. 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.

Please call our office if you have questions.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Highway 28 Office.