2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Hattiesburg
Public Water System Name

0180008
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 /26/2019 / /2019 / /2019

☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 /25/2019

☐ CCR was distributed by Email (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: / /2019

- ☐ ☐ 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: _____

Date Published: / /

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: / /2019

☐ 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

Paul J. Hoffer — 6/26/19

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, 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, 2019!

Frequently Called Phone Numbers

Billing Inquiries, Turn-ons, Cut-offs:	545-4634
Requests for Service	545-4500
After Hour Problems	545-4635
Water Plant #1	545-4535
Water Plant #2	545-4635
System Operator's Office	545-4530

Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept.
900 James Street
Hattiesburg, MS 39401

CITY OF HATTIESBURG

PWS ID# 0180008

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Report prepared May 31
2019

Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept.
Water Plant #2
900 James Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Phone: (601) 545-4530
Fax: (601) 545-4689
www.hattiesburgms.com

Office hours: 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday

+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 and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater from fourteen (15) wells using water from the Middle Catahoula Formation and the Upper Catahoula Formation aquifers.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MS0180008 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 50%.

The City of Hattiesburg routinely monitors for up to 154 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, 2018. 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:

Action Level (AL) - 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 "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 - 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.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium	N	2018	.0025	.0013-.0025	ppm	.1	.1	
10. Barium	N	2018	.0564	.0403-.0512	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2018	<.0005	No Range	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
14. Copper	N	2018	.3072	.0041-.3072	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.535	.306-.535	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018	.0061	.0009-.0061	ppm	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018	10.17	4.7 – 10.17	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid)	N	2018	4	2-4	ppb		60	
Disinfection and its by-products								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	**N**	**2018**	**1.1**	**MRDL Range .09 MG/L to 2.2 Mg/L**	**Mg/L**	**4**	**4**	**Water additive used to control microbes**

*** The City of Hattiesburg routinely adjusts the fluoride level in the finished water to 0.8 - 1.2 mg/l.**

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.

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. The City of Hattiesburg 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 $20 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).
Please call our office if you have questions.

Please be assured that those of us, who work with the City of Hattiesburg Water System, work hard every day to provide quality drinking water to every customer. 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Range	Likely source of contamination
Manganese	5.1-23.9 ppb	Naturally occurring element
Germanium	.41 ppb	Naturally occurring element
Bromide	23.3 ppb	Naturally occurring element
HAA6BR	.97-1.71 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	1.67-4.3 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	2.59-264 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Our system had a monitoring violation for lead and copper during 2018 and also a chlorine monitoring violation for April-June 2018. We have since returned to compliance.