

2019 JUN 19 AM 10:02

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

North Hinds Water Assn Inc

Public Water System Name

0250015 Brownsville

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: / /2019 / /2019 / /2019

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/24/19

- 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

Doug Barkley

Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

6/24/19

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!

Is my water safe?

North Hinds Water Association is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our wells draw from the cockfeild aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our rating is moderate.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Contact our office

Additional Information for Fluoride: To comply with the "regulations Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" NORTH HINDS W/A #1 Brownsville 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 in the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 2. The percentage of samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 33%.

Description of Disinfection Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill the dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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. North Hinds 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>.

Health effects language for total coliforms

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct problems that were found during these assessments.

During the last year we were required to conduct 1 level 1 assessment. Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition we were required to take 1 corrective action, and we completed 1 of these actions.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Water	Low			
	MRDLG	MRDL						
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.60	0.0	0.70	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	21	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	83.6	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	NA	.010	0.0055	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	NA	2	0.0005	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	NA	0.1	0.006	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	0.3	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	NA	1000	0.733	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	NA	.015	.002	NA	NA	2018	No	Breakdown of old or aging pipes
Copper (ppm)	NA	1.3	0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Breakdown of old or aging pipes
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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