

2019 APR 12 AM 10: 59

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

HiWanna Water Assn. Inc -
Public Water System Name

770005 - 770008

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 _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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: Wayne County News

Date Published: 04 / 11 / 2019

- 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

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

April 11, 2019
Date

Mailed

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!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Hiwannee Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 770005 & 770008
 April 2019

CORRECTED COPY

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 5:00 PM 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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 contaminants 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 #: 0770005		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018	1.4	.8 - 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018	.0138	.0131 - .0138	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	5.7	1.6 - 5.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood

16. Fluoride	N	2018	1.66	.515 - 1.66	ppm	4	4	preservatives Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018	22	10 - 29	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2018	160	24.3 - 212	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.4	0 - 3	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0770008

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2018	.25	.14 - .25	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018	.0409	.0295 - .0409	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	6.4	2.6 - 6.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.67	.616 - .67	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018	7.6	4.5 - 7.6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018	32	10 - 22	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2018	87	33.7 - .82	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.3	.5 - 2.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018

Disinfection By-Products:

(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 2018. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system #0770005 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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 2. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 40%.

Significant Deficiencies # 770005

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/16/2017, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Inadequate Disinfectant Residual Monitoring

Corrective Actions: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement action. Status: In Violation.

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.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Hiwannee Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 770005 & 770008
 April 2019

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2019 APR -8 AM 8:53

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.

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] BIRTHS [

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 2019

DON'TASIA DOMINIQUE GRAY

Echo Owens of Shubuta announces the birth of her daughter, Don'Tashia Dominique Gray, born on Monday, April 1, 2019 at Wayne General Hospital.

announce the birth of their daughter, Lanina Faith Torres, born on Tuesday, April 2, 2019 at Wayne General Hospital.

The mother is the former D'Andra Esparza.

SAVAEH GRACE MCLAIN

Desiree McLain of Fruitdale, Ala., announces the birth of her daughter, Savaeh Grace McLain, born on Tuesday, April 2, 2019 at Wayne General Hospital.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 2019

LANINA FAITH TORRES

Gabino and D'Andra Torres of Millry, Ala.,

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PWS #: 0770005

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17. Lead	N	2018/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



SUBMITTED BY THE WAYNE COUNTY NEWS

Rhinehart Square Donations

Two more donations were recently made to help develop Rhinehart Square. (Photo above) Wayne County Chamber representative Ty Sharp accepted a check from Lynn and Carol Buckalew to purchase a bench in the facility. (Photo below) Martha Waller presents a check to Chamber President Emily Cooley to purchase a bench and a picnic table in the memory of loved ones of the family of Curtis O. Waller, Jr. To help underwrite the cost of developing the square located at the corner of Station and Court Street, the Chamber is selling memorial and commemorative bricks to be laid on the pathways in the square. A 4-by-8 inch brick can be purchased for \$100 while an 8-by-8 inch can be purchased for \$250 and a 12-by-12 inch brick can be purchased for \$500. For more information, contact Emily Cooley at 601-410-5458.



19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018	22	10 - 29	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2018	160	24.3 - 212	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.4	0 - 3	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 0770008

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2018	.25	14 - .25	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018	.0409	.0295 - .0409	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	6.4	2.6 - 6.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.87	.618 - .87	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018	7.8	4.5 - 7.8	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018	32	10 - 22	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2018	87	33.7 - .82	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.3	.5 - 2.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018

Disinfection By-Products:

(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 2018. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. 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.

Significant Deficiencies # 770005

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/18/2017, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies):

Inadequate Disinfectant Residual Monitoring

Corrective Action: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement action. Status: In Violation.

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 Hwannee 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.