

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY
2020 JUN 30 AM 10:47

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: ____ / ____ / 2020 ____ / ____ / 2020 ____ / ____ / 2020

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/19/2020

CCR was distributed by Email (*Email MSDH a copy*)

Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / 2020

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: ____ / ____ / 2020

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

hattiesburg.ms.com (*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

Jeff Beard, Operator
Name/Title (Mayor, President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6-22-2020

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, 2020!

- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (Whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect our community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MSO180008 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 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 71%.

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. City Of Hattiesburg Water Department 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 10 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>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and reproductive problems.

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
- Jeff Byrd: 601-545-4530

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Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept.
900 James Street
Hattiesburg, MS 39402

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2020 JUN 26 AM 8:19

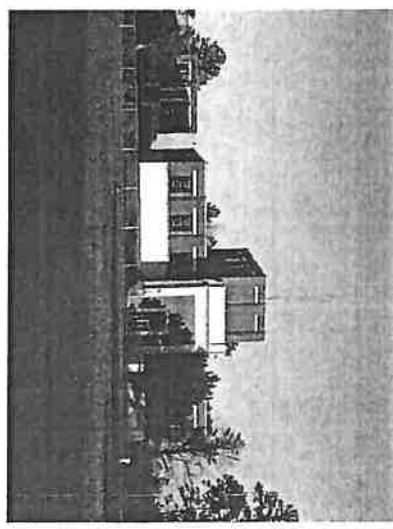
CITY OF
HATTIESBURG

PWS ID# 0180008

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traducalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Report prepared June 2020



Hattiesburg Water & Sewer Dept. Phone: (601) 545-4530
Water Plant #2 Fax: (601) 545-4689
900 James Street www.hattiesburgms.com
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

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



ring the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data might be more representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

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

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	3	2.2	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	23.6	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Organic Contaminants								
Alimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Asenic (ppb)	0	10	.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Bromium (ppm)	2	2	.0528	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chrylium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Dieldrum (ppb)	5	5	.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Endrin (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	4	4	.112	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	50	50	.5	.5	.5	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Endrin sulfate (ppb)	.5	2	.5	.5	.5	2019	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Organic Contaminants							
Upper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3		2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lower - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15		2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Is my water safe?

We are 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?

The City of Hattiesburg's Water Supply comes from 15 Deep Water Wells coming from the Micoene Aquifer System

Source water assessment and its availability

A copy of the Source Water assessment is available by request from the Hattiesburg Water Department 900 James Street

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)

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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: 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

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

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900 James Street
Hattiesburg, MS 39402

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Hattiesburg
Water Plant
900 James
Hattiesburg

Office h



Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants; less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

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

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.3	2.2	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	23.6	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0528	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	5	5	.0005	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	200	200	1.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4	4	.112	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	50	50	.5	.5	.5	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	.5	2	.5	.5	.5	2019	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Cooper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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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?

Hattiesburg Water Department is Governed by The City of Hattiesburg Mayor and Council, which meets the first Tuesday of each month as required by Law. The Mayor and Council as well as the Water Department welcome public participation at scheduled meetings

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.