

# 2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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HWY 30 West Water Association

PRINT Public Water System Name

0730025

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

<b>CCR DISTRIBUTION</b> (Check all boxes that apply)	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	05-25-2022
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### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Randy Brooks

Name

Office Manager

Title

6-1-2022

Date

### SUBMISSION OPTIONS

 (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

# Hwy 30 W. Water Assn 2021 CCR

## Spanish (Español)

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

### 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?

We get our water from a combination of ground water and surface water.

### Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with our source water, it will be announced on the news.

### 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?

To get involved in the decision making that affects drinking water quality, come to a monthly board meeting that is held on the first Thursday of each month.

### 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.

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

violation: 27- Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major  
 Violation period: 01/01/2020 - 03/31/2021  
 Chlorine  
 Not Complete

**Significant Deficiencies**

Violation: 27-Monitoring, Routine(DBP), Major  
 Violation period: 01/01/2021- 03/31/2021  
 Contaminant or rule: Chlorine  
 Not Complete

**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. Hwy 30 West 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>.

**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, TT, or MRDL	Detect In	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Contaminants	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Detected in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MRDL	Low	High				
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	1.2	2.2	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.71	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2018	1	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)
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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:**

Contact Name: Randy Brooks  
Address: 122 West Bankhead Street  
New Albany, MS 38652  
Phone: 662-534-2271

# Hwy 30 W. Water A

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Range Water	Range Low	Range High	San Di
			Your Water	Low	High	
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>						
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary)						
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	1.2	2.2	20
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (pph)	NA	60	1	NA	NA	20
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.71	NA	NA	20
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NR	NA	NA	20
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>						
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2018		1

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or 1/1,000,000
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or 1/1,000,000,000
NA	NA: not available
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required

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 concentration of a contaminant.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if it exceeds, action must be taken to reduce the concentration of the contaminant to the MCL.
Variance and Exemptions	Variance and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet a drinking water requirement under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the toxicity of the disinfectant.

Term	Definition
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of 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:  
 Contact Name: Randy Brooks  
 Address: 122 West Bankhead Street  
 New Albany, MS 38652  
 Phone: 662-534-2271  
 The CCR report will not be

the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County, Mississippi, the **Publisher** of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. Hwy 30 W Water Report

has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively. to-witt:

- On the 25 day of May, 2022
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

25 day of May, 2022

Brandy Watson  
 NOTARY PUBLIC



\_\_\_\_\_ payment in full of the above account.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2022

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Albany, Miss \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

The New Albany Gazette

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