

Hwy 30 W. Water Association

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 28 PM 3: 57

Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0730025

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- *Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

5-24-2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

6-29-2023

List method(s) used (examples newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Location distributed:

Water Bills

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date:

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

Randy Brooks

Title:

Office Secretary

Date:

6-28-23
5-24-2023

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)
2. Certification
3. Proof of delivery method(s)

Hwy 30 W. Water 2022 CCR

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Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo 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 ground water.

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with the water, such as, a boil water notice, 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?

One way to get involved in the decision making that affects the water quality, is to come to a monthly meeting. The meetings are held the 1st Thursday of each month at 7PM. The address is 1042 CR 60, Myrtle, MS 38650. This is at the wellsite.

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 W. Water Assn

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>.

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 circulatory problems.

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 Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	2	1	2.3	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.32	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.0033	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.2	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.008	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.176	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.0046	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.5	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2022	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)
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	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:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks
Address: 122 West Bankhead Street
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
Phone: 6625342271

HIGHWAY 30 WEST WATER ASSOCIATION
 P.O. BOX 328
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE PAID
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	READ DATE	AMOUNT
				06/20/23	
WAT	365	288	77		34.53
PAST DUE					67.13

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
860	01
SERVICE ADDRESS	
990 Hwy 30 W.	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	101.66
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	REMIT AFTER THE 10TH
10.17	111.83

CCR available upon request
 MTR# 0050

HIGHWAY 30 WEST WATER AS
 P.O. BOX 328
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PHONE: (662) 534-2271

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG
WAT	5038	4959

CCR available upon request
 MTR# 0080

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ACCOUNT #		
0050	860	
SRVC ADDR	990 Hwy 30 W.	
NOW DUE	DUE DATE	REMIT AFTER THE 10TH
101.66	07/10/23	111.83

CIGUANG ZHENG
 990 HWY 30 W.
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ACCOUNT #	
0080	
SRVC ADDR	1018 HWY 30 W/NA
NOW DUE	DUE DATE
35.18	07/10/23

HIGHWAY 30 WEST WATER ASSOCIATION
 P.O. BOX 328
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE PAID
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	READ DATE	AMOUNT
				06/20/23	
WAT	3188	3049	139		54.68

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
447	01
SERVICE ADDRESS	
1004 HWY 30 W./NA	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	54.68
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	REMIT AFTER THE 10TH
5.47	60.15

CCR available upon request
 MTR# 0070

HIGHWAY 30 WEST WATER AS
 P.O. BOX 328
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 PHONE: (662) 534-2271

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG
WAT	574	574

CCR available upon request
 MTR# 0090

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ACCOUNT #		
0070	447	
SRVC ADDR	1004 HWY 30 W./NA	
NOW DUE	DUE DATE	REMIT AFTER THE 10TH
54.68	07/10/23	60.15

SUSAN ROBERTS
 1004 HWY 30 W.
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ACCOUNT #	
0090	
SRVC ADDR	1018 HWY 30 W/N.
NOW DUE	DUE DATE
16.00	07/10/23

Hwy 30 W. Water 2022 CCR

Spanish (Español)

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	MRLG	MRL	Water	Low/High	Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
There is evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2.3	1 - 2.3	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooxalic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.32	NA - NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chemicals							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks
Address: 122 West Rankinhead Street
NEW ALBANY, MS 38657
Phone: 6625342271

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 2023

NEWS@BANYAZETTE.COM