

# Cindy Roscoe

## **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?**

ground water

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Cynthia Roscoe  
662-638-0300

## **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?**

Cynthia Roscoe  
662-638-0300

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill 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.

### **Record keeping violations**

No audit report available.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

Hurricane Hills Water System – **Lead Service Line Inventory**  
PWS ID: 0360063

Hurricane Hills Water System has completed its Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. This determination was made using visual inspections conducted by water operator Robert Neese, as well as review of archived records.

**Lead Educational Statement:**

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water typically comes from materials and components used in service lines and home plumbing. Hurricane Hills Water is committed to providing high-quality drinking water and to removing any lead pipes within its responsibility. However, we cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing. Homeowners share responsibility for protecting their families from lead exposure in their plumbing.

**Steps you can take to reduce your risk:**

Identify and remove lead-containing materials from your home's plumbing.

Flush your pipes before using water for drinking or cooking by running taps, taking showers, doing laundry, or running a load of dishes.

Use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI)-accredited organization to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, please contact:

Hurricane Hills Water Association

128 CR 139

Abbeville, MS 38601

Phone: 662-838-0300

For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, visit the EPA's Lead in Drinking Water page:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

The Mississippi Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can also provide information on lead and copper testing or refer you to other certified laboratories.

MPHL Phone: 601-576-7582 (Jackson, MS)

**Source Water Assessment:**

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our water supply to identify potential sources of contamination and determine its overall susceptibility.

Our water supply received a moderate susceptibility ranking.

Prepared by:

Cindy Roscoe, Secretary

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## 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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	NA	NA	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0404	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		0.0288	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.113	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		1	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2025	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.05	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

<b>Violations and Exceedances</b>
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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

Unit Descriptions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: ROSCOE, CYNTHIA  
Address: 128 CR 139  
ABBEVILLE, MS 38601  
Phone: 662-638-0300