

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

HIDE-A-WAY WATER SYSTEM

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Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 from their health care providers about drinking water concerns. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from two (2) wells that draw ground water from the **Miocene Series Aquifer**.

Source water assessment and its availability:

Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Copies will be made available upon request.

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 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.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets on the **second WEDNESDAY evening of every month. Meetings start at 6:30 p.m. at the Hide-A-Way Lake Club House**. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our association conducts its annual membership meeting on the third Saturday in July at 10:00 a.m. at the Hide-A-Way Lake Club House. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.healthyms.com>. Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply may be obtained.

Water Quality Data Table

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality may be more than one year old.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. All results showed all samples free of total coliform.

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. Hide-A-Way 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.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply at (601) 576-7518.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - 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.

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.

AL: *Action Level* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: *Non-detect.*

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| 7. Antimony (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 6 6 | .0006 .0006 | .0005 .0005 | 10/20/10 10/20/10 | NO NO | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder. |
| 8. Arsenic (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | N/A | .05 .05 | .0005 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 10. Barium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 2 2 | 2 2 | .005681 .005764 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 11. Beryllium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 4 4 | .004 .004 | .0005 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
| 12. Cadmium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 5 5 | .005 .005 | .0005 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. |
| 13. Chromium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 100 100 | 0.1 0.1 | .0005 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14. Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL= 1.3 | 0.1 | 01/01/09– 12/31/11 (Triennial) | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 12 samples collected. |
| 15. Cyanide (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 200 200 | .2 .2 | 0.015 0.015 | 02/08/10 02/08/10 | NO NO | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |
| 17. Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL = .015 | 0.001 | 01/01/09– 12/31/11 (Triennial) | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. 12 samples collected. |
| 18. Mercury (inorganic) (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 2 2 | .002 .002 | .0005 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 0.08 0.08 | 03/06/12 03/06/12 | NO NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 0.02 0.02 | 03/06/12 03/06/12 | NO NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 21. Selenium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 50 50 | .05 .05 | .0025 .0025 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| 22. Thallium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3 | 0.5 0.5 | .002 .002 | .000649 .0005 | 10/21/10 10/21/10 | NO NO | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories. |
| 73. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (mq/l) Well #2 and Well #3 | 0 | 80.0 | 19.70 | 06/22/10 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.90 MG/L | 01/01/12– 12/31/12 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes. MRDL range 0.4 MG/L to 2.00 MG/L. |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| # Total Coliform | 0 | >1 | ND | Monthly | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Units Description: ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l), ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l), pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), % of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive | | | | | | |