

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2017 JUL 13 AM 9:30

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.

Public Water Supply Name

MS0570015

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 to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, 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 mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to 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 (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 6 / 17 , / / , / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Date Emailed: / /

- As a URL (Provide 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: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 6 / 12 / 17

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

John M. Sullivan, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-11-17
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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

EasyBill 32 initialization file 0.00
Previous Balance: 0.00
HOME 1521240-1520480=760 25.00

Bill 32 init
0.00
Billed: 05/31/17
After 06/25/17 pay 27.50
YOU OWE 25.00 by 06/25/17

TOTAL NEW CHGS BILLED 05/31/17 25.00

YOU OWE 25.00 by 06/25/17

Acct# 70000 After 06/25/17 pay 27.50
Last Pmt \$48.05 05/08/17

RANDY BRASWELL
SVC:04/29/17-05/30/17 (31 days)
LYLE MACHINERY BUILDING
IN LIEU OF MAILING, CCR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN
THE ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL JUNE 12, 2017

Acct# 70000
LYLE MACHINERY BUILDING

Return Service Requested
RANDY BRASWELL
P. O. BOX 88
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

2017 JUL 13 AM 9:30

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the

matter of Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Magnolia Rural Water Association Inc.

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 12 day of June, 20 17

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

12 day of June, 20 17

Kim Golden
Notary Public

Connie Jenkins
Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal



TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ 1050.00

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc

PWS #MS0570015

2016 Report

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?

Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Moore Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Magnolia Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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 contaminants in drinking water can be natural or man-made. Natural sources include minerals and inorganic substances that may be naturally occurring in the ground, or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radon, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Man-made sources include: (1) septic systems, agricultural operations, and wildlife; (2) industrial, commercial, and residential discharges, such as oil, grease, paint, and other household products; (3) urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, and gas production, mining, or farming; (4) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (5) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and (6) gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. 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?

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edgar Lewis, Certified Water Operator, at 601-733-2008. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meeting, which is held at 6:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 265 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

Disinfection 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.

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. Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. 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 or 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/leadwater/>.

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 known 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 the 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 MCL (MCLG: MRLDL; MCL: MRDL)	Detect In Your Water		Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
		Low	High					
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.6	1.1	2	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	5	5	5	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	5	5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from vehicular; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.176	0.176	0.176	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	5	5	5	2016	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	5	5	5	2016	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5	5	5	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural Deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2015	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Contaminants	MCLG: MRLDL; MCL: MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1	1	2016	No	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	5	5	5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	46	46	46	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Thallium (ppb)	2	2	5	5	5	2016	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	3	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	
Fluorobenzene (ppb)	700	700	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills	
Tetrahydroethylenes (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	.0005	.0005	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories	
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	5	5	5	2015	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories	
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	.0005	.0005	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
o-Dibromobenzene (ppb)	600	600	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
p-Dibromobenzene (ppb)	75	75	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	5	5	5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	9	2015	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 MCLG 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.								
MIRD/LG	MIRD/LG: 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 disinfection 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								

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc

PWS #MS0570015

2016 Report

June 18, 2017

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.

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Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Magnolia Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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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.

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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

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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	1.6	1.1	2	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0176	.0176	.0176	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2015	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1	.1	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.46	.46	.46	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	2	.5	.5	.5	2016	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	.0005	.0005	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	.0005	.0005	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
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	1.1	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	2015	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.
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.
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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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