

2018 MAY 29 AM 8:08

2017 CERTIFICATION**Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Lebanon Water Assoc.

Public Water System Name

0260011

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: / /2018 / /2018 / /2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*Date Emailed: / /2018

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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: Holmes County HeraldDate Published: 5/17/18CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* ^{Front Desk} Date Posted: / /2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ *(Provide Direct URL)***CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Jimmie D Thomas, Water OperatorName/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*24 May 2018

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity******CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lebanon Water Association
PWS#: 0260011
May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 Lebanon Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmie D. Thomas at 862.739.7376. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 8:00 PM at the Lebanon Office Building on HWY 17 N of Lexington.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2017	.0027	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014*	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.4	.02 – 2.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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.

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/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 1.800.426.4791.

The Lebanon Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lexington Water Association
FWW# 0250011
July 2018

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and desirable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with the most accurate information possible. Our water source is the Wolf Creek Reservoir in the Wolf Creek Reservoir.

The annual water treatment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality monitoring system was used can be found on the website for the Lexington Water Association. The website for the Lexington Water Association has received a favorable rating in terms of accessibility to information.

If you have any questions about this report or something you've noticed about your water supply, please contact Jerome D. Thomas at 662-730-1175. We want our water customers to be informed about their water supply. If you need to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Lexington Office Building on HWY 71 in Lexington.

The regulatory control for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were collected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In a year where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, in some cases, regulatory materials and can pick up substances or concentrations from the presence of animals or from human activity. Natural contaminants, such as arsenic and barium, but also those from sewage treatment plants, radio systems, agricultural practices, and other sources. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from other sources. Organic contaminants, such as pesticides, herbicides, and hormones, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are produced by industrial processes and petroleum production, and are often found in gas and oil. Volatile organic chemicals, which are produced by industrial processes and petroleum production, and are often found in gas and oil. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MA) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to meet the MCLGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs often do not have an enforceable standard.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is a maximum because the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Parts per million (ppm or Milligrams per liter) - one part per million (concentration) is one molecule in one million or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb or Micrograms per liter) - one part per billion (concentration) is one molecule in one billion or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Color Cathodic	Total Dissolved Solids	Range or Concentration in # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	1991 Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Primary Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
NO Nitrate	N	2007	2007	No Range	ppm	0	10	mg/L	Discharge of dairy waste discharge from waste treatment
14 Copper	N	2007	2007	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of metal pipes providing a galvanized coating of metal and dissolved from metal pipes
17 Lead	N	2007	2007	0	ppb	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of metal pipes providing a galvanized coating of metal and dissolved from metal pipes
Disinfection By-Products									
THM5	N	2007	2007	No Range	ppb	0	80	ppb	By Product of drinking water disinfection
19 Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	N	2007	2007	No Range	ppb	0	80	ppb	By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2007	2007	0 - 2.9	mg/L	0	MCLG = 4	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbial

* Lower than sample, no sample reported in 2017.

As you can see by the table, we report that you drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. It is important to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements. We will continue to monitor systems of any monitoring systems prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the lead in your water 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 at 1-800-426-6263. Please contact 501-570-7162 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our water. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic. Drinking water containing synthetic substances may contain 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6263.

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 infection. These people should consult their health care providers about drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on certain contaminants that are known to be harmful. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6263.

The Lexington Water Association urges you to protect the quality of your water in every way. We ask that all our customers help to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Vol. 60, No. 20 the 17th

day of MAY, 2018

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____

day of _____, 2018

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____

day of _____, 2018

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____

day of _____, 2018

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____

day of _____, 2018

Maria M. Edwards
 Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this

the 17 day of May, 2018.

Henry DuBelt Chancery Clerk

by *Charles DuBelt* D.C.

14 inches words 1 time(s) Amount \$ 111.00