

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2019 JUN 27 PM 4: 23

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Magnolia Rural Water Association

Public Water System 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 (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: 6 / 7 / 2019 / / / 2019 / / / 2019

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:    /   / 2019

- 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: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 6 / 22 / 2019

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted:    /   / 2019

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

Monna E. Shook, CPA  
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6/26/19  
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](mailto: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, 2019!**

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.**  
**PWS #MS0570015**  
**2018 Report**  
**June 22, 2019**

## **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 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 ranking 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 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 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?**

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edgar Lewis, Certified Water Operator, at 601-783-2008. 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 6:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 256 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

### **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.

### **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 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>.

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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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	2	1.2	2.2	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA	3	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0176	.0176	.0183	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
	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
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Alvin Cullom, Jr  
Address: 265 E. Bay St  
Magnolia, MS 39652  
Phone: 601 783-2008

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 Magnolia Water Assoc

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

- On the 22nd day of June, 20 19
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

26th day of June, 20 19

Kim Holden  
Notary Public

Stim Samson  
Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

McComb, Miss. \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_





Head of the Revolutionary Guard's aerospace division Gen. Amir Ali Hajizadeh looks at debris from what the division describes as a U.S. drone.

# Trump calls off Iranian strikes, citing likely deaths

WASHINGTON (AP) — but would have been "pretty soon."

He said military officials came to him about 30 minutes before the strikes were to be launched and asked him for his final approval. Before signing off, he said he asked how many Iranians would be killed and was told approximately 150.

"I thought about it for a second and said, 'You know what? They shot down an unmanned drone, plane — whatever you want to call it — and here we are sitting with 150 dead people. That would have taken place probably within a half an hour after I said go ahead, and I didn't like it. I didn't think it was proportionate.'"

In Iran, Gen. Amir Ali Hajizadeh, the head of the Revolutionary Guard's aerospace division, told reporters on Friday that a U.S. spy plane with around 35 crew members was flying close to the unmanned U.S. Navy RQ-4A Global Hawk that was shot down, but that Iran chose not to target the manned aircraft, he said. Iran warned the drone several times before downing it with a missile.

Late Thursday, the Federal Aviation Administration barred American-registered aircraft from flying over parts of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, and several major airlines from around the world on Friday began rerouting their flights, including British Airways, Australia's Qantas, Germany's Lufthansa and the Dutch carrier KLM.

# Fire, 3 explosions rock Philly refinery

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A fire and explosions at the largest oil refinery on the East Coast sent a massive fireball into the sky and shook nearby homes before dawn Friday, though authorities reported only a few minor injuries.

The blaze broke out at the Philadelphia Energy Solutions Refining Complex around 4 a.m., spokeswoman Cherice Corley said. News and amateur video showed the enormous orange fireball bursting into the sky about 20 minutes later.

Nearby residents were asked to stay inside.

Aerial footage of the site from early afternoon showed most of the flames appeared to be extinguished but firefighters were still working.

Four refinery workers were treated for minor injuries.

The cause of the fire was still unclear, Corley said. Three explosions, 100 miles away, went off as the fire worked its way through the tangle of pipes carrying fuel across the complex. It happened at the Girard Point refinery, one of two at the PHS complex in southern Philadelphia.

The company said it has not determined what exactly caught fire, but it believes it was mostly propane. Earlier, a Philadelphia Fire Department official had said the fire started in a container of butane.

Philadelphia Energy Solutions says the 150-year-old oil refining complex processes 135,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The refinery turns the crude into gasoline, jet fuel, propane, home heating oil and other products.

It was the second blaze at the refinery this month, following a June 10 fire in which no injuries were reported.

Gasoline prices in the Northeast could go up over the next few weeks as a result of the explosion, but a price increase isn't likely to be sustained, said Claudio Galimberti, a refining analyst at S&P Global Platts.

Plant and city firefighters were cooling down nearby tanks to prevent Friday's fire from spreading.

"We're here in support of the Philadelphia Energy Solution (refinery)," Craig Murphy, the city's deputy fire commissioner, told a media briefing at the site.

## Annual Drinking Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #MS0570015 2018 Report June 22, 2019

Is my water safe?  
We're pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) for the Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. (MRWA). This report is designed to provide you with information about the quality of your water. The report is a reflection of your water quality. It is an annual report, and it is important that you read it carefully. It is important that you read it carefully. It is important that you read it carefully.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?  
Drinking water, not just in the United States but in every country, is not naturally pure. It contains a variety of minerals and chemicals. Some of these are naturally occurring, and some are the result of human activity. Some are the result of human activity. Some are the result of human activity.

How can I get involved?  
If you have a concern about the water quality in your area, please contact your local water utility. You can also contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the State Department of Environmental Protection (SDEP).

Additional Information for Lead  
The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about the quality of your water. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional advice. If you have a concern about the quality of your water, please contact your local water utility.

Water Quality Data Table  
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For more information please contact:  
Contact Name: Matt Collins, Jr. Address: 245 E. Jay St., Magnolia, MS 39662 Phone: 601 782-2008

Take action against litter and illegal dumps  
In Pike County, call 249-4694. In Amite County, call 657-8608.



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

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39 UNION CHURCH ROAD - LYLE MACHINERY BUILDII  
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Accct# 70000

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P. O. BOX 88  
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

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