

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Cason Water District
PWS#: 0480019
April 2020

APR 27 2019

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donald Young at 662.397.0183. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at the annual meeting scheduled for August 18, 2020 at 7:00 PM at the Cason Water Office located at 30007 Cason Road, Nettleton, MS 38858

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw-McShan & Gordo Aquifers. 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 our system have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

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, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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 constituents. 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.2313	.0903 - .2313	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	5.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.113	.1 - .113	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	1.07	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	.6	.5 - .7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	19000	7200 - 19000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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 constituents 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.

Our system 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.

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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019	.2313	.0903 - .2313	ppm	2	2
13. Chromium	N	2019	5.4	No Range	ppb	100	100
14. Copper	N	2018/18*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.113	.1 - .113	ppm	4	4
17. Lead	N	2018/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	1.07	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-chlor
Chlorine	N	2019	.6	.5 - .7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Vita mic

Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium	N	2019	19000	7200 - 19000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Ro Ch Sen
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Keith

FROM 9A

at Tupelo, but from the people who have led out to me, it's been an overwhelming response about kids coming," Keith said. "There's a lot of starters back on the offensive line, a couple of running backs and tacklers, some defensive linemen and defensive backs, and we have a punt-kicker that are weapons, which you always find both of at this level. I'm excited about the opportunities we have here," Keith said he looks forward to finding out which coaching scheme best fits the school's personnel. "We've done everything

from five wide, hurry up and throw it around to at Mooreville, we slowed it down and grinded it out running the ball as much as you need to," he said. "We want to get as many kids involved as possible that can help us win a ball-game."

Nettleton finished 6-6 last season and third in its division that included playoff teams Booneville, Amory and Kossuth.

Keith looks forward to meeting his Nettleton players but is working on dealing with the challenges of athletic activities being halted by the coronavirus.

"It's a learning experience, and there are some things that we are going to have to adapt to throughout the process," he said. "We're having to utilize technology, and there are

apps we can use to get in touch with players and communicate different workout plans. We can gain knowledge of better ways of doing things through this, and this is a chance to hopefully improve and evolve our ways of communicating and teaching."

Keith thanked Nettleton principal Justin Hollis and superintendent Tim Dickerson and also his coaching mentors, including Trent Hammond and Pat Byrd.

"All the coaches I have worked for and played under have helped me get to where I am as a coach and making an impact in young men's lives," he said. "They have all set the path for me that I have followed for a long time, including how I approached the game and went about my work."

Coln leaves Smithville

BY DALTON MIDDLETON

Daily Journal

The Smithville boys basketball program is in search of a new head coach.

Nick Coln has resigned after six years of leading the Seminoles, where he compiled a 78-100 overall record and six playoff appearances.



Coln is heading south and has accepted a head coaching job at Long Beach High School.

Coln said he has loved his six years at Smithville and that his home is Northeast Mississippi, but he couldn't pass up the opportunity to get to the Coast.

"Ten years ago, I tried getting down to the Coast because I like the area, I like the schools down there, and I have some friends down there," Coln said. "It's bad timing in terms of everything we had

coming back at those deals when I know if I'll get it."

Long Beach was Smithville's head coach last season, finishing second-place in the regular season in the state.

The Seminoles' top player is point guard Khari Johnson, a senior.

No matter what Coln believes Smithville can build on last season.

"I believe that work, and I'm coming in is going to and will have his things," Coln said. "The work ethic there at school, that will

NOTICE FOR REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The Aberdeen School District will accept electronic proposals until 10:00 a.m., CST, May 14, 2020 at the Aberdeen School District website www.asdms.us, for the purpose of the following:

Request for Proposal # 04-20

Description: Student Transportation Services for a four year period beginning with School Year 2020-2021

For instructions and general conditions may be obtained from the Aberdeen School District Accounting Office by contacting Tasha Straughter-Campbell, Chief Financial Officer by phone (662) 369-4682 or by written request to lstraughter@asdms.us.

Tasha Straughter-Campbell LSBA, MBA
Chief Financial Officer

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