

2019 CERTIFICATION -5 AM 8:42

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Public Water System Name

0610026 0610040

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: ____ / ____ / 2020 / ____ / 2020 / ____ / 2020

- 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: ____ / ____ / 2020
 - 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: Rankin County News

Date Published: 5/27/2020

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5/27/2020

- 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

Rusty Bridges
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6-3-2020
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, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 South West Rankin Water Association
 PWS#: 0610026 & 0610040
 May 2020

MAY 21 2020

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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand, Cockfield Formation and the Catahoula Formation Aquifers.

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. 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 SW Rankin Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Williams at 601.845.2440. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the office located at 201 South County Line Road, Florence, MS 39073.

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 we 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 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.

PWS ID#: 0610026		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	July	Positive	1	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0396	.0364 - .0396	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	13.6	5.3 - 13.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfection By-Products								

81. HAA5	N	2019	29	6-6	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	79	0 – 97.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	.8 – 3.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	35000	34000 - 35000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

PWS ID#: 0610040		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0624	.0406 - .0624	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	7.6	6.8 – 7.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	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*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2019	.000799	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2017*	31	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	57	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	0 – 2.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	36000	35000 - 36000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Germanium	N	2019	.45	.41 - .45	UG/L	0.3	MRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Bromide	N	2019	48	39 - 48	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide

Manganese	N	2019	37	29 - 37	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The South West Rankin 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.

Please note: This report will not be mailed to customers individually. It will be published in the local paper.

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 27TH DAY OF MAY, 2020, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, Rankin County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned official and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and testifies that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH WEST RANKIN WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 172 No. 46 on the 27th day of May, 2020

Marcus Bowers
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 27th day of May, 2020

Frances Conger, Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2022

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 17.5 inch ad at \$10.00 per column inch \$525.00

Proof of Publication 3.00

TOTAL \$528.00



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
South West Rankin Water Association
PWS#: 0610026 & 0610040
May 2020

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and services we provide. We want you to understand the quality of your drinking water and how we ensure a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the quality of your drinking water and how we ensure a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the quality of your drinking water and how we ensure a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been prepared and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the SW Rankin Water Association have received lower ratings than other public water systems in the state.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Williams at 601.845.2440. We want our valued customers to be satisfied with their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the office located at 201 South County Line Road, Florence, MS 39073.

This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table lists the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table lists the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table lists the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table lists the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019.

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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect public health based on 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 public health. MCLGs are set to protect public health based on the best available treatment technology.

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 effects. The use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants is necessary to protect public health.

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

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							
Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
N	July	Positive	1	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 8% of monthly samples; Naturally present in the environment
Chemical Contaminants							
N	2019	0.396	0.364 - 0.396	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
N	2019	13.6	6.3 - 13.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
N	2015/17	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
By-Products							
N	2019	29	0-6	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
N	2019	79	0 - 97.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
N	2019	1.6	0.8 - 3.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes



Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2019	29	8-6	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2019	79	0 - 97.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.0	.8 - 3.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium	N	2019	35000	34000 - 35000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

PWS ID#: 0610040 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019	0624	.0406 - .0624	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	7.6	6.8 - 7.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	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*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2019	.000799	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	31	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
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Bromide	N	2019	48	39 - 48	UG/L			Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in

Manganese	N	2019	37	29 - 37	UG/L			some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
								Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E. Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

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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/leadwater/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.

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