

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Fannin Water Association

PWS#: 0610008

June 2020

RESERVED-WATER SUPPLY

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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 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 Fannin Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Betty Price at 601.829.3343. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the annual meeting scheduled for June 13, 2020 at 2:00 PM at the FBC Fannin.

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 for 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.

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0034	.0017 - .0034	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	6.8	2.3 - 6.8	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019	.129	.112 - .129	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	11	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	18.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	2.4	0 – 3.1	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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 Fannin 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. Notice: This report will not be mailed out to each customer. Copies are available upon request to our water office. Website: FanninWaterAssociation.org.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Fairfax Water Association
 PWS# 05-0008
 June 2010

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 number one 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 comes to you safely from the Aquifer (Sand Aquifer).

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the annual susceptibility of its drinking water supply to harmful 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 results for the Fairfax Water Association (FWA) indicate a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Price at 901.829.3343. We welcome visitor comments to be forwarded to our water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the annual meeting dates, and for June 13, 2010 at 2:00 PM at the FWA Board.

We routinely monitor for certain chemicals 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 October 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. An asterisk (*) next to the name of a contaminant indicates that the contaminant is not listed in the table. In some cases, individual contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural (fertilizer) operations, and wildlife, originate in nature, such as in wells and streams, which can be naturally occurring or result from other water supply sources, industries, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Included are 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 and other petroleum-related contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA imposes 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" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is 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 certain 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 certain contaminants.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,932 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Location	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels in Samples Following MCLG/MCL	Test Method	MRDL	MCL	MRDLG	Health Effects of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2010	0.024	2017 - 2034	ppm	2	2	2	Decrease of drinking water, discharge from coal-fired electrical stations, and natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2010	0.0	2.7 - 6.0	ppb	100	100	100	Decrease from steel and pipe (Cr6), discharges of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2010	2	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	1.5	Corrosion of metal pipes, leaching from metal pipes.
16. Fluoride	N	2010	1.09	1.12 - 1.20	ppm	4	4	4	Excess of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from electric and aluminum facilities.
17. Lead	N	2010	0	0	ppb	0	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
81. THM5	N	2010	14	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010	14.0	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2010	2.4	0 - 3.1	ppb	0	1.0	1.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

* MCLG/MCLG goal. All results reported for 2010.
 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 comply with monitoring requirements, NSDRI now notifies systems of any violations shortly after 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 legacy of materials used in existing plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7302 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 inorganic, organic, or synthetic. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4769.

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 seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSD guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other waterborne pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4769.

The Fairfax 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, not only of the and our children's future. This report will not be mailed out to each customer. Copies are available upon request to our water office. Website: www.fairfaxwater.com