2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.

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 Notified on Social Media - Facebook page

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 29/2020 / /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: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 06 / 26 / 2020

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

Ronnie E Shaba, CPA — June 29, 2020

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*) 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!

Annual Drinking Quality Report

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.
PWS #MS0570015
2019 Report
June 24, 2020

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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

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 found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 Assessment and (1) Level 2 Assessment. Both assessments were completed. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacterial have been found in our water system. In addition, we were required to take five (5) corrective actions and we completed all five (5) of these actions.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

09/01/2016-12/19/2018

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate monitoring (primary MCLs)

Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Negative pressure that could result in contamination

Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020

During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Automatic Controls

Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020

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.

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	1.2	1.8	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA	3	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0448	.0446	.0448	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.0006	.0006	.0006	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.32	.32	.326	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.1	2016	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	2016	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 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failure to Address Deficiency	09/2016-12/2018	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.

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 Rural Water Assoc Inc. Water Report

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

On the 26th day of June, 20 20

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 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

25th day of June, 20 20

Kim Golden
Notary Public

Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 105833 KIM GOLDEN Commission Expires Jun. 19, 2021 PIKE COUNTY

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

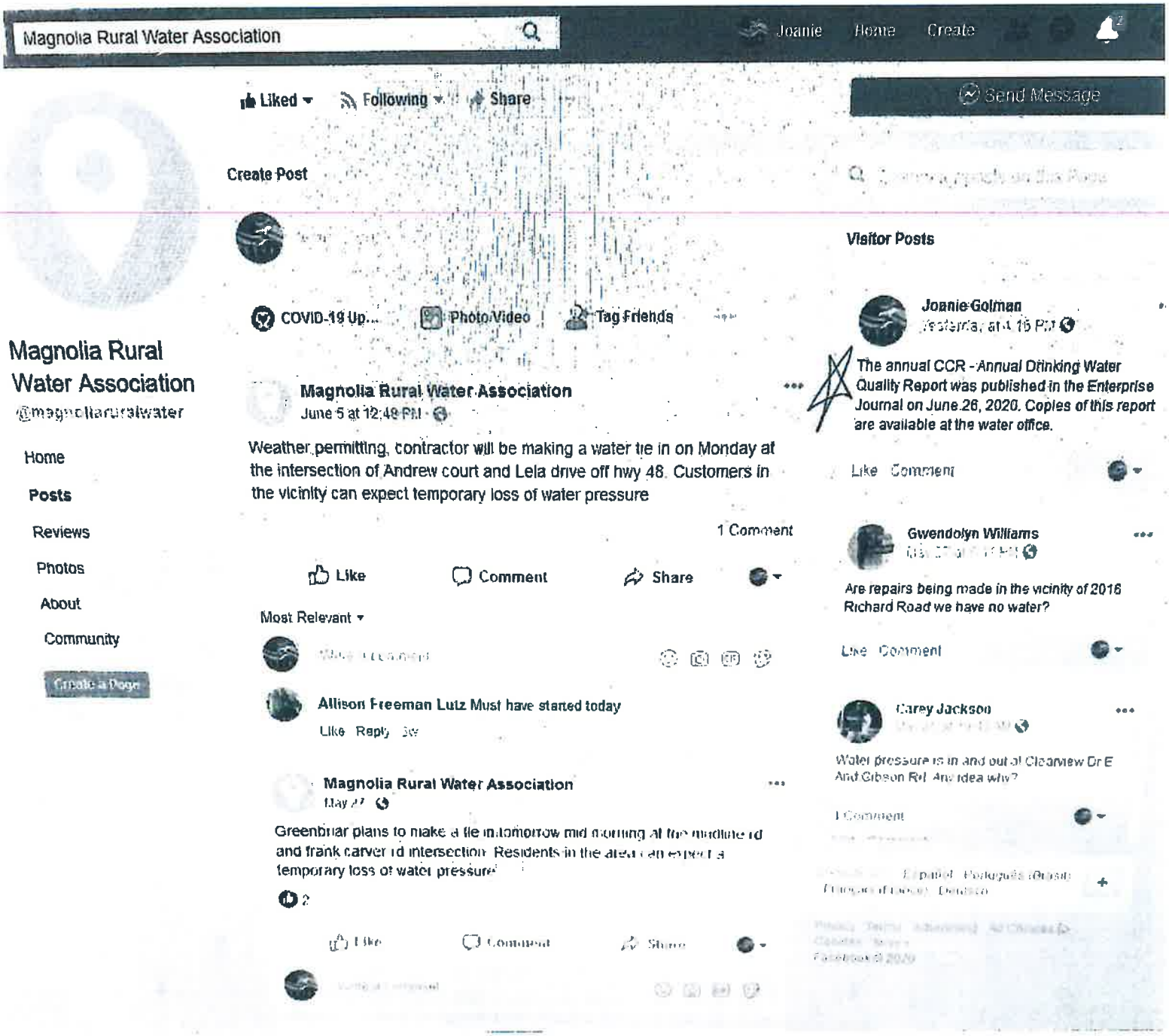
_____ words space _____

1 times and making proof, $ 950.00.

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____


Magnolia Rural Water Association
Joanie
Home
Create
Liked
Following
Share
Send Message
Create Post
COVID-19 Up...
Photo/Video
Tag Friends
Magnolia Rural Water Association
@magnoliaruralwater
Home
Posts
Reviews
Photos
About
Community
Create a Page
Magnolia Rural Water Association
June 5 at 12:48 PM
Weather permitting, contractor will be making a water tie in on Monday at the intersection of Andrew court and Lela drive off hwy 48. Customers in the vicinity can expect temporary loss of water pressure
1 Comment
Like
Comment
Share
Most Relevant
Allison Freeman Lutz Must have started today
Like Reply 3w
Magnolia Rural Water Association
May 27
Greenbriar plans to make a tie in tomorrow mid morning at the medlock rd and frank carver rd intersection. Residents in the area can expect a temporary loss of water pressure
2
Like
Comment
Share
Visitor Posts
Joanie Golman
Yesterday at 4:15 PM
The annual CCR - Annual Drinking Water Quality Report was published in the Enterprise Journal on June 26, 2020. Copies of this report are available at the water office.
Like Comment
Gwendolyn Williams
Are repairs being made in the vicinity of 2016 Richard Road we have no water?
Like Comment
Carey Jackson
Water pressure is in and out at Clearview Dr E And Gibson Rd. Any idea why?
1 Comment

Annual Drinking Quality Report
Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.
PWS #MS0570015
2019 Report - June 24, 2020

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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)
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 found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment and/or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 Assessment and (1) Level 2 Assessment. Both assessments were completed. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacterial have been found in our water system. In addition, we were required to take five (5) corrective actions and we completed all five (5) of these actions.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations: 01/01/2019-12/15/2019

Significant Deficiencies
During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate monitoring (Primary MCLs)
Corrective action: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020
During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Negative pressure that could result in contamination
Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020
During a sanitary survey conducted on 10/15/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Automatic Controls
Corrective actions: This system has had enforcement actions and is under a Consent Agreement issued by MSDH to correct the deficiency by 10/1/2020

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.

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 the 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 Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	1.2	1.8	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA	3	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0448	.0446	.0448	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.0006	.0006	.0006	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.32	.32	.326	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.1	2016	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	2016	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 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failure to Address Deficiency	09/2016-12/2018	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.

For more information please contact:

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