

# 2019 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Castalian Water

Public Water System Name

260003

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: 06/25/2020 / / 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: Holmes City Herald

Date Published: 06/25/2020

- 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

Jimmy Sutton

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

06/25/2020

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](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, 2020!**

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Castalian Water Association  
 PWS#: 0260003  
 June 2020

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
 2020 JUN 16 AM 9:04

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. Our water is purchased from the Holmes Interstate Utility District that has wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Holmes Interstate Utility District have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Allen at 601.416.3997. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meeting to be held September 9, 2020 at 7:00 PM at West City Hall.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 for 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.

| <b>TEST RESULTS</b>           |               |                |                |   |                    |      |     |                                |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 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 |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |   |                    |      |     |                                |

|                           |   |          |       |          |     |     |        |  |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-------|----------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 10. Barium                | N | 2018*    | .073  | No Range | ppm | 2   | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper                | N | 2016/18* | .3    | 0        | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                  | N | 2016/18* | 2     | 0        | ppb | 0   | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2019     | .11   | No Range | ppm | 10  | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits            |
| Sodium                    | N | 2019     | 78000 | No Range | PPB | 0   | 0      | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.                            |

### Disinfection By-Products

|                                  |   |       |      |          |      |   |          |  |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017* | 1.51 | No Range | ppb  | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2019  | 1.3  | 1 – 1.5  | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes    |

\* 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Castalian Water 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION HOLMES COUNTY HERALD LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for \_\_\_\_\_ time(s), as follows, to wit:

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Certified Water Association  
PAGE 02/0003  
JUNE 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 mission goal is to provide you with a safe and consistent supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the risks we face to consistently produce the water treatment products and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information to make informed decisions about our local water. Our water is purchased from the Memphis Regional Utility District which draws water from the Mississippi Upper River Aquifer.

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall reliability of its drinking water service to ensure the highest quality of drinking water. A report detailing detailed information on how the water quality assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the water quality assessment is completed and the results are available for viewing upon request.

If you have any questions about this report or obtaining your water safety, please contact Mike Allen at 601-410-2767. We would be pleased to answer your questions about this report. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings to be held September 9, 2020 at 7:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table indicates the most recent monitoring. Monitoring is required for the purpose of federal and state drinking water quality standards. Some contaminants are not listed in the table because they are not regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated.

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 actions 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 do not apply for a range of substances.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Pesticide Residue (ppm or mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years at a single party in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in two years at a single party in \$10,000,000.

| Contaminant                     | Units | Risk Category | Level Detected | Reg. Status | MRDL | MCL | MRDLG | MCLG | Other Source of Contamination  |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------|------|-----|-------|------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |       |               |                |             |      |     |       |      |  |
| 10 Arsenic                      | M     | 2019          | 0.03           | No Range    | ppm  | 0   | 0     | 0    | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; ground water contamination     |
| 14 Copper                       | M     | 2019/18       | 0              | 0           | ppm  | 1.3 | 1.3   | 1.3  | Corrosion of metal pipes; mining operations; natural sources; leaching from metal products   |
| 17 Lead                         | M     | 2019/18       | 0              | 0           | ppm  | 0   | 0     | 0    | Corrosion of lead pipes; leaching from solder; leaching from brass fittings; natural sources |
| 18 Nitrate as Nitrogen          | M     | 2019          | 0              | No Range    | ppm  | 10  | 10    | 10   | Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from soil; leaching from septic tanks; natural sources     |
| Selenium                        | M     | 2018          | 0.000          | No Range    | ppm  | 0   | 0     | 0    | Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from soil; leaching from septic tanks; natural sources     |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |       |               |                |             |      |     |       |      |  |
| 22 Trihalomethanes (THM)        | M     | 2019          | 1.8            | No Range    | ppm  | 0   | 0     | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| 23 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)      | M     | 2019          | 1.3            | No Range    | ppm  | 0   | 0     | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. You'll find that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State "action" levels. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected because the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants at a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We will continue to monitor your water quality to ensure you are receiving the highest quality water possible.

It is important to understand that even though we have no violations, there are still some risks associated with drinking water. Lead in drinking water is a particular concern because it 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 proud to meet the highest quality drinking water, and cannot control the quality of materials used in plumbing components. When maintenance workers are doing repair work on your home, 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 procedures, and actions you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

All substances that are listed in this table are subject to federal enforcement by businesses that are regularly monitoring their water. These substances are listed in the table because they are regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated. Some of the regulated contaminants are listed in the table because they are regulated.

Vol. 62, No. 26 the 25th  
day of JUNE, 2020

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Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020  
*Marshall Edwards*  
Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
the 25 day of June, 2020.  
*Charli Lockett*  
Chancery Clerk  
by \_\_\_\_\_ D.C.  
15:57 words \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) Amount \$ 120.25

