

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

MAGNOLIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION INC

PRINT Public Water System Name

MS0570015

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Alvin M Cullom, Jr.

Name

President

Title

6/23/2022

Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS

 (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc
PWS#MS0570015
2021 CCR Report

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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 4 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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.

Required Fluoridation Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Magnolia Rural Water Association is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of .06 - 1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 0%.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Violation 03 - Monitoring, Routine Major, Facility TF081, 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2021, Uranium, Not complete.

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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	1.2	2	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.103	NA	.103	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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	2.9	2021	11	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances

Copper - action level at consumer taps

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

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Previous Balance: 0.00
300.02
BRASWELL FLA USED 577280
PREV 12678010 PRES 13255290

YOU OWE 300.02 by 06/25/22

Acct# 70020
1010 UNION CHURCH ROAD

RANDY BRASWELL
P O BOX 88
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

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Previous Balance: 5740.76
40.00
HOME USED 0
PREV 1542450 PRES 1542450
LATE CHARGE 493.40

YOU OWE 6274.16 by 06/25/22
After 06/25/22 pay 6771.56

YOU ARE ON THE CUTOFF LIST

Acct# 70030
1019 UNION CHURCH ROAD

RANDY BRASWELL ****
1019 UNION CHURCH ROAD
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

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Previous Balance: 0.00
44.26
HOME USED 3040
PREV 1077870 PRES 1080910

YOU OWE 44.26 by 06/25/22
After 06/25/22 pay 48.69

Acct# 70000
1009 UNION CHURCH ROAD

HEATH BROWN & PEGGY HAMILTO
P. O. BOX 88
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Magnolia Rural Water Assoc Inc
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

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Billed: 05/27/22

Previous Balance: 0.00
40.00
BUSINESS USED 0
PREV 1677180 PRES 1677180
SALES TAX 2.80

YOU OWE 42.80 by 06/25/22
After 06/25/22 pay 46.80

Acct# 70010
1010 UNION CHURCH ROAD

WORLD WIDE MACHINER
P O BOX 88
MAGNOLIA MS 39652

YOU OWE 42.80 by 06/25/22
After 06/25/22 pay 46.80

WORLD WIDE MACHINER
1010 UNION CHURCH ROAD
Acct# 70010

CCR WILL BE PRINTED IN ENTERPRISE JOURNAL
IN JUNE 2022 - ALSO AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

4 police officers cleared in Black man's death

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — A Louisiana judge has acquitted four city police officers in the death of a Black man arrested in April 2020.

Caddo District Court Judge Chris Victory ruled Friday that prosecutors failed to prove their case against Brian Ross, James McClure, Treonna McArthur and D'Maun Johnson, news agencies reported.

Each had been accused of negligent homicide in the death of Tyntim McGlothen and with malfeasance in office as a Shreveport police officer.

All four waived their right to a jury trial. After prosecutors presented their case, defense lawyers asked for the judge to rule with the remaining defense testimony. After considering the case overnight, he ruled.

"Not only have I lost my brother, but I've lost my sense of community. Those that are placed in a position to serve and protect, I no longer have trust in them at all," she said.

Latonia McGlothen testified that after told police she was worried that her brother would be hurt because he had stopped taking medication and was becoming more confrontational and undisciplined, KATL-TV reported.

She said she and her father were told police could only commit someone who was homicidal, suicidal, threatening others or greatly disabled. They told her to call them back if he got worse, and to call the coroner's office in the morning because they have broader commitment powers.

A short time later, Officer Ross saw a driver hit McGlothen from behind, back seat, body camera audio recorded Ross saying there was clearly something wrong with McGlothen, the audio reported.

The driver decided not to press charges, Officer McArthur, who had come to help, was heard on body cam audio saying he needed to be committed.

Less than two hours later, McGlothen blocked a woman in a driveway. She went into her house. Her husband punched him and pulled a gun to make him leave while his wife called police.

McGlothen fought officers who tried to handcuff him. The officers were put on leave after video surfaced more than two months later, showing them using a stun gun, a chemical spray and a baton on him.

He was unresponsive less than an hour later and was pronounced dead at a hospital.

The family's lawsuit contends he was left alone between his arrest and his death — something police denied.

"Our faith in the judicial system has been eroded," Michael Carter, president of the Shreveport Police Officers Association, said after the trial, KTRB-TV reported.

"We have watched the testimony each day from prosecution's witnesses, including expert witnesses, which has confirmed the complete lack of factual evidence against our members," Carter said.

McGlothen's sister, Latonia McGlothen, had called police the day her brother died, trying to get him committed because of mental problems, she told reporters she was heartbroken.

"This whole premise that he was left unattended for 45 minutes, which was the narrative not only throughout the state's prosecution but through the media and social media. That did not occur, and that's the shame of it," said Officer LeChene's attorney, Duha Thompson.

Congress members seek more time to use Katrina aid for N.O.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Members of Congress from Louisiana are calling for federal officials to extend deadlines for spending Hurricane Katrina recovery funds on New Orleans road and water infrastructure projects.

Sens. Bill Cassidy and John Kennedy and Rep. Troy Carter have released a joint letter outlining reasons for extending the time to spend the \$2 billion by August 2023. The Times-Picayune reported.

The letter states that "a cursory understanding of Hurricane Katrina's magnitude and impact on New Orleans, as well as subsequent storms and events make a compelling case" for an extension.

Mayor LaToya Cantrell's administration has acknowledged it cannot meet the deadline, which was established under a 2015 settlement with FEMA made during former Mayor Mitch Landrieu's administration.

The city's infrastructure chief, Joseph Threat, said Cantrell's administration plans to request extensions on a project-by-project basis over the next year.

The Katrina funds are the primary source of a citywide construction program totaling more than 200 projects.

Threat said the city has spent about half the FEMA money. Construction delays have infuriated residents as City Hall and contractors have pointed fingers at one another.

"It's a host of individual extensions that are rolling," Threat said, adding that he did not know how many projects would need extensions.

Extension requests must come from the state. State officials said Friday they are working with the federal administration to compile the voluminous documentation needed to support the city's extension requests.

Threat said Friday that approving projects resulting from inflation have caused additional challenges.

"I've had several — five to 10 bids — come back that I couldn't even meet because they were 300% over the budget," Threat said.

The city's prospects for extending are uncertain. A FEMA spokesperson said Friday the agency "may grant extensions to individual projects based on demonstrated work, such as contracts awarded or construction." But the speaker added that FEMA would "not grant an extension for all public assistance projects for Hurricane Katrina."

Annual Drinking Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #MS070015 2021 CCR Report

Is my water safe?
The information provided in this report is based on the data collected by the Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. (MRWA) for the year 2021. The information is intended to provide you with information about the quality of your drinking water. The information is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional medical advice. If you have any questions about the quality of your drinking water, please contact your local health department or the MRWA at (504) 833-1234.

Additional Information:
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Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	MCLG or MCL	Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfection By-Products								
There is continuing concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.7	1.2 - 2	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (Monitored as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	.103	NA	.103	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leachate from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.5	1.5	2.9	2021	11	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	2	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exemptions
Copper - action level at consumer tap
Copper is an essential nutrient. For some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastro-intestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a long period of time could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NI	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
TF	TF: 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 to not 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 in control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is sufficient 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

TF Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failure to Address Deficiency	10/2016-12/2016	Inadequately treated water may contain disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and haloacetonitriles, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and irritated headaches.	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Arin Collins, Jr. Address: 2851 9th St., Magnolia, MS 39452. Phone: 601 793-2008

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