Reid 9/1/22

### **2021 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Magnolia

PRINT Public Water System Name
PWS ID # 0570005

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

	/A-100/A
CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	8/16/22
On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	9/2/22
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
□ Other (Describe:	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
□ Distributed via E-mail as a URL  (Provide direct URL):	
□ Distributed via Email as an attachment	
□ Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here)	
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL):	
I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its custom the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR reconfidence Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.  Name  Cty City City Title	contained in the report
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)	
You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of deli- the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	very method(s) to
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)  MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  B.O. Box 1700	don

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

#### 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Magnolia

PWS#: 0570005 June 2022 RECEIVED MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

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 Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Magnolia have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Wilkinson at 601.783.5211. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at City Hall, 175 E. Railroad Ave. N., Magnolia, MS 39652.

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 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

		1		TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants			·			
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0368	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits

40 El 11 ## N							wood preservatives
16. Fluoride** N	2020*	.321	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2021	.105	.101105	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system 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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 8%.

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 City of Magnolia 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.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

#### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PIKE COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Pike County, Mississippi, Nara Mario Maria Mario Mari GAZETTE, a weekly newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows.

Nagnition Number of Lines/Words Times Published Authorized Clerk of Signed The Magnolia Gazette SWORN to and subscribed before me the Notary Public My Commission Expires:

Commission Expires Aug. 25, 2026

# assified, Legal Notices, Employme

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Magnolia PWS#: 0570005 June 2022

ent to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water at to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We id the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We ring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

assment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking ified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility rade has been furnished to our public water system and is available for yiewing upon request. The wells for the received moderate ausceptibility rankings to contamination.

ons about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Wilkinson at 601.783.5211. We want to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled to on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at City Hell, 175 E. Reliroad Ave. N., Magnolia, MS 39652.

or contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the names that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring i, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves I, the table reliects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves erals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence an activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and becterie, that may come from sewage treatment plants, tural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally purban atorm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic westewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or h herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial m production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be a the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that lap water is safe to drink, EPA state resort of a land gate production and mining activities. In order to ensure that appears a safe to orink, EPA that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, g water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to ence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

I many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've

entration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking close to the MCLGs as feesible using the best available treatment technology.

Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no c health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing is disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants

electant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or IRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

		-	TEST REST	JLTS			¥
	Diete Gottechid	Level Detected	Range of Disects or # of Samples Sistemating WOULFICE	Circle Magazine Compa	MCLG	64C4	Lettery Scurge of Co.
33	inants			I SUVER	10000	100	
Andrews .	pice.	4900	***	Appel			Service of String Agency Constanted from Agency (Alternation
POSSESSOR	ngs and de					ar.	
TO STREET, SOLD							
Name of Street		-				T Martin	
-	ducts						
ju ju	required for sted to the M	300					
r ye told	sted to the M our drinking drinking wa orm present	Water for a lor meets h	Sec. No. of Contrast of Con-				

## EALTH PROI LOCALLY BEACI HOSP 601-783 FREEDOM BEHAVIORAL HOSPITAL 601-783-5455 MAGNOLIA CL 601-783-23 FRYE RURAL 6111-86

