

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Lebanon Water Association  
PWS# 028011  
May 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 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 source is from wells drawing from the 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 Lebanon Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Saffold at 662.834.2646. We want our customers to be informed about their water. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Lebanon Office Building on HWY 17 N of Lexington.

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 to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0095	.0068 - .0095	ppm		2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.101	No Range	ppm		4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2019	30	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	16.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.5	4 ~ 2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	84000	67000 - 84000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

\* 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 for drinking water. We routinely monitor your drinking water 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 Lebanon Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Tchula  
PWS# 260016  
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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the 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 Town of Tchula 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 General Vann at 662.235.5112. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at 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.

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13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.6	1.5 ~ 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.118	.106 - .118	ppm		4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2018*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	11.48	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	.5 ~ 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019	72000	70000 - 72000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time. We are required to take 2 samples and 0 were taken. We have since taken the required samples that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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I love the outdoors, but you can be assured of the fact, sooner or later accidents will happen. Most of the time these are minor and not worth mentioning. On other occasions they are more climatic, and the setbacks are longer. Not only do accidents happen during our outdoor activities but they also happen in our every-day lives. Again, most of the time, they are minor inconveniences that are soon forgotten about. How many of us fishermen can remember the day or days we dropped a rod into the lake or when we stepped on one and broke it? These things happen to all of us. But it does seem there are seasons of accidents as well; those times that bad things

just pile up. I can remember, on one fishing trip, my son left the headlights on in my truck. You can imagine the rest of the story. One day we forgot to put the plug in the boat. Another day, a reel decided to “give up the ghost.” That was the same morning I dumped a quart of yogurt on the kitchen floor. Oh, and my truck decided to make some funny noise that took two weeks to figure out what was wrong and nearly four hundred dollars to fix. Now some people bemoan these things. They cuss or fuss about how their plans were interrupted or about how if somebody would have been more careful or more responsible these things would never have happened.

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## ACROSS

- 1) "Get outta here!"
- 5) Ski lift
- 9) Prepare, as a violin bow
- 14) Corkscrew-horned antelope
- 15) Rice-A-\_\_\_
- 16) Sports venue
- 17) Persia, today
- 18) Tired-blood vanquisher
- 19) Poe bird
- 20) City money-makers
- 23) Prime meridian letters
- 25) Common Market abbreviation, once
- 26) Watchful and ready
- 27) Some fetes
- 29) Tax assessment
- 31) Tree-shaded place
- 32) Scotch or masking
- 33) Singer Tori
- 37) First National of Wyoming?
- 40) Snow-day vehicle
- 41) Horse's fare
- 42) Dweebish
- 43) Heal
- 44) Part of a foot
- 45) Kind of jar
- 48) Hartebeest kin
- 49) Umbrage
- 50) It deals with recreation
- 54) Native Alaskan
- 55) Round farm building
- 56) Three-piece piece
- 59) Play for time
- 60) Lie at ease
- 61) Pins and needles case
- 62) Overstuffed with dialogue
- 63) "So what \_\_\_ is new?"
- 64) Request on an invitation

## PICNIC IT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
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54					55					56		57	58
59					60					61			
62					63					64			

By Tim Burr

## DOWN

- 1) Snowmobile part
- 2) Mean mutt
- 3) Not limited to one use
- 4) Popular salad fish
- 5) Tots' wheels
- 6) \_\_\_ acid (mild antiseptic)
- 7) In a bit, to Shakespeare
- 8) Symbol of a commitment
- 9) Hardly ever
- 10) Stand up and speak
- 11) Cut, as ties
- 12) Not exactly active
- 13) Fabray and Bobbsey
- 21) Stylishly old-fashioned
- 22) Acknowledged expert
- 23) Shows one's age
- 24) Edible mushroom
- 28) Auctioneer's closing word
- 29) Espresso with milk
- 30) Grand poetry
- 32) Old Russian royal (Var.)
- 33) Lummoxes
- 34) Rigid disciplinarians
- 35) Law's partner
- 36) Online call company
- 38) Got the watch going
- 39) Boredom
- 43) Expensive
- 44) Foot pad?
- 45) Valletta's island
- 46) "You did \_\_\_ nice job"
- 47) Hide in the dark
- 48) Underwater breathing organs
- 50) Time machine's destination
- 51) Robinson Crusoe's home
- 52) Fretted fiddle
- 53) In excess of
- 57) Vehicle not chosen for its mpg
- 58) Cash left behind