

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
West Hill Water Association
PWS#: 0260016
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 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leah Allen at 662.582.2907. 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 second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at 103 China St, Lexington, MS 39095

Our water source is purchased from the HUD 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 susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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, 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/AL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Barium	N	2018*	.073	No Range	ppm		2
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2019	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10
Sodium	N	2019	78000	No Range	PPB	0	0
Disinfection By-Products							
81. HAA5	N	2017*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2017*	3.65	No Range	ppb	0	80
Chlorine	N	2019	1.4	1.07 - 1.63	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4

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

The West Hill 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
Castalian Water Association
PWS#: 0260003
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 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 meetings to be held September 9, 2020 at 7:00 PM at West City Hall.

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*Mississippi Gov

(Continued from page 1.)

Reeves was lieutenant governor and was presiding over the state Senate, legislators added “In God We Trust” to the state seal.

Reeves, however, has said repeatedly that if the flag is going to be redesigned, he thinks it should be done in another statewide election. He said Monday on social media that “any attempt to change the current Mississippi flag by a few politicians in the Capitol will be met with much contempt.”

The Legislative Black Caucus said in a statement Monday that legislators should vote to change the flag during the current session, which is set to end in a few days.

“We want one unifying flag that does not incorporate Confederate symbols or connotations,” said the caucus chairwoman, Democratic Sen. Angela Turner Ford of West Point. “Our constituents, student athletes and businesses deserve better.”

A white Republican statewide elected official, Insurance Commissioner Mike Chaney, said Monday that the current state flag needs to be “retired and replaced” because it does not achieve “a common brotherhood of our citizens.”

Some people and businesses have been flying a flag designed in 2014 by Jackson artist Laurin Stennis. It has red vertical stripes on either end with a white field in the center topped by a 19 small blue stars encircling a large blue star that represents Mississippi as the 20th state.

Stennis is the granddaughter of the late U.S. Sen. John C. Stennis, who retired in 1989 after being a segregationist for most of his four decades in Washington. While she rejects that part of her grandfather’s mindset, some critics have said Mississippi should not adopt a state flag that has commonly been called the “Stennis flag” in recent years.

Laurin Stennis said Sun-

day on Twitter that she is stepping away from the effort to change the state flag “as I understand the hurt and potential harm my last name can cause.” The flag she designed has been rebranded as the ”hospitality flag.”

Other people have proposed a variation on the flag Stennis designed, with a circle of blue stars around a magnolia, the state flower.

Reeves is not the first person to use “separate but equal” to describe plans for two state flags. White politicians in the U.S. used the phrase decades ago to try to justify keeping racially segregated schools. The U.S. Supreme Court declared the doctrine unconstitutional for schools in 1954.

All eight of Mississippi’s public universities stopped flying the state flag years ago because of the Confederate emblem. Several cities and counties have also removed it. Several business groups have said the state should drop the Confederate image from the banner,

including the politically conservative Delta Council, which represents business people and farmers.

Mississippi faces additional pressure because the NCAA on Friday expanded its policy banning states with prominent Confederate symbols from hosting its sponsored events. That happened a day after the Southeastern Conference made a similar declaration aimed at the Mississippi flag.

The current NCAA ban, in place since 2001, applies to what the NCAA calls predetermined sites, such as for men’s basketball tournament games.

Mississippi is the only state currently affected by the policy. The expanded ban is supported by all eight public universities in the state. It means that even when sites of NCAA events are determined by performance, as they are in baseball, women’s basketball and softball, Mississippi schools will not be permitted to host.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Talk up
- Ships' wheels
- Kind of mitt
- "The Sun ___ Rises"
- Eastern church member
- Abysmal test score
- Pudding fruit
- Cottonlike fiber
- Assayers' stuff
- Separated
- Driveway type
- Dutch pottery city
- Adaptable truck, for short
- Exotic berry in some diets
- Anger
- Vigor's go-with
- Tributary of the Missouri River
- Beretta, for one
- What the detective did to his hair?

- Irving's Van Winkle
- Gave one-to-four stars
- Mel whose "4" was retired
- Beverage in a yard
- Soon, to a bard
- Altar avowal
- Propensities
- Drug that relieves pain
- Out-and-out
- Radar image
- Be bombastic
- "I had no ___!"
- Garden path
- Golden Horde member
- Experienced
- Clothing
- Annoying night sound
- "... or ___!"

NEW WAVE

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20				21						22				
23									24				25	26
					27			28	29	30			31	
	32	33					34						35	
36					37	38					39			
40					41						42			
43					44				45	46				
47				48					49				50	51
			53				54	55	56					
57	58						59				60			
61							62				63			
64							65				66			

By Mary Jersey

DOWN

- Thin, fibrous bark
- Earthenware jars
- Seize power illegally
- Diminutive hero of folklore
- Obstacle course impediment
- Create a statute
- VIP vehicle, for short
- Cause serious injury to
- Put one's foot down
- Kind of layer
- Not heavy at all
- "... ___ he drove out of sight"
- Discouraging words
- "Dig in!"
- "Farewell, mon ami"
- Part of a balanced diet
- Camping shelter
- Bloodless, seemingly
- Joker, for one
- Long trailer?
- Curtain fabric
- About to happen
- Germany's ___ von Bismarck
- Fiddler, for one
- Demagnetize a disk
- Blocker of "Bonanza"
- CBS drama (with "The")
- "Is it hot ___ or is it just me?"
- Anonymous John
- Varieties
- Fragrance of roses
- Alpine call
- Year-end tunes
- Make jubilant
- Connected things?
- Persia, now
- Alliance acronym
- Short order, for short
- Asian language