

**QUALITY ON TAP**  
**Lincoln Rural Water Association**  
**Old Red Star**  
**PWS ID# 430031**  
**April 18, 2018**

Lincoln Rural Water is pleased to present to you, this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of two wells pumping from the Miocene Aquifer. Lincoln Rural Water is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The following reports show our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or Concerning your water utility, please contact **our office at 1536 Monticello Street, Brookhaven, MS 39602, 601-833-6449**. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month at the above location at 7:00 P.M. and our Annual Meeting is held on the 2nd Monday of March at the Lincoln County Courthouse at 7:00 P.M.**

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 detail 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 Lincoln Rural Water have received a moderate and lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

**Lincoln Rural Water Association** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal And State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31, **2017**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small amount of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

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** - 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** - The "Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG'S allow for a margin of safety.

Addition 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. ABC Water Association 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/sagewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$20.00 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 source 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.

**Test Results**

PSI:#430031 Old Red Star

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (asCl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	.90   1.40	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	NA	80	10.8ppb	NA	2013	No	By products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HPP5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.0ppb	NA	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08ppm	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02ppm	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0769PPM	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.4ppm	0.11ppm	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0006,	NA	2016		Discharge from steel and pulp Mills. Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>	<b><u>AL</u></b>	<b><u>Your Sample</u></b>	<b><u>#Samples</u></b>	<b><u>Exceed</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>	
			<b><u>Water</u></b>	<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Exceeding AI</u></b>	<b><u>AI</u></b>	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2015	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (PPB)	0	2ppb	0.001	2015	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 (800-426-4791).

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. Please call our office if you have any questions