

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Cascilla Water Association  
 PWS#: 0680001  
 June 2022

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 Gary Fred Kendall at 662.647.7511. 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 third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 621 Whitten Road, Cascilla, MS 38920.

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 Cascilla Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 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 | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL  | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>          |               |                         |                |  |                  |      |  |  |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli | Y             | May<br>July<br>November | Monitoring     | 0  | NA               | 0    | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste                    |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |               |                         |                |  |                  |      |  |  |
| 8. Arsenic                                   | N             | 2021                    | 18.8           | No Range   | ppb              | n/a  | 10   | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium                                   | N             | 2021                    | .112           | No Range   | ppm              | 2    | 2  | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 13. Chromium                                 | N             | 2021                    | 1.1            | No Range   | ppb              | 100  | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                                       |

|              |   |          |      |          |     |     |        |   |
|--------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 14. Copper   | N | 2015/17* | .8   | 0        | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2021     | .579 | 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* | 5    | 0        | ppb | 0   | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2021     | 10.2 | No Range | ppb | 50  | 50     | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                          |

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

|             |   |      |         |          |     |    |    |   |
|-------------|---|------|---------|----------|-----|----|----|---|
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2021 | .000576 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
|-------------|---|------|---------|----------|-----|----|----|---|

### Disinfection By-Products

|                                     |   |      |      |           |      |   |          |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|------|-----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5                            | N | 2021 | 11.7 | No Range  | ppb  | 0 | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2021 | 3.7  | No Range  | ppb  | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                            | Y | 2021 | 1    | .53 – 1.7 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes    |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

#### Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

#### Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

#### Inorganic Contaminants:

(9) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 01/01/2021 through 12/31/2021, we did not monitor or test for Uranium, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the first and third quarters of 2021, we did not monitor or test for Inorganic Contaminants, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the third and fourth quarters of 2021, we did not monitor or test for Nitrate/Nitrites and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the third quarter of 2021, we did not monitor or test for VOC Regulated Contaminants, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the first quarter of 2021, we did not monitor or test for Cyanide, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the fourth quarter of 2021 our system exceeded the MCL for arsenic. During the months of May, July & November 2021, 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 that time. We were required to take 1 sample and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

#### MS0680001 Cascilla Water Association Violation Summary for CCR 2021

During 2021, we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

| Contaminant    | Number of Samples / Frequency | When samples should have been taken            | When samples were taken      |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| VOC            | 1 Sample Quarterly            | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021                   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2021 |
| Inorganic      | 1 Sample Quarterly            | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021                   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2021 |
| Uranium        | 1 Sample Quarterly            | 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2021 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2022 |
| Nitrate        | 1 Sample Quarterly            | 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2021 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2022 |
| Total Coliform | 1 Sample Monthly              | 05/2021, 07/2021, 11/2021                      | 06/2021, 08/2021, 12/2021    |

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

The quarterly samples were delayed due to shipping issues resulting in us not receiving the required sampling kits in time. We have reviewed/corrected all required shipping addresses. Once the kits were received, the required samples were taken and presented. All samples were within normal range.

Three of the monthly samples were not presented on time due to certain scheduling conflicts. For example, they were delivered to the local health department office after the courier left for the day resulting in the samples being more than 24 hours old. We have reviewed and confirmed the courier schedules for the Charleston and Grenada offices to ensure that we can meet the courier schedule to meet the less than 24 hour requirement. We have also changed our procedures to take the samples early in the month to allow time for a reschedule in the event of a missed courier or if a resample is requested by the MSDH.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Gary Fred Kendall at 662.647.7511.

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 Cascilla 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.