

**2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Lexie Water Association, Inc.**  
**PWS#: 0740004**  
**April 2025**

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.

#### **About Our System**

Lexie Water Association, Inc. is a non-profit, consumer owned, waterworks Utility Corporation serving south Walthall and a portion of Marion County, Mississippi. The association was chartered in 1968. In 1970 the association secured a long term, low interest loan from Farmers Home Administration, U S Department of Agriculture, for construction of a waterworks system and was granted a "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. By the Mississippi Public Service Commission to operate a public water system in specified area of south Walthall County. Lexie Water Association, Inc. is owned by its membership. The membership consists of bona fide customers of the system who have paid all required membership and connection fees, been approved by the association's manager and board of directors, and in compliance with the association's rules and regulations. Lexie Water Association is rapidly growing. The growing number of people in this area and increasing population mandates strong levels of public waterworks services. The association's objective is, therefore, to provide increasingly high levels of safe, sanitary, and reliable waterworks services in keeping with the increasing needs of its service area. Lexie Water Association serves a population of 4,311. A new treatment center is under construction at this time. LWA upgraded sections of transmission lines on Stalling Bridge Road, Willie Grindle Road, Cemetery Road and Claude Smith. Pumps were also upgraded at the Carto booster station. Future plans are to install meters on main transmission lines to help locate leaks. The system also plans to replace one to two valves per month to help insure the ability to isolate lines during leaks. The board of directors review the rates every year. The board of directors are up to date on all training.

#### **Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cathy Van Dan at 601.876.5157. 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 third Tuesday at 5:00 PM at 302 Highway 275.

#### **Source of Water**

Our water source is from wells drawing from Miocene 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 Lexie Water Association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

#### **Period Covered by Report**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2024, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Action Level (AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*

*Locational Running Annual Average(LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.*

*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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter:** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

| 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   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. |               |                |                |   |                    |      |          |  |
| 10. Barium  | N             | 2019*          | .0633          | No Range  | ppm                | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.  |               |                |                |   |                    |      |          |  |
| Chlorine  | N             | 2024           | 1.3            | 1.3 – 1.3   | ppm                | 0    | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]  | N             | 2024           | .004           | 0 – 7.09  | ppb                | 0    | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |

|   |   |       |      |          |     |    |   |   |
|---|---|-------|------|----------|-----|----|---|---|
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b> – Contaminants which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. |   |       |      |          |     |    |   |   |
| Sodium  | N | 2023* | 2.62 | No Range | ppm | 20 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2024.

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.

In addition to the above contaminants, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

## LEAD EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water MPHL can be reached at 601.576.7582.

Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory and no lead lines were found.

**BOIL WATER NOTICE**

When our system issues a water related notice, it is displayed on the MSDH website. Go to <https://msdh.ms.gov/page/23,0,1048.html> for more information about current notices.

**VIOLATIONS**

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.

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 Lexie Water Association works hard 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. Please note: This report will not be mailed to each customer, however you may request a copy from our office.