2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Humphreys County Water Association
System #2 – Brooklyn (ID 270020)

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water is drawn from the Sparta Sand Aquifer by a well located in the Brooklyn community.

Source water assessment and its availability:

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of this plan is available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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 (800-426-4791).

Other information:

If you want additional information about your drinking water or have questions concerning this report, you may contact us at 247-4145. If you would like to attend one of our regular monthly meetings, please call us for the date and time of our meetings.

Additional 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. Humphreys County 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/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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the table below, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes or No	Date Sample Collected	Level Detected In Your Water	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	*2018	0.0065	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	*2018	<0.0005	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2019	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	No	*2018	<0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	No	*2018	<0.100	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	No	2019	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	2019	<0.08	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	No	2019	<0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	No	2019	2.40	1.00 – 2.50	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	*2018	1.28	0	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	No	*2018	10	0	ppb	60	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	No	2019	70000	0	ppb	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softners, and sewage effluents

* Most recent sample. No samples were required for 2019.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/1)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

% of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

# of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive