

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Northeast Amite County Water Assoc.

Public Water Supply Name

0030024

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____/____/____, ____/____/____, ____/____/____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____/____/____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____/____/____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*Name of Newspaper: Enterprise JournalDate Published: 06/13/17CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____/____/____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) _____

Date _____

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800**Email:** water.reports@msdh.ms.gov**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

NORTHEAST AMITE WATER
 P.O. BOX 1471
 McCOMB, MS 39649-1471
 (601) 684-7399

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 SUMMIT, MS 39686
 PERMIT NO. 19

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	83500	83400	100	19.00

Northeast Amite Water

CUSTOMER		DUE DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
1	868	6/20/17
TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT		PAST DUE AMOUNT
19.00		20.90

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

7023 BROWN RD.
 CCR Report will run in Enterprise Journal 6-13-17
 Service From 4/20/2017 TO 5/25/2017 ACCOUNT 868 5/30/2017



METER READ		CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY				
5	25	1	19.00	1.90	20.90

BENJAMIN BOSARGE
 17731 Culps Bluff Ave
 Baton Rouge LA 70817-2664

Service for all accounts having a past due balance will be subject to disconnection. Must bring full card if paying at Pike National Bank.
 For billing questions or new service call 601-684-7399.

Chief: Killings leave 'gaping wounds in psyche'

Shootin of barber in front of customers, decapitation called 'shocking, bizarre, brutal, unacceptable'

JACKSON (AP) — A police chief says the slaying of a barber in front of customers and the discovery of a severed head in the porch of a home the next day have left "gaping wounds in the psyche" of Mississippi's capital city.

Jackson Chief Lee Vance said Monday that authorities don't know if the two crimes are related, but he called them both "shocking, bizarre, brutal, unacceptable."

"There are gaping wounds in the psyche of this city," Vance said. "People are wondering what in the world has happened in Jackson, Mississippi, and it's up to us to begin to restore the confidence of the 170-plus thousand people who live here."

The victim was identified on Monday as 20-year-old Jeremy Jerome Jackson. The 5-foot-7-inch, 140-pound barber was shot to death Friday at his business in Jackson. He had been a barber for about 10 years. The severed head was found in a field about a mile away.

The victim was identified on Monday as 20-year-old Jeremy Jerome Jackson. The 5-foot-7-inch, 140-pound barber was shot to death Friday at his business in Jackson. He had been a barber for about 10 years. The severed head was found in a field about a mile away.

Vance said the FBI and other federal agencies are helping investigate the crimes the 27th and 29th homicide of the year in Jackson.

DON'T MISS A DAY. CALL 601-773-1100 TO SUBSCRIBE.



Celebrating citizenship, spirit

Southwest Mississippi Community College recently held its 2016-17 awards day program. Mesahia Williams of Tylarstown, left, received the Citizenship Award and was named to the Phi Theta Kappa International All-American second team. She is pictured with Alexia Adam of Kila, who received the School Spirit award.

Health Department closing two-thirds of regional offices

JACKSON (AP) — The Mississippi Department of Health is closing two-thirds of its regional offices in three months because of budget cuts.

State Health Officer Dr. Mary Carter said Monday the changes will begin July 1 with the new budget year. The department is keeping regional offices in Tupelo, Jackson and Biloxi.

"We are essentially working hard to determine where more cuts can be made, if needed, and we will continue to monitor and evaluate our programs and services throughout the state. We are now and always will be committed to protecting and promoting the health of all Mississippians."

The Health Department stated the current year with \$30 million in state funding but had \$5 million in mid-year cuts. It is budgeted to receive \$24.4 million in the new year.

In a case of several Mississippi government agencies experiencing budget reductions because state tax cuts, the state health department is cutting three of its three remaining district offices.

Lawmakers also are directing the state to cut an amount of revenue that has been a "third program," Carter said.

LOUISIANA Governor signs bills to curb opioid abuse

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Obtaining prescriptions for highly addictive opioid drugs in Louisiana will soon be more difficult under bills signed into law Monday by Gov. John Bel Edwards.

Edwards said he hopes to turn the state into a leader in battling the nationwide opioid epidemic.

Edwards signed three bills that will increase the number of physicians during the recently concluded regular session.

All three bills are part of the Democratic governor's agenda.

"There's a huge public health risk of falling into addiction as well as those who are already struggling," said Pat Ward, whose state has the nation's sixth highest opioid prescription rate. "We have you and we're doing it."

The measures include one that will require physicians to consult a statewide prescription monitoring bill sponsored by Sen. Kevin Pittman. Sen. Fred Mills will take effect Jan. 1.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northwest Archa County Water Association
PWSID: 0030024
July 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water supply. It is a summary of the water quality data collected during the year and is intended to provide you with information on the quality of your water. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Mississippian Section Aquifer.

The annual water management has been completed for our public water system to determine the general acceptability of its water to meet supply. It is a summary of the water quality data collected during the year and is intended to provide you with information on the quality of your water. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Mississippian Section Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact David Carlisle at 601-298-3825. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like more information, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at North Hill Community Center.

We hereby advise our customers that your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, this water meets the quality of the drinking water contaminants that we sampled during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where violations were detected in 2016, the maximum violation level was reported. All water samples were taken from the surface of land or underground. It is important to note that this report is not intended to be used as a substitute for a professional opinion. It is intended to provide you with information on the quality of your water. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Mississippian Section Aquifer.

In this table you will find every parameter we tested and whether you might not be satisfied with it. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Actual Level - the concentration of a contaminant which is measured. Violation whenever it is 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 to protect the public health 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 do not take a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no drinking water disinfection if 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 to 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 (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

Contaminant	Sampling Year	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detected (if 2 or More Samples Analyzed)	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Action Level	Priority Contaminant	TEST RESULTS	
											ppm	ug/L
Inorganic Contaminants												
12. Arsenic	N	2016	ND	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Change of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, power, or industrial processes.
14. Copper	N	2016	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	Corrosion of metallic materials, hydraulic fracturing of oil wells, naturally occurring from metal mines.
17. Lead	N	2016	0	0	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, use of lead solder, use of lead pipes.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	24	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	0	0	0	Removal from drinking water, leaching from septic tanks, animal waste in farm manure.
Disinfection By-Products												
21. THM5	N	2016	1	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2016	1.5	1.0 - 1.6	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Water treatment used to control disinfection.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 individual monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do conduct the monitoring and testing on a regular basis. Sampling that showed no violation present. In an effort to ensure maximum compliance of monitoring requirements, MCLs are applied to any testing 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 service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of plumbing used by plumbing professionals. 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 1 minute 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 at 1-800-426-6262. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-578-1592 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies
None and No Violations of Consumer Right Violations:
During a sanitary survey 05/04/2016 to 5/12/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

What measures of total coliforms (TC) and fecal coliforms (FC) were used?
Consumer Right Violations: The system was not in compliance with the Sanitary Compliance Agreement (SCA) to conduct this violation by 05/04/2016.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to natural or man-made substances. 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 1-800-426-6262.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, such as persons with impaired immunological systems, pregnant and nursing women, people with compromised immune systems, and the elderly, and certain individuals may be particularly vulnerable. These people should consult with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by tap water and other information on this topic are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-6262.

The Northwest Archa County Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water. It is your job to take care of your own water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. A copy of this report will not be mailed to each customer.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the

matter of 2016 Annual Drinking Water
Quality Report
Northeast Amite County Water Assoc.

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 13 day of June, 20 17

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
27 day of June, 20 17

Kim Maldon
Notary Public Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal



TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space

_____ times and making proof, \$ _____

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____ 20 _____

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Northeast Amite County Water Association
 PWS#: 0030024
 May 2017

2017 MAY 23 PM 1:31

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. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Miocene Series 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 well for the Northeast Amite County Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Gunther at 601-248-3520. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at Mars Hill Community Center.

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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0406	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.24	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.3	1.10 – 1.40	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

Significant Deficiencies

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/13/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Well Near source of fecal contamination (ex: septic system, sewer lines)

Corrective Actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 6/30/2018.

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 Northeast Amite County 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. A copy of this report will not be mailed to each customer.