CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Namih Waiya Water Association
Public Water Supply Name
800015

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)*

- [x] 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)
- [x] Other  **Facebook page for NWWA**

Date(s) customers were informed: 05/31/17, / / 

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:  **Winston County Journal**

Date Published: 05/31/2017

CCR 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

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  06/17/17

**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!**
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF WINSTON

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared -Joseph McCain - County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal, duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 124, No. 21, on the 31st day of May, 2017
Vol. 124, No.____, on the _____, day of ______, 2017
Vol. 124, No.____, on the _____, day of ______, 2017
Vol. 124, No.____, on the _____, day of ______, 2017
Vol. 124, No.____, on the _____, day of ______, 2017

Sworn to and subscribed to this the _____ day of MAY, 2017
Me the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

By: __________________________

(SEAL)
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Nashua Water Association
WWW: 080016
May 2017

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilson Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall quality of our drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made is furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Nashua Water Association have a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robbie Sullivan at 603-823-2005. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you feel there is a need for more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Nashua Water Volunteer Fire Dept.

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 analysis was completed within the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and some man-made contaminants, such as salts and radionuclides, that may come from sewage treatment plants, agricultural activities, mining, land disposal sites, septic systems, or urban storm water runoff. It may also acquire inorganic and synthetic organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water and other sources.

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 Allowable (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.

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 Micrograms per liter (μgL) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (pb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detectability</th>
<th>Discharge of cooling water, corrosion of metal fixtures, erosion of natural deposits</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2 ppm</th>
<th>3 ppm</th>
<th>4 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.0267 No Range</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of metal preservatives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2017/12/14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of metal preservatives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>Sediment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>Sediment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2.5</th>
<th>2 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Chlorine | 0.3 | | | |

* Most recent sample, no sample required for 2016.

** Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children who drink water containing lead may also suffer damage to the nervous system. Infants and young children are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning because their nervous systems develop more rapidly.

Our system meets drinking water standards. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. For the sample period ending April 6, 2016, we conducted the following to determine if lead levels were within the limits set by state and federal law:

If present, elevated levels of lead in drinking water 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 water that is safe to drink. However, it is not responsible for the quality of water once it leaves our facilities. If your water supply is from a private well, you need to monitor the quality of your water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing for lead in drinking water, and other information can be found at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

Nashua 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.
Taste and odor complaints were noted for some! 

In this table, you may 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 technologies.

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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

The amount of a contaminant in drinking water below which it is not known or expected to cause risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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 (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contaminant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: Barium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14: Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16: Fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17: Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We're 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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower 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 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 Nahnai Waia Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robbie Sullivan at 662-803-0306. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 8:30 PM at the Nahnai Waia Volunteer Fire Dept.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.02287</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MDRL</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(18) Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Our system violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular bases. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. For the sample period ending 4/06/16 we received a follow up or routine violation for Lead & Copper.

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/lsfewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lsfewater/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 Nanih Waiya 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.