

2017 CERTIFICATION

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2018 JUN 15 AM 8: 36

Southeast Noxapater Water Assoc.

Public Water System Name

MS0800009

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: _____ / _____ / 2018 _____ / _____ / 2018 _____ / _____ / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / 2018

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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: 6/16/2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/12/2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: Winston County Library / Darby's Noxapater - customers pay bills/Noxapater P.O.

_____ *(Provide Direct URL)*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Charlie E Perone

6-13-18

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2018 Drink Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MsDH.

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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association uses two deep wells to pump your water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available for viewing by appointment.

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the Board meeting agenda, Please contact Gene Persons at 662-803-6622.

Consumer Confidence Report

This report will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

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. Southeast Noxapater Water Assn 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>.

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 our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. 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 or the State requires 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 this table 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	1	2.6	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0471	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Gene Persons

Address:

Phone: 662-803-6622

Honor Roll

Louisville High School

Honor Roll:

9th grade: Kiersten Ball, Kassey Black, Tyler Burnham, Tyvoris Cooper, Hannah Freeman, Kamare Jackson, Aryanna Lyons, Clayton Maury, and Zagarren Wraggs

10th grade: Dyshunte Bragg, Rodland Hunt, Ji'maia Jackson, and Erika Miller

11th grade: Dontae Ball, Kierra Ball, Quadashia Brown, Cortney Campbell, Tyunna Cistrunk, Shakeia Coburn, Osha Eichelberger, Markevious Foster, Shekira Gill, Kenderius Green, Jakeel Harrington, Maya Harrington, Nykearia Miller, Marion Ming, Shadacion Pledge, Kamal Steele, and Elijah Wilkes

12th grade: Alysia Calomese, Ciajah Carter, Oivia Carter, John Seth Cumberland, Jakeria Eiland, D'aja Gill, Camecia Grissom, Demetrious Harris, Lastella Harris, Dequarius Haynes, Jessica Haynes, Kendrick Holmes, Caitlyn Hooks, Dickey Hunt, Markevious Jackson, Tiannia Johnson, Laquinton Kelly, Courtney Loving, Jamea Overstreet, Tabitha Patie, Katlynn Perry, Dangelo Robertson, Inani Shell, Lajasmine Thomas, Demillya Thompson, Emanuel Thompson, Latiaa Triplett, Markevious Vaughn, Kendall Waldrip, Malik Young, and Christie Adams

Distinction:

9th grade: Tiauna Dora, Flor Espino, Noah Essary, Avriel Fulton, Kierra Long, Katie Lucas, Erica Murry, Michala Olsen, and Keon Smith

10th grade: Miesha Clay, Aaliyah Dorsey, Billy Houston, Ny Lexia Howell, Emmalee Reed, Ma'kayla Ward, Hartley Wilson, and Alexis Yarbrough

11th grade: Tierra Bates, Jaicie Fulcher, Jordan Harris, Derius Hopkins, Cameron Jackson, Natalie Jones, Star Latham, Daijonne Long, Thomas Mallard, Breyonna Sangster, Alexis Tabor, Adria Thames, and Timothy Yarbrough

2018 Drink Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MsDH.

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 transplant, 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. EPNCenters 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association uses two deep wells to pump your water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. So water assessment and its availability. The SWA is available for viewing by appointment. Why are there contaminants in 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the Board meeting agenda, please contact Gene Pers at 662-803-6622.

Consumer Confidence Report

This report will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

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. Southeast Noxapater Water Assn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the various 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals 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 or the State requires us to monitor 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 the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table 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.

