2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

N.E. JEFFERSON DAVIS W/A

Public Water System Name

0330007

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 CCR REPORT IN PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
- ☐ ☐ On water bills ***(Attach copy of bill)***
- ☐ ☐ Email message ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 10 /2020 / /2020 / /2020

☐ 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: / / 2020

- ☐ ☐ 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: PRENTISS HEADLIGHT

Date Published: 6 / 10 / 2020

☑ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** → OFFICE OF N.E. JEFF. DAVIS W/A Date Posted: 6 / 10 / 2020

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ ***(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

BOBBY SELMAN / OPERATOR — 6-22-2020

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, 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, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTHEAST JEFF. DAVIS WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID # 330007

JUNE 4, 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 two wells that draw groundwater from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been compiled by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and a copy of this assessment is available at our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman at 601-455-0334.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 Monday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at our office in Prentiss, Ms.

Northeast Jeff. Davis Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2019	1.10 (RAA) Running Annual Average	0.95-low 1.28-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
9.Sodium.	N	2019	1900	NA	ppb		250000	Erosion of Natural Deposits;Leaching
10. Barium	N	3/25/2019	0.0193	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17.Lead	N	6/20/2017*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19.Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	N	10/29/19	0.31	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks,sewage;erosion of natural deposits

*Most Recent

Inorganic Contaminants:

(9) Sodium. Likely Source of Contamination-Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners, and Sewage Effluents.

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(17) 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 or learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

********** Additional Information for Lead**********

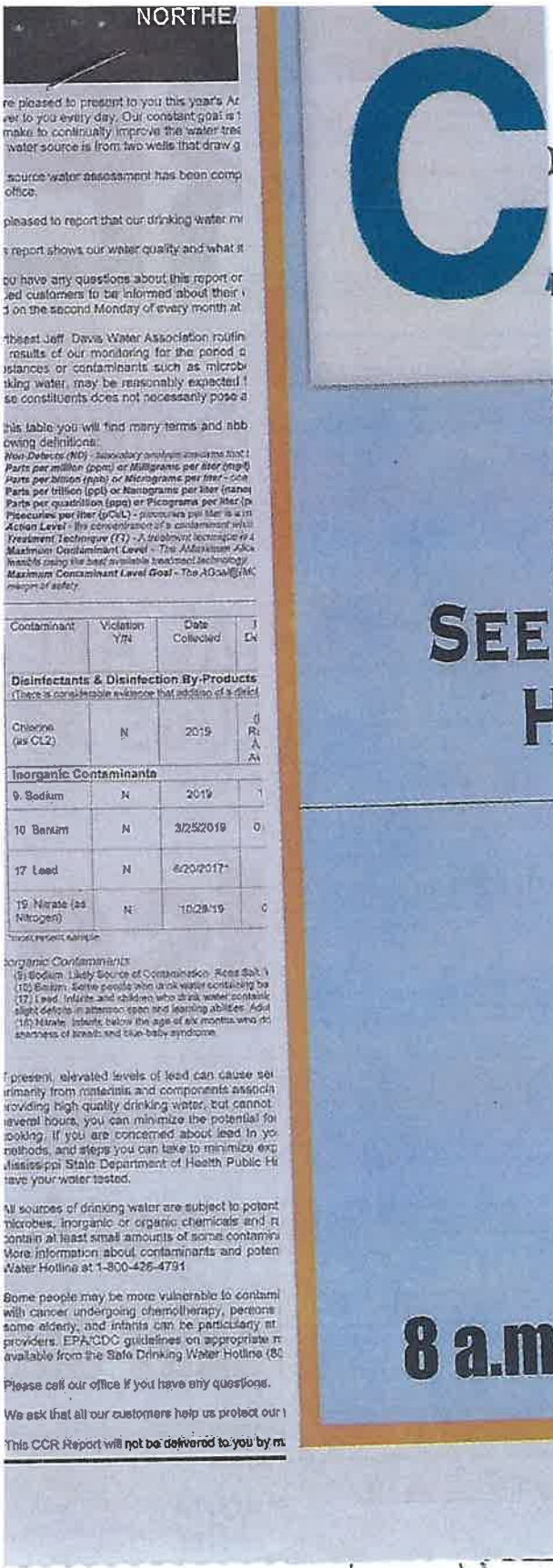
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North East Jeff. Davis Water Association is responsible for providing 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 for $10 per sample. 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 Agencys 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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 childrens future.

This CCR Report will not be delivered to you by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Northeast Jeff. Davis office.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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products			
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2019	
Inorganic Contaminants			
9. Sodium	N	2019	
10 Barium	N	3/25/2019	0
17 Lead	N	6/20/2017*	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	10/28/19	0

*most recent sample

Inorganic Contaminants

f present, elevated levels of lead can cause se
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Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contami
with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons
some elderly, and infants can be particularly at
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Please call our office if you have any questions.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our

This CCR Report will not be delivered to you by m

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8 a.m.

OF OF PUBLICATION

PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
PO BOX 1257
ENTISS, MS 39474-1257
(601) 792-4221

SSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:

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NOTARY Kim Graham 5-17-24

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
KIM GRAHAM
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 115820
Commission Expires
May 17, 2024
JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY