

Rec'd
7/1/20

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

North District One Water Association, Inc.

Public Water System Name

MS 0490006

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: / / 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: The Winona Times

Date Published: 5 128 2020

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: / / 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

Stacie Welch
Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*)

6/30/2020
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!

Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

THE WINONA TIMES

Serving the Crossroads

EST. 1881

EST. 1881

State of Mississippi, County of Montgomery

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
North District One Water Association
PWS# 040006
May 2020

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and factors we strive to you every day. Our mission is to provide you with a safe and abundant supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect the water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Lawrence Bowers at 662-283-1326. We want your feedback to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact the printing authority for the location of the water utility at 20199 at 411 South Main Street, Suite 108, Winona, MS.

Our water source is from wells drilling from the Mendon Clay Water Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the current susceptibility of drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the North District One Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water occurring in 7 water and 6000 ions. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019 in cases where monitoring was required in 2019. The table reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of lands or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the ground or in areas of high human activity, municipal waste-treatment plants, septic systems and landfills, or from other sources. Some of these substances include: pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other agricultural products, petroleum products, and various organic compounds, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic water-wastewater treatment, or gas production, mining, and other activities. Some of these substances, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses, synthetic 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 water systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of nuclear power 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 delivered by public water systems. All drinking water including bottled drinking water, may be inadequately treated to contain or deliver small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the 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 is 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 contamination.

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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) of Manganese 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) of Manganese per liter (mg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Volume (L) | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range or Drinking Water Action Level (ppm) | MCL | MCLG | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit | Use or Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--|-----|------|---------|-------|------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019 | ND | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling waste; leachate from metal refineries; erosion of metal pipes. |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2019 | ND | No Range | ppm | 100 | 100 | 100 | ppm | Discharge from steel and other metal industry; erosion of metal pipes. |
| 15. Copper | N | 2019 | ND | 1.3 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | Discharge from steel and other metal industry; erosion of metal pipes. |
| 17. Lead | N | 2019 | ND | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | ppm | Corrosion of leaded plumbing systems; erosion of metal pipes. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2019 | 2.3 | 2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL: 4 | 4 | ppm | Water system used to control microbes. |

Maximum sample size weekly required for 2019.
As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have followed 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 standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete as monitoring requirements, MSDH now issues systems if any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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 not responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If 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, drinking methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-6462. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4761.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in their source. These substances can be inorganic (arsenic, uranium, and radon) or radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and compromised people such as certain individuals with cancer, pregnant women, and individuals with immune system deficiencies, people with kidney disease, and others may be particularly at risk from radon. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate intake to lessen the risk of radon in drinking water and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

The North District One 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 lifeblood of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Before me, Amanda Ferguson, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Andrea Cooper, clerk of The Winona Times, who upon oath stated that noticed shown at left hereto was published in said newspaper on the date(s) listed below:

Vol. 140 No. 22 Date: May 28, 2020

Andrea Cooper, Clerk

The Winona Times
P.O. Box 151, Winona, MS 38967
(662) 283-1131
email: bookkeeping@winonatimes.com
or publisher@winonatimes.com

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this
the 30th June, 2020.

Notary Public



Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------|-------|----------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 10. Barium | N | 2019 | .0423 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2019 | 23.1 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2019 | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2019 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|-------|-----|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2019 | 2.6 | 2 - 3 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|-----|-------|-----|---|----------|---|

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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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 North District One 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.

Cockrell, Joan

From: Stacie Welch <staciewelch@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 9:29 AM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Subject: Fw: CCR 2020
Attachments: CCR 2020.pdf

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Stacie Welch <staciewelch@yahoo.com>
To: water.report@msdh.ms.gov <water.report@msdh.ms.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 8, 2020, 9:25:46 AM CDT
Subject: Fw: CCR 2020

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Stacie Welch <staciewelch@yahoo.com>
To: water.report@msdh.ms.gov <water.report@msdh.ms.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 1, 2020, 9:11:51 AM CDT
Subject: CCR 2020

North District One Water Association, Inc.
0490006

Stacie