

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 MAY 16 AM 8:58

Algoma Water Association
PRINT Public Water System Name

0580001

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

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	4-27-2022
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	4-27-2022
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) <u>Algoma Country Store,</u> <u>Algoma Post office</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 - 155.

Lindy DiDonna
Name

Assistant Office Manager 5-10-22
Title Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Algoma Water Association
 PWS#: 0580001
 April 2022

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 APR 18 PM 7:47

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cindy DiDonna at 662.489.8351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular meetings scheduled on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Algoma Community Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation, Eutaw Formation, and the McShan Formation Aquifers. 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 Algoma Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.
- Level 1 Assessment:* A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								

6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2020*	.67 .97	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	1.1	.1 – 1.1	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0235	.0206 - .0235	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	2	1.5 - 2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.201	.188 - .201	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	89000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	2.05	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2021	.8	0 - .9	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During August 2021 we had one sample on our system that tested positive for total coliform. The resamples were clear. During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

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. 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>.

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 Algoma 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me
aforesaid, Lisa B.
that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC
Mississippi, at the time the att

Was published and that said n
Consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 94
27

Volume _____

Volume _____

Volume _____

Affiant further deposed and sa
established for at least twelve m
date of the first publication on t
publishing legal notices by Chap
enacted in regular sessions in th

Lisa Bayard
Sworn to and subscribed before
April, 2022

Printers fee \$ 431.50

While 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 provide 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 steps we take to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cindy DiDonna at 662.459.6351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular meetings scheduled on the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Algona Community Center.

Our water sources in this water drawing from the Gonic Formation, Eutaw Formation, and the Melburn Formation Aquifers. The same water treatment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the 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 water for the Algona Water Association here received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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, reflects the must recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, reflects the most recent results.

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.

Level 1 Assessment - A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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	
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants									
5. Radium 226, Radium 228	N	2020*	67, .07	No Range	pCi/L	0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	1.1	1 - 1.1	ppb	n/a	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0235	.0206 - .0236	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	2	1.5 - 2	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	M	2019*	.201	.188 - .201	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	89000	No Range	PPM	0	0	0	Food Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAAs	N	2021	2.05	No Range	ppb	0	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2021	.0	0 - .0	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Microbiological Contaminants

(1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contaminants may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (x) to identify problems and to correct any violations that were found during these assessments.

During August 2021 we had one sample on our system that tested positive for total coliform. The results were clear. During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

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. In an effort to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the start 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/leadwaterline>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, 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 Algona 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 source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.