Certification

OFFICE USE ONLY
igit Public Water Supply ID #(s):
. 00008
ers)
ct Web address (URL) here:
ole: "The current CCR is available at erworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf." (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".
iblished:
411 2623
instributed: Post Oliver
posted:
houstleak water Office
r Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers mation contained in its CCR is correct and MS State Department of Health, Bureau of
Date:
Manager May 2 4,200

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Southwest Leake Water Association PWS#: 0400008 April 2023

MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY - 1 AM 7: 55

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.

About Our System

Southwest Leake Water Association did a rate increase on the first 2,000 gallons (Flat Rate) from \$25.00 to \$26.00 and an increase of \$.25 cents for every 1,000 gallons after, from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Southwest Leake Water put a new generator at one of the elevated tanks on Utah Road.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Billie Pigg at 601.654.9339 or 601.663.9806. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Water Maintenance Building, at 991 Pleasant Hill Rd., Lena, MS. The annual meeting is scheduled for the second Monday of August at 6:00 PM at the same location.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Middle 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 identify 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 SW Leake Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

				TEST I	RESULT	S		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Conta	aminan	ts					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0147	.01150147	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2022	.165	.1165	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
Unregula	ited Co	ntamir	ants					
Sodium	N	2022	130	62.7 – 1.30	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfect	ion By	-Produ	cts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	7	0 – 52.3	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	3	0 – 35.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.7	1.1 2.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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.

LEAD INFORMATION

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. 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.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the SOUTHWEST LEAKE WATER ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 2.

Note: this system adds fluoride to your drinking water to help prevent and reduce cavities and improve overall oral health. Supply-chain issues have limited or prevented this water system's ability to obtain fluoride on a regular basis. The data presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your drinking water.

VIOLATIONS

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 learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 Southwest Leake 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer, however a copy can be obtained at our office.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Southwest Leako Water Association PWS#: 0400008 April 2023

Where pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and applicatives we derive to year every day. Our constant goal to to provide you wan a safe and decendable supply of direkting water want you to under standard energy of direkting water for continuation of provide your water in additionally represent the water installed to ensuring the quality of your water.

About Our System

About Our System

Southwest, Le by White Association and a rate increase on the first 2,000 gallons (Fiat Rate) from \$25.00 to \$25.00 and an increase of \$25.00 ents for every 1,000 gallons after from \$6.01 to \$8.75. Southwest Lebes Water and a new generator at one of the elevated tacks.

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact 80th Pigg at 601.654.9339 or 801.653.8506.
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 first Monday of each month at 500 PM at the Water Maintenance Building, at 691 Pleasant till Rd., Lene, MS. The annual meeting is scheduled for the second Monday of August at 500 PM at the same location.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Mendian Upper Wilcox and Middle Wilcox Aquifer. The source within assessment has been corrolleted for our public water system to determine the overall ausceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 SW Leake Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Pariod Covered by Report

We routhely monitor for contemporates in your drinking water according to federal and state taws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to Dec. into a 31st 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the lamb, rules, and regulations

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 snimals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as versions and bacterie, that may come from sewage treatment plants, saptic systems, agricultural executor operations, and which inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from upon atomic variations and activity of generatic variations and excitation mining of familing posticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including symmetry and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petitoleum 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 so where 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 porturnments. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants done not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Aquonal evel (AL). The concentration of a contaminant which, thexceeded Iriggers treatment or other requirements that a water system.

Maximum Continuous Level (MCL) The 'Maximum Allowed' (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking writer. MCL are set as close to the MCL Gs as leasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Loval 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 Disinfoctant 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 Residue 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 billion (pnb) or micrograms per liter, one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts our million (pom) or Milliorarus per litter (mg/l); one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

				TEST	RESULT	S	135711	
Contaminan	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Lavel Delected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUAU	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgan	ic Cont	aminan	ts					
10. Barrum	JN (2022	0147	.0115 - 0147	porn	2	2	Discharge of drilling weaters, discharge from metal refineries; ground of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL 1.3	Combion of household plumbing systems: erosion of hetural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
1€. Fluoride™	И	2022	.165	1 - 165	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong heel- discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	Maria	0	dad	0	ΛL=15	Correction of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregula	ated Co	ntamin	ants					
Sodium	N	2022	130	62.7 = 1.30	pam	20	0	Road Sat, Water Tollement and

we've provided the following definitions: ever (AL). The concentration of a contaminant which it exceeded indoes treatment or other requirements of

Maximum Conferminant 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 Dismerciant 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 Distribution: Lovel Goal (MRDLG). The level of a drinking water distribution to below which there is no known of expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distribution to control microbial contaminants.

Parts on by on (opp) or micrograms par liter one part by weight of analyse to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Perts on million comm, or Millionenis per little, imail: one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water comple.

				TEST	RESULT	S	31-0	A STATE OF THE STA
Contominara	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Luvel Detected	Range of Detects or e of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Messure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Lauly Squick of Corpanination
Inorgani	c Cont	minan	ts					
FD. Plantage	M	MOSE	0.47	0110-0142	ppes			Discharge of ording widdes, discharge from relatifications as accessor of natural deposits
4. Copper	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1,3	
16 Fluoride**	N	2022	185	1 - 165	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes arong leath discharge from leatilizer and aluminum factories.
17 Lead	N	2018/201	1	0	ppb	0	AL#15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregula	ited Co	ntamin	ants		active elle			
Sodium	N	2022	130	62 7 – 1 30	ppm	20	0	Road Sait, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sowage Efficients
Disinfect	tion By	-Produ	cts					
81.11AA5	H.	2022	7 (1)	0 - 52.3	ppt	0	60	By-Product of drinking witter distrifection.
82 TTHM [Total trihalomethanea)	N	2022	3	0 - 35 A	opb	n	08	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.7	1.1728	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control

lost recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

We are required to monitor your dinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our dinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete ell monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

LEAD INFORMATION

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 end home plumbing. Our water eystem is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the vapety 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 Hottine or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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.

FI LIORIDE INFORMATION

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the SOUTHWEST LEAKE WATER ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 2.

Note; this system adds fluoride to your drinking water to help prevent and reduce cavities and improve overall oral health. Supply-chain issues have limited or prevented this water system's ability to obtain fluoride on a regular basis. The data presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your drinking water.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We re-proud that your dinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated confaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 contaminant 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 Safa Drinking Water Holling at 1.800.426.4791,

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the ganeral 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 alderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPACDC guidalines on appropriate means to lessan the raik of infection by Cryptosportdium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Sale Drawing Water Holling 1,800,428,4791.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the AIS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/



SOUTHWEST LEAKE WATER ASSN., INC.

991 PLEASANT HILL RD LENA, MS 39094

OFFICE (601) 654-9339

CELL (601) 253-4174

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

LENA, MS 39094

CHARGES USED PREVIOUS METER READING PRESENT SERVICE TYPE

Credit

(6.17)

PAY GROSS AMOUNT	AFTER THIS DATE	6/15/23	GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID		MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT
OMER	ACCOUNT	652	NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID	(6.17)(CR)	S STUB WIT
CUSTOMER	ROUTE	2	NET AMOUN		MAIL THIS

4815 UTAH RD
RETURN YOUR STUB WITH PAYMENT

PAST DUE AMOUNT ACCOUNT AFTER DUE DATE Service From 3/18/2023 TO 4/15/2023 UPON RECEIPT MONTH DAY CLASS

CCR REPORTS ARE AT SWLW OFFICE

BILLIE PIGG 4815 UTAH RD LENA MS 39094-9145

5/17/23