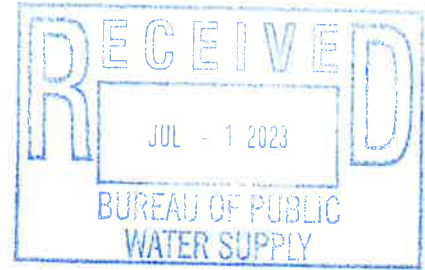


Certification



Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s): <i>North East Itawamba Water Assn</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>290017</i> <i>290016</i>
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- *Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy."

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

6/28/2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Location distributed:

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date: *6/28/2023*

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

Northeast Ita office

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name: <i>Andrew J Bush</i>	Title: <i>Operator</i>	Date: <i>6/30/2023</i>
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Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Northeast Itawamba Water Association
PWS#: 0290016 & 0290017
June 2023

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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andrew Bush at 662.585.3480. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday each month at 7:00 PM at the Salem Community Center.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo 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 North East Itawamba Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility 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.

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.

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.

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.

PWS ID # 290016		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2022	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	.284	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	1.7	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.8 – 1.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0290017		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	July	Positive	2	NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2022	.0092	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	2.34	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.8 – 1.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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.

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.

During July 2022 we had two samples on our system that tested positive for total coliform. The resamples were clear and show we are meeting drinking water standards. 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 replaced old sample bottles with new ones.

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.

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.

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 Northeast Itawamba 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.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Northeast Wisconsin Water Association
PWSID: 0290016 & 0290017
June 2023

We're pleased to provide to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our mission 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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply, please contact Andrew Bush at 822-500-3440. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday each month at 7:00 PM at the Salem Community Center.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Aquifer. The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of Gordo wells supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the sustainability determinations were made has been furnished to all public water systems and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Lincoln Wisconsin Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility 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 corrosion of various materials from human activity, microbial contamination, 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, engine exhaust, and other consumer products, including automotive engine chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum products, 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 naturally occurring in certain 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 shall follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at close to the MCLG 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 do not enforce a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is continuous disinfection that protects a distribution system from 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 or the size of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- Pesticides (by weight) (ppb):** One part by weight of a pesticide 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.
- Level 1 disinfection:** 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.

PWS ID # 290016		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Units	Max. Allowed	Tested	Level Detected	Range of Detects or if Not Detected (MCLG, MCL, AL, MRDL)	Unit	MCL	AL	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
11. Fluoride	mg/L	4.0	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	2				Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from metal mines.
12. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	10.0	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	10				Contamination of groundwater, septic systems, discharge of liquid or gaseous nitrogen from animal operations, leachate from fertilizer plants, leachate from liquid fertilizer plants, leachate from animal operations.
Unregulated Contaminants											
13. Chloride	mg/L	250	100%	1.0	No Range	ppm	250				Rock salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage sludge.
Disinfection By-Products											
14. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.1	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	0.1			0.4	Water system used to control system.

PWS ID # 0290017		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Units	Max. Allowed	Tested	Level Detected	Range of Detects or if Not Detected (MCLG, MCL, AL, MRDL)	Unit	MCL	AL	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants											
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	CFU/100 mL	5	100%	0	No Range	ppm	5				Prevalence of Coliform Bacteria in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants											
17. Barium	mg/L	200	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	2				Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from metal mines, discharge of liquid or gaseous barium from animal operations, leachate from fertilizer plants, leachate from liquid fertilizer plants, leachate from animal operations.
18. Cadmium	mg/L	0.01	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	0.01				Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from metal mines, discharge of liquid or gaseous cadmium from animal operations, leachate from fertilizer plants, leachate from liquid fertilizer plants, leachate from animal operations.
Unregulated Contaminants											
19. Lead	ppb	0.01	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	0.01				Lead pipes, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage sludge.
Disinfection By-Products											
20. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.1	100%	0.00	No Range	ppm	0.1			0.4	Water system used to control system.

Disinfection By-Products: Disinfection by-products (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants like chlorine react with natural organic matter (NOM) in water. DBPs are formed when disinfectants like chlorine react with natural organic matter (NOM) in water. DBPs are formed when disinfectants like chlorine react with natural organic matter (NOM) in water. DBPs are formed when disinfectants like chlorine react with natural organic matter (NOM) in water.

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 compliance all monitoring equipment, MRDLG and MRDL systems of any monitoring hardware prior to the end of the compliance period.

During July 2022 we had two samples on our system that tested positive for total coliform. The samples were large and show we are meeting drinking water standards. During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 disinfection. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action. We replaced old sample bottles with new ones.

LEAD INFORMATION

It is important to know that lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead-based pipe and solder associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality 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/lead>. The Massachusetts State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-579-7362 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 achieved 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 contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assess 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 natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be contaminated by certain inorganic and organic chemicals. 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's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide information to help vulnerable people. For 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.

The Northeast Wisconsin 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 resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.