

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 20 AM 9: 32

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):

Town of Echu

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0580003

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:

6-14-2023

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

Date(s) notified:

6-14-2023

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

Location distributed:

Newspaper

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

Date: 6-14-2023

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

Locations posted:

Town Hall, Post 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:

Title:

Date:

Water Supervisor

6-19-2023

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
Town of Ecrú Water & Sewer Department
PWS#: 0580003
May 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY 19 AM 9:30

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 Shane Dunaway at 662.296.0711. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Ecrú Town Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation 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 Town of Ecrú have received a moderate susceptibility ranking 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|---|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Gross Alpha | N | 2020* | 1.8 | No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6. Radium 226 | N | 2020* | .37 | No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2019* | 1.4 | .7 – 1.4 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .2523 | .1528 - .2523 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2022 | .3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019* | .126 | .117 - .126 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2022 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | N | 2022 | 88.3 | 54.9 – 88.3 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2022 | 3.91 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2022 | 1.5 | .59 – 2.2 | 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.

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 Town of Ecu Water & Sewer Department 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.

ably the most recognizable orange flowers that grow on wildflower in Mississippi stems that are one to three inches and to produce wine. The berries are a favorite of

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Eau Claire & Sewer Department
 PWSID: 0388002
 May 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Consent & Reading Instructions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shana Curran at 603-262-0711. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Eau Claire Mall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eau Claire Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the natural susceptibility of the 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 Town of Eau Claire have received all groundwater protection orders to date.

Period Covered by Report

We regularly 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 includes the most recent testing data 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 activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may cause some digestive tract illness, allergic reactions, and other health effects. Other contaminants, such as lead and radon, which can be naturally occurring or come from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming practices and pesticides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products; and radon, which can be dissolved and easily released from water sources, which may be naturally occurring or the by-product 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

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Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part by weight of analysis to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Specific Conductance (SC): measured per liter is a measure of the conductivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Water Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | AL | ALG | Other Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gross Alpha | N | 2022 | 1.8 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Radium 226 | N | 2022 | 2.0 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Arsenic | N | 2019 | 1.4 | 1.4 - 1.4 | ppm | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019 | 2523 | 1628 - 3529 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 14. Copper | N | 2022 | 2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019 | 128 | 117 - 128 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 17. Lead | N | 2022 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bodily | N | 2022 | 89.3 | 64.9 - 86.3 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2022 | 3.31 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 2022 | 1.8 | 0.8 - 2.2 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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VIOLATIONS

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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

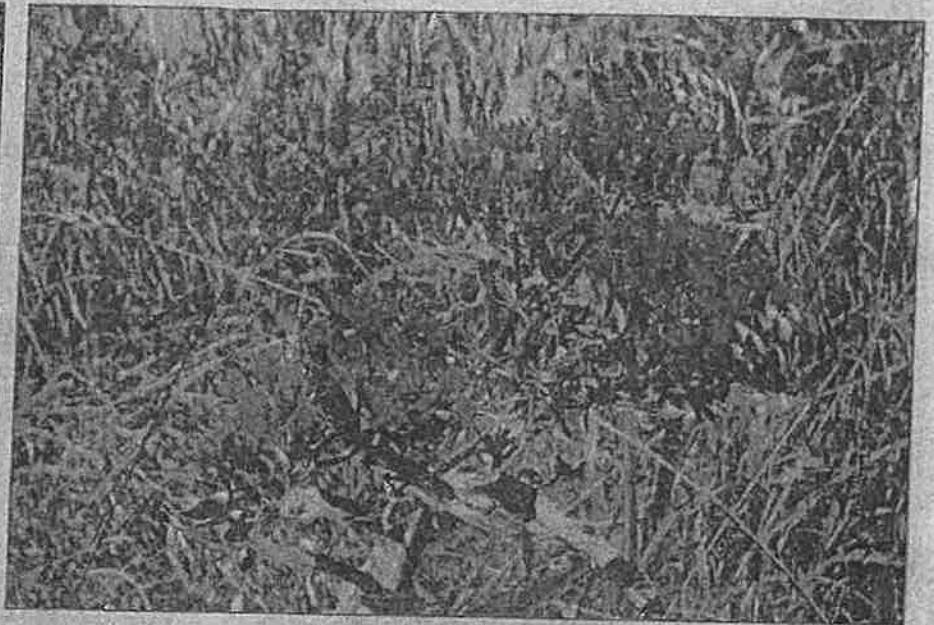
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The Town of Eau Claire & Sewer Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

NOTICE: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available upon request by calling 603-262-0711.

Downloaded from Eau Claire



Butterfly Weed

Wildflowers are a natural beauty in Pontotoc County

Bright yellow petals and dark centers are a dead giveaway. They grow readily on roadsides, pastures, and abandoned fields.

The botanical name for Butterfly Weed is Rudbeckia hirta. They are native wildflowers that are biennials or short-lived perennials. The stems are up to three inches in diameter. They will bloom throughout the summer months on stems that are one to two feet in height.

Butterfly Weed

The colorful blooms of Butterfly Weed make it my favorite. It is a native perennial that grows in well-drained locations such as roadsides, pastures, and abandoned fields. Butterfly Weed is also known as Black-eyed Susan. Unlike other

wildflowers, Butterfly Weed is a biennial or short-lived perennial. Butterfly weed forms a small clump of tubular flowers at the end of the stems. The plants grow in a cluster from an underground tuber. As the name suggests, the plants attract butterflies. Monarch butterflies prefer Butterfly Weed. Adult Monarch butterflies feed on the flower nectar and the larvae feed on the leaves.

Elderberry

Elderberry does not fit the mold of the other wildflowers that have been discussed. It is a native perennial shrub. Elderberry earned a spot in this article due to the beautiful flowers and the berries it produces. The blooms are a collection of small white flowers that produce an umbrella shape. The berries are small, round, and dark purple.

