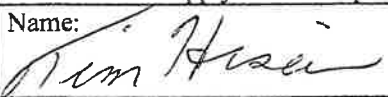


RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2023 JUN 13 PM 3: 23

## Certification

<u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I  <u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV  <u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV		OFFICE USE ONLY
Public Water Supply name(s):  Southeast Noxapater Water Assoc.	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):  0800009	
<b>Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:		
<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here:  Example: "The current CCR is available at <a href="http://www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf">www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf</a> call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper. Winston County Journal	Date(s) published: 26 May 2023	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: 26 May 2023	
	Location distributed: Winston County Journal	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: 9 June 2023 13 June 2023	
	Locations posted: Winston County Library Darby's/ Noxapater	
<b>Certification</b>		
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: Certified Operator	Date: 13 June 2023
<b>Submittal</b>		
Email the following required items to <a href="mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov">water.reports@msdh.ms.gov</a> regardless of distribution methods used.		
1. CCR (Water Quality Report)      2. Certification      3. Proof of delivery method(s)		

# 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MSDH.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association uses two deep wells to pump water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available online at: <https://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/report.aspx?id=0800009>

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800426-4791).

## How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the board meeting agenda, Please contact Charley Rushing at 662-803-5886.

## Additional Information for Lead

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. Southeast Noxapater Water 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report.

Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased

protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.6	.7	2.7	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.09	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4.24	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0647	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.196	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	

Unit	ions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable

ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Charley Rushing  
Address: P. O. Box 301  
Noxapater, MS 39346  
Phone: 662-803-5886

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF WINSTON**

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, Kelly Thompson of The Winston County Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for 1 consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 130, No. 21, on the 26 day of May 2023

Vol. 130, No.     , on the      day of      2023

Vol. 130, No.     , on the      day of      2023

Vol. 130, No.     , on the      day of      2023

By: Kelly Thompson  
(newspaper)

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 30th day of May, 2023, by the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

Chasatie Fisher  
(Notary)



Continued from page 13

JK ROGERS JR, ED OF ADMINISTRATION having been in the 12th day of 3, by the Chancery Winston County, to the underon the Estate of Rogers, Jr., notice is hereby al creditors having ainst said Estate to the same to the said Court for prond registration, to law, within nineys from this date, will be forever

17th day of May, 2023  
2/26, 6/2, 6/9/2023

CHANCERY OF WINSTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI MATTER OF THE OF ROGERS, JR, ED, ROGERS, ADMINIS- NO. 23-113-KK NS BY PUBLICA- N PETITION FOR INATION JUDICATION OF P OF FRANK S, JR. F MISSISSIPPI OF WINSTON HEIRS OF FRANK S, JR

nt been made a te in the suit filed in ator by Joey Rogers, rator, and ily, seeking to a heirs and adjudiship of Frank r., deceased.



antique cars and c will begin on in Stage around in Saturday fea- Jodie Ross, & Fernando, Ballou and Cole

w addition to the i is the Political t. Local candi- will be available i to discuss any as or questions ay have. Be sure y and introduce lf.

You are summonsed to appear and defend against said petition filed in this action at 9:00 o'clock A.M. on the 13th day of July,

2023, in the Chancery Courtroom of the Winston County Courthouse at Louisville, Mississippi, and in case of your failure to appear and defend judgment will be entered against you for the money or other things demanded in the peti-

tion. You are not required to file an answer or other pleading but you may do so if you desire. ISSUED under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 17th day of May, 2023.

CHANCERY CLERK OF WINSTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI (Seal) Publish: 5/26, 6/2, 6/9/2023

/s/ RUSTY FOSTER

### 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

**Is my water safe?**  
We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MSDH.  
**Do I need to take special precautions?**  
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system deficiencies, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4761).  
**Where does my water come from?**  
Southeast Newspaper Water Association uses two deep wells to pump water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.  
**Source water assessment and its availability**  
The SWA is available online at: <http://landandwater.dea.ms.gov/wspreport.aspx?id=0800000>  
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**How can I get involved?**  
If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the board meeting agenda, please contact Charley Rushing at 662-603-5886.  
**Consumer Confidence Report**  
This Report will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

**Additional Information for Lead**  
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. Southeast Newspaper Water 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/lead/waterlead>.

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<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(When it is conclusive evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.6	?	2.7	2023	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide (PAA-3) (ppm)	NA	6.0	2.00	NA	NA	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppm)	NA	8.0	4.24	NA	NA	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Organic Compounds</b>								
Benzene (ppm)	3	3	0.047	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Residue of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	NA	NA	2023	No	Residue of natural deposits
<b>Chemicals</b>								
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b>								
Lead - action level in community type (ppb)	0	15	3	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	

Unit	Abbreviation	Definition
ppm		parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb		parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA		NA: not applicable
ND		ND: Not detected
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For more information please contact  
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Phone: 662-603-5886  
Published 05/26/2023