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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 13 AM 9:05

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>Nooth District One Water Assoc Inc</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>04900006</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. *The Winona Times*

Date(s) published:

6/8/2023

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:

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

Locations posted:

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>Stacie Welch</i>	Title: <i>Office Mgr.</i>	Date: <i>6/12/23</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
North District One Water Association
PWS#: 0490006
May 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 12 AM 9:59

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 Phillip Patridge at 662.417.5771. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings scheduled quarterly for the second Tuesday of the quarter at 6:30 PM at 401 Summit Street, Suite 109, Winona, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 well for the North District One Water Association has 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.

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2022	.051	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2022	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2022	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	56	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.58	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2022	3	2.5 - 3	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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 North District One 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.

Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

THE WINONA TIMES

Serving the Crossroads

1881

1931

State of Mississippi, County of Montgomery

Before me, Karen W. Poe, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Marsha Alexander, clerk of The Winona Times, who upon oath stated that noticed shown at left hereto was published in said newspaper on the date(s) listed below:

Vol. 146 No. 23 Date: June 8, 2023

Marsha Alexander

Marsha Alexander, Clerk

The Winona Times
P.O. Box 151, Winona, MS 38967
(662) 283-1131

email: bookkeeping@winonatimes.com
or publisher@winonatimes.com

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this
the 8th day of June 2023

Karen W. Poe

Notary Public



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
North District One Water Association
PWS# 0480003
May 2023

We're pleased to present to you the 2023 annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our commitment is to provide you with a safe and secure water 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.

Contact & Billing Information:
If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water bill, please contact Philip Herring at (662) 471-5771. We want our retail customers to be informed about their water usage. If you want to learn more, please access the invoice scheduled delivery for the second Tuesday of the quarter at 9:30 PM at 401 Jackson South, Suite 100, Winona, MS.

Source of Water:
Our water source is from water flowing from the Jackson River. 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 determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The web for the North District One Water Association has included a complete susceptibility rating to consumers.

Protecting Our Water:
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. 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 absorbs 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. Potential 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 stormwater runoff, household or commercial activities, industrial processes, and other sources, and pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water delivered by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally impacted by contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

Actual Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant when it is actually being transported in a water system under flow.

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 either the MCLG or the MCLD, depending on the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set for a range of risks.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The MRDL is the maximum level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a continuing concern for potential health effects of excessive chlorine exposure.

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 of the use of disinfectants in drinking water for controlling microbial contaminants.

Permitted Pesticide (PP): A pesticide that is approved for use on the part by weight of arsenic to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Pesticide (P): A pesticide that is approved for use on the part by weight of arsenic to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level	Range of Contaminant in All Samples Examined (MCL, MCLG, MRDL)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	Unit	Days Exceeds of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10 Arsenic	µg/L	2023	0.01	0.01	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	µg/L	Percentage of drilling, waste discharge that exceed with arsenic, arsenic in natural deposits.
14 Chloride	mg/L	2023	2	2	mg/L	2	2	2	mg/L	Concentration of chloride entering system, erosion of natural deposits resulting from natural process, erosion of natural deposits.
15 Lead	µg/L	2023	0	0	µg/L	0	0	0	µg/L	Concentration of lead entering system, erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants										
16 Nitrate	mg/L	2023	0	0	mg/L	0	0	0	mg/L	Food, soil, water, fertilizer, chemical, waste, animal waste, sewage effluents.
Disinfection By-Products										
87 HAA5	µg/L	2023	1.00	1.00	µg/L	0	0	0	µg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	mg/L	2023	1	1	mg/L	2.0	2.0	2.0	mg/L	Water additive used in drinking water.

Lead Information:
If you have a lead service line or lead service line connection, especially for pregnant women and young children, lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the source of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in the service lines, 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, lead testing, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact (662) 476-7580 if you wish to have your water tested.

Violations:
As you can see in this table, our system had no violations. We are 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 to drink.

Unregulated Contaminants:
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The presence of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to ensure EPA is determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether such monitoring is 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, inorganic or organic, synthetic and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be impacted by natural or man-made 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 susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer, developing immunodeficiency, persons who have undergone organ transplants, babies with formula, dialysis patients, and others may be particularly at risk from infection. These people should use extra caution drinking water from health care providers. MCHC provides an appropriate means to assess the risk of infection to immunocompromised and other susceptible individuals. For more information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The North District One Water Association wants to thank the public for making the quality water we supply to you one of our customers' most valued services and the heart of our community. We hope you and your family's love.