



North Lauderdale Water Association

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID# MS0380006

26 June 2026

The North Lauderdale Water Association presents our annual Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025. Our mission is to consistently provide our members with healthful, high-quality drinking water. Our water quality is tested far more frequently (twice a day) and thoroughly (for more than 70 substances) than bottled water from the supermarket. **Your NLWA drinking water meets all state and federal standards with zero violations.**

Source. NLWA water is drawn from 5 wells that tap the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at depths between 450 and 650 feet. The MS Department of Health has performed a source water assessment for each well and these can be viewed on request at the NLWA main office. Our water supply is ranked low to moderate for susceptibility to contamination.

Testing. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires testing for many substances at various intervals from every month to every 9 years. The table below shows the most recent results of each type of water test. Sample counts with an asterisk (*) refer to tests performed before 2025. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive elements. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these substances. As testing technology improves, smaller amounts become detectable. The presence of these substances in small amounts does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Lead and Copper – Tested every 3 years at faucets in members’ homes (2025)							
Substance	Upper Limit (AL)	Threshold (MCLG)	90% of Tests Less Than	Samples Above Limits	Total Samples	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	15 ppb	0	3.0 ppb	0	20*	No	•Corrosion of household plumbing •Leaching of natural mineral deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.5 ppm	0	20*	No	•Corrosion of household plumbing •Leaching of natural mineral deposits •Leaching from wood preservatives
Microbial – Tested monthly at distribution system sampling points							
Type	Upper Limit (MCL)	Threshold (MCLG)	Highest Rate	Positive Samples	Total Samples	Violation	Typical Sources
Coliform	1 pos/mo	0 pos/mo	0 pos/mo	0	120	No	•Naturally present in environment •Livestock & agriculture runoff •External contamination at sample tap
Inorganic – Tested regularly in treatment plants and distribution system sampling points							
Substance	Upper Limit (MCL/AL)	Threshold (MCLG)	Range of Test Results		Total Samples	Violation	Typical Sources
			Min	Max			
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.08 ppm	3	No	•Leaching of natural mineral deposits •Drilling wastes, Metal refineries
Sodium	20 ppm	20 ppm	12.1 ppm	19.6 ppm	4	No	•Leaching of natural mineral deposits
Water Treatment & By-Products – Produced by mandatory chemical treatment							
Substance	Upper Limit (MCL)	Threshold (MCLG)	Range of Test Results		Total Samples	Violation	Typical Sources
			Min	Max			
Chlorine	4.0 ppm MRDL	N/A	1.37 ppm	2.88 ppm	120	No	•Water additive used for disinfection
			Highest Quarterly RAA 2.10 ppm				
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	N/A	10.4 ppb	10.9 ppb	2	No	•By-products of drinking water chlorination (HAA5)
Trihalo-methanes	80 ppb	N/A	2.39 ppb	2.46 ppb	2	No	•By-products of drinking water chlorination (TTHM)
Unregulated Contaminants – Monitored by EPA to determine if future regulations are warranted							
Lithium	NA	NA	13.0 ppb	17.6 ppb	8	No	•Leaching of natural mineral deposits

Key

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) = one drop in 13 gallons
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L) = one drop in 13,000 gallons
- AL = Action Level: the level of a contaminant which triggers mandatory treatment or other actions by the water system
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water with no known health risk
- RAA = Running Annual Average
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (active chlorine)
- pCi/L = Picocuries of Radioactivity per Liter
- * means most recent sample was before current testing year

Violations: NONE **Exceedances:** NONE **Variances:** NONE **Deficiencies:** NONE **Exemptions:** NONE

Fluoride. NLWA does not add fluoride to your drinking water. If you believe you need fluoride supplements for your oral health, please contact your local dentist or healthcare provider.

Lead. 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 customer service lines and home plumbing. NLWA is responsible for maintaining lead-free plants and pipelines, but we cannot control the materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You need to identify and remove lead materials within your home plumbing. To reduce lead and copper intake from your home plumbing, before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or washing a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an entity accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NLWA. You can find official information on steps you can take to minimize lead exposure from drinking water at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water. MPHL can be reached at 601-576-7582 (Jackson, MS). NLWA recently completed a Lead Service Line Inventory of our system and no lead lines serving customers were found connected to our meters. This inventory is available for customer inspection at our main office.

Microbial. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune system compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Anyone may 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 microbial contaminants are available from the national Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Undetected. In addition to the substances shown, NLWA water has been tested and found negative for 21 volatile organic compounds, 10 inorganic minerals, nitrates, nitrite, PFAS, and 26 other organic compounds.

Questions. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your NLWA water quality, please contact the Senior Waterworks Operator, Darin Billheimer, at 601-681-6157, review the documents posted on our web page at nlwa.ms, join our Facebook page at www.facebook.com/northlauderdalewater, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on the second Thursday of each month at the NLWA main office located at 9709 Mount Carmel Road, Bailey MS 39320.

Sincerely,
Todd "Ike" Kiefer
President

