

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Short Coleman Park Water Assn #2

Public Water System Name

0710022

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provice procedures when distributing the CCR.	ded to the customers upon request.	Make sure you follow the proper
CCR DISTRIBUTION (CA	neck all boxes that apply.)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, wal		BATE ISSUED
□ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
on water bills (Attach copy of bill)	at case sunt	1/12/171
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	- CY DIV	W/219
□ Other		
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water to	ill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail		11/3/121
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):		01219
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment		
$\hfill\Box$ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message		
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or	proof of publication)	8
A Posted in public places (attach list of locations) in Office	10/20/21	
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):	1100)	910010
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the custome above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring da Water Supply Name	ers of this public water system in the	on included in this CCD is true
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (S		
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a c	opy of the CCR and Certification	to the MSDH.
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.g	IOV
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576-7800	(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

SHOFF COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSA R.O. BOX BT MXA. MS 3 = 50,000T 552-224-0017

22.28 2.23 24.51
SCPWA 2020 CCR will arrive in the mail & is posted in office

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED 010002000 GEORGE PAINTER

1440 MAGNOLIA CIRCLE IUKA, MS 38852-7486

010003000	05/25	06/25
1450 MAGNO		
	479750	680
WTR NET DUE >>: SAVE THIS : GROSS DUE :	>>	16.25 16.25 1.63 17.88

SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSN. P.O. BOX 87 IUKA. MS 38852-0067 652-424-0017

PAY RETRIS

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED 010003000 JERRY HOUSE

1450 MAGNOLIA CIRCLE IUKA, MS 38852-7486

01000400	0 05/2:	06/25
1479 MAG	NOLIA CIE	RCLE
220510	PREVIOUS 214480	6030
WTR NET DUE 2 SAVE THIS		25.34 25.34 2.53

27.87

GROSS DUE >>

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSN. P.O. BOX 87 IUKA. MS 38852-0087 662-424-0017

O'IL POSTAGE WAST HUMAT ASS' II ILIKA: MA

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	07/25/2021	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
25.34	SAVE THIS 2.53	27.87
the mail &	CCR will arrive is posted in or	e in ffice

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
010004000
BILLY J. BORDEN

1479 MAGNOLIA CIRCLE IUKA, MS 38852-7707

FORMSINK, FOR BEORDER CALL

2021 JUN 29 AM 7: 42

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Assn #2 PWS 0710022

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

Paleozoic Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

Available by request from: Short Coleman Park Water Association

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 (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Contact Brittney Robbins 662-424-0017

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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. Short Coleman Park Water Assn #2 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.

			Detect	Ra	nge	, 14.4	i uta	
Contaminants	or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disin	fection By-	Product	S	4				
(There is convincing ev	vidence tha	t addition	of a disi	nfecta	nt is n	ecessary	for control	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.7	1.96	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	12	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.3	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0091	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural

	Valley Mare 1992		Detect		ange		115,0	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRD	r You	ır	High	Sample Date	Violatior	Typical Source
								deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.16	5 NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		1.1	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCL	G AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Exce	nples eding L	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	nts							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.001	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

nit Descriptions	
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.

mportant 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.				

Important Drinl	Important Drinking Water Definitions						
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.						
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: Brittany Robbins

Address: PO Box 87 Luka, MS 38852 Phone: 662-424-0017