PRINT Public Water System Name

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems 180 ided in this CCPLY

2022 MAY 12 AM 7: 27

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Mother (Describe: Post in 3 public	Places,	
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I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population serve is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155. Name	 d. Furthermore. I certify that the information of 	ontained in the report
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2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report RECEIVED Town of Snow Lake Shores MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

PWS#: 0050003 April 2022

2022 APR 22 PM 8: 50

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. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Town of Snow Lake Shores has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wayne Montgomery at 662.224.3050. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings scheduled for the first Wednesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS			,	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	June	Monitoring	0	NA	0	bacteria in 5% of in the environm monthly samples E Coli comes f		Naturally present in the environmer E Coli comes fror human and anima

Inorganic (Conta	minants							
8. Arsenic	N	2020*	2.5	No Range	р	pb	n/a	1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0553	No Range	р	pm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	2.2	No Range	р	pb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	0	0	р	pm	1.3	AL=1	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.103	No Range	p	pm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	1	0	р	pb	0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	14.5	No Range	р	pm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection		-							
81. HAA5	N	2020*	6	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020*	1.11	No Range	ppb		0	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	Y	2021	.7	.49 - 1	ppm		0 MR	DL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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. During June 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 1 sample and took 0. We have since taken the required samples that show we are meeting the drinking water standards.

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.

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 Snow Lake 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.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products:

CCR REPORT FOR SNOW LAKE SHORES MS

POSTED 3 PUBLIC PLACES

- 1. TOWN HALL
- 2. COMMUNITY CENTER
- 3. CORPORATION HOA OFFICE