

2021 CERTIFICATION

2022 JUN 30 PM 12:42

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

ASL Water Association

PRINT Public Water System Name

0540001

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

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

| INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) | DATE ISSUED |
|--|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) | <i>6/22/2022</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____) | |
| DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) | DATE ISSUED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____ | |
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 - 155.

Jawlyn Heman
Name

Secretary
Title

6/29/2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 ASL Water Association
 PWS#: 0540001
 June 2022

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 JUN 14 AM 8:48

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 wells drawing from the Lower 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 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 wells for the ASL Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Carolyn Coleman at 662.292.2916. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7538 Highway 3 South on Monday, October 3, 2022 at 7:00 PM.

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.

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 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 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 | 2021 | .007 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2018/20* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2021 | .161 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018/20* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2021 | 9.76 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2021 | 9.41 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | Y | 2021 | 1.2 | .8 – 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

Disinfection By-Products:

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 February and October 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Also we did not complete all monitoring for Inorganic Contaminants for the first, third and fourth quarters of 2021. We also did not complete monitoring for Nitrates/Nitrites for 2021.

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.

We at ASL Water Association work 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.

Proof

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Client | WH POLK | Phone | (662) 292-2916 |
| Address | 105 PUBLIC SQUARE | EMail | |
| | BATESVILLE, MS 38606 | Fax | |
| AD # | 1464822 | Requested By | WH POLK |
| Account | 231589 | PO # | |
| Class | 2610 | Created By | BRITTANY.SCH |
| Start Date | 06/22/22 | Creation Date | 06/14/2022 |
| End Date | 06/22/22 | Dimensions | 3 X 10.0 |
| Run Dates | 2 | Price | \$423.00 |
| Pubs | The Panolian, thepanolian.com | | |
| Order # | 1464822 | | |
| Sales Rep | Brittany Schofield | Phone | |
| | | EMail | brittany.schofield@shelbycount- tyreporter.com |
| | | Fax | |

NOT A FINAL PROOF

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ASL Water Association

PWS#: 0540001 | June 2022

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and delicious supply of flowing water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to maintain, improve the water treatment process, and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water quality is just what you need from the Lower Merion 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 these susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The report for the ASL Water Association has received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Carolyn Coleman at 610.393.5995. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 1510 University 2 (Building) Monday, October 3, 2022 at 7:00 PM.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The 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 was required by SDG. The table includes the most recent report. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it picks up naturally occurring substances. It also carries with it man-made pollutants that may come from such sources as traffic, fuel, pesticides, agricultural fertilizers, and other household products, such as paints and solvents. Some of these pollutants are naturally occurring or result from human activities, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses, such as lawn care, car maintenance, and other household products. Some of these pollutants are man-made, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Some of these pollutants are naturally occurring or result from human activities, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses, such as lawn care, car maintenance, and other household products. Some of these pollutants are man-made, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Some of these pollutants are naturally occurring or result from human activities, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses, such as lawn care, car maintenance, and other household products. Some of these pollutants are man-made, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

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 with a water system that 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 MCLG 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 the risk to human health is expected to be minimal. MCLG values include a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is based on evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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.
- Pesticide (ppb)** - Pesticide (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00
- Part per billion (ppb)** - Pesticide (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000.00

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violates MCL | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AGL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Primary Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|---------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Asbestos | N | 2021 | ND | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling water discharge from metal mines, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 2018, 2019 | 2 | 0 | ppm | 1.5 | MCL | Corrosion of brass and galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | 2021 | ND | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water added which may have 2 mg/L fluoride discharge from natural mineral deposits |
| Lead | N | 2018, 2019 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | MCL | Corrosion of brass pipes in drinking systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| THM5 | N | 2021 | 9.75 | No Range | ppb | 0 | ND | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| THM (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2021 | 9.41 | No Range | ppb | 0 | ND | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2021 | 12 | 4 - 15 | mpb | 0 | MCL = 4 | Water utility used to control disinfection |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing disinfectant in excess of the MCLG could experience irritation effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine will experience a taste of the MCLG could experience irritation effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine will experience a taste of the MCLG could experience irritation effects to their eyes and nose.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are included in a letter to you and our drinking water meets health standards. During February and October 2021, we did not complete monitoring for drinking water disinfection by-product monitoring. We cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Also we did not complete monitoring for inorganic contaminants for the first three and four quarters of 2021. We did not complete monitoring for inorganic contaminants for the first three and four quarters of 2021.

If present, chlorine disinfection by-product can cause certain health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Even if disinfection by-product is present, it does not mean that you should stop drinking water. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in drinking components. With 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 how to test drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the SDG Drinking Water Office or at <http://www.paw.gov/leadinfo>. The Missouri State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers a lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7022 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of surface water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or organic nutrients and microorganisms. All drinking water, including bottled and tap water, may be exposed to a combination of well water and sources of tap water. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4633.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These people include persons, such as pregnant women, nursing infants, and the elderly, because they have increased organ susceptibilities. Infants with HPA are also more susceptible to certain contaminants. Some children may be more susceptible to risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. HPA is available to assist people to assess the risk of infection by microorganisms and other microbial contaminants. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4633.

We at ASL Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to everyone. We ask that all our customers help to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, the way of life and our children's future.