

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(updated with electronic delivery methods)

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 29 PM 2:06

(suggested format)

CWS Name: Sardis lake Comm. Water Ass'n
PWSID No: 0540063

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Courtney Fos
Title: Secretary for Sardis lake Comm. Water
Phone #: 662-654-6710 - work Date: 4/22/23
662-934-7417 - personal

Please check all items that apply.

- CCR was distributed by mail.
- CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:
 - Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL
 - Email – direct URL to CCR
 - Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email
 - Email – CCR sent embedded in the email
 - Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. _____

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

* was put on bills that CCR was available for viewing in the local paper.

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

_____ posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____

_____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

_____ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

_____ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

_____ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

_____ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

_____ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

_____ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

_____ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

Copy of CCR Sardis Lake Community Water

Is my water safe?

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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.

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). 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?

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Middle 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 on request. The wells for the Sardis Lake Community Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Source water assessment and its availability

More efficient water use begins with individuals, in the home and place of work. Heating and pumping water requires chemicals and energy. When we waste less water, we conserve fuel and reduce the pollution generated by burning fuel and treating water with chemicals. Taking these and other steps and encouraging others to do so, makes good economic as well as environmental sense. For more information how you can help go to [www.https://www.epa.gov/p2/pollution-prevention-tips-water-conservation](https://www.epa.gov/p2/pollution-prevention-tips-water-conservation)

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). We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Courtney Fos at 662.654.6710. We want our

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 29 PM 2: 07

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 on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the First Faith Baptist Church.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/12/2022 the MSDH cited the following Significant deficiency: CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL the system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 9/29/2022 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/12/2022 the MSDH cited the following significant deficiency: SITE SECURITY. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 9/29/2022 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.

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. Sardis Lake Community Water 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1.2	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0079	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.3	.3	.3	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.1	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		.008	.008	.008	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important 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.
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

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	<p>(1) During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/12/2022, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 9/29/2022 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.</p> <p>(2) During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/12/2022, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): SITE SECURITY. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 9/29/2022 using a</p>	5/12/2022-3/2/2023	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	<p>(1) The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.</p> <p>(2) The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.</p>

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
	compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.			

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Courtney Fos
Address: P.O. Box 1115
Batesville, Ms 38606
Phone: 662-654-6710

SARDIS LAKE COMM. WATER
P. O. BOX 11115
BATESVILLE, MS 38606
(662)654-6710

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO.18

383 6/25/2023 1312 SHADY GROVE RD

SERVICES	Current	Meter Readings Previous	Usage	CHARGES
Water	646400	637100	9300	50.55
Total Due				\$50.55

***After Due Date 5.06 \$ 55.61 ***

SARDIS LAKE COMM. WATER

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT	DUE DATE PAID DUE AFTER THIS DATE
383	7/10/2023

TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	AFTER DUE DATE PAY
50.55	55.61

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Rusty Perkins
1312 Shady Grove Rd
Batesville MS 38606-7452

Last payment received 6/8/23 for \$41.80.
PAID BY BANK DRAFT

PAYMENTS DUE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF MONTH
PLEASE SEE THE PANOLIAN FOR
OUR 2022 CCR

From 5/25/2023 TO
6/25/2023

102

