

Certification

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Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s): <i>Senatobia Lakes</i> <i>0690012</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0690012</i>
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here:
	Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf . call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper. Date(s) published:

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. Date(s) notified:
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.). Location distributed:

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. Date:
 "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.) Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name: <i>ina Self</i>	Title: <i>Secretary</i>	Date: <i>6-13-23</i>
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Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Quality Water Report
Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc.
 [PWS ID# 0690012]
 June 2023

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 **four ground water wells that pump from the SPARTA AQUIFER SYSTEM**

Our source water assessment is available upon request.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Lansford 479 Pepper Tree Ln Senatobia, MS 38668 . 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 on **the second Sunday of each month at 3:00 p.m. at the Senatobia Public Library on 222 Ward St. in Senatobia, MS.**

Senatobia Lakes Estates, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST								
16. Fluoride	n	12/07/22		0	mg/l	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	n	12/31/22	.007	0	mg/l	0.015	AL= .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	tf 080-4400 tf 081-4400		ppb Ppb			Road salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softners, and Sewer Effluents
Copper	N	12/31/22	1.0	0	Mg/L	1.3		
Barium	N	12/07/22	0.0118 .0115- .0118	0	ppm	2		
chromium	N	12/07/22	.0005	0	ppm	.1		
1035 Mercury (inorganic)	n	12/07/22	tf 080 <.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills;
1041 Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	n	03/29/22	tf080 0.311	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1038 Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	N	03/29/22	tf080 029-- 311	0	Ppm	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1040 Nitrate	N	03/29/22	Tf080 0.311	0	ppm	10	10	
1085 Thallium, total	n	12/07/22	tf 080 <.0005	0	ppm	.002	0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites;
Volatile								
2990 Benzene	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from
2968 o-Dichlorobenzene	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2380 cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2983 1,2-Dichloropropane	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

2992 Ethylbenzene	n	09/03/19	<0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2987 Tetrachloroethylene	N	10/19/21	<0.5	0	Ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Cyanide	n	05/03/22	0	0	ppm	0.2		
2981 1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2985 1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2984 Trichloroethylene	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2976 Vinyl Chloride	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
2955 Xylenes, total	n	10/19/21	<0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories;
Chlorine	N	2022	highest QTR RAA	MRDL Range 0..5-2.00 0.70	mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
RUNNING ANNUAL								
2950 TTHM	N	10/03/22	0	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2456 HAA5	N	10/03/22	0	0	Ppb	0	60	
Combined uranium	n	04/29/21	<0.5	0	ppb	0	30	

Significant Deficiencies During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/19/2021, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): OPERATIONS RECORD and IMPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED WELL. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 10/11/2021 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.

Violations

“We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 01/18/2018, we did not monitor or test for lead and copper, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

“Our system received a CCR violation for not completing this report by the July 1st deadline in 2022 but is now compliant.

***SP – Sampling Point**

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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. Senatobia Lakes, Estates Inc. 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601)576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance DT Violations

45-Failure Address Deficiency -04/25/19

During an sanitary survey conducted 05/21/2015 the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency(s):

During a sanitary survey conducted on 4/25/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Category: Water System Management/ Operations Significant Deficiency: Failure to meet water supply demands (overloaded by serving greater than 100% capacity)

Corrective Actions: this significant deficiency is covered by a state approved plan or enforcement plan/action that expires or will be returned to compliance on 12:00:00 am.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 4/25/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Category: Treatment Significant Deficiency: [OBSOLETE 9/5/2019- Do Not Use] Inadequate application of treatment chemicals and techniques (primary MCLs)

Corrective Actions: This significant deficiency is covered by a state approved plan or enforcement plan/action that expires/or will be returned to compliance on 12:00:00 AM

Significant Deficiencies:

This system is under a Consent agreement with the MSDH to complete corrective actions

Consumer confidence Certification not sent in on time. 2019 CCR was not sent in before 7/1/2019 (Has been sent in)

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.

Please call 662-562-8456 if you have questions.

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.

TOWN OF VAIDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are

provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for the Town of Vaiden have received moderate susceptibility rankings.

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?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Stella Washington Bell at (662) 464-5266. 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 7:00 P.M. on the first Monday of each month at the Town Hall.

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.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Record keeping violations

This public water system received a violation for not submitting a 2022 Annual Report. The report was completed, and this system was returned as compliant.

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. TOWN OF VAIDEN 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	.5	.4	.62	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9.26	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.91	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0068	.0066	.0068	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.23	.23	.233	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.0586	.02	.0586	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit 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.

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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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: Stella Washington Bell

Address: P. O. BOX 76

VAIDEN, MS 39176

Phone: (662) 464-5266