

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association

PWS#:0540063 | June 2024

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.

About our System

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association is a constantly growing system. Our Manager and Operators work together to make sure our water system is in working conditions for you and your family's needs.

Contact and Meeting information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Courtney Fos at 662.654.6710. 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 first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the First Faith Baptist Church. With our annual meeting being held the First Monday of August at 7:00

Source of Water

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 ranking to contamination

Period covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based off our monitoring, period of Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 2023. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2023. The table will reflect the most recent testing done in accordance with the law's rules and regulations.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

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)	4.0	4.0	1.10	1.00	1.30	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0068	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA	0	0	1.3	1.3	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA	0	0	.0001	.0015	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)		10	.08	.01	10	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	.601			2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppb)		10,000	.834	.822	.834	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

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

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 compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum.</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>

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>.

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.

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Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking 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/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.

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association works 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.