## 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Edwards PWS#: 0250005

May 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.

#### Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arkamia Hunter at 601.852.5461. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Hall located at 310 Front Street.

#### Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation 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 upon request. The wells for the Town of Edwards have received a 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 on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2023, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, 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. 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.

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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

				TEST R				
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
Radioacti	ve Con	tamina	nts				19 (4)	•
5. Gross Alpha	N	2019*	9.1	2.9 – 9.1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 228	N	2019*	.53	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganio	Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2022*	.0052	.00510052	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2021/23	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	.818	.8818	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2021/23	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregula	ted Cor	ntamina	ants			•		
Sodium	N	2021*	112	108 - 112	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Volatile 0	rganic	Contar	ninants	5				
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	2023	.71	.66771	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Disinfecti	on By-	Produc	ts					
81. HAA5	N	2023	.034	2.69- 37.2	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2023	.064	30.3 - 128	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2023	.5	.258	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2023.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

#### **LEAD INFORMATION**

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.

#### **VIOLATIONS**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

#### **ENFORCEMENT**

#### **COMPLIANCE MEETING/ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING**

This public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing on November 15, 2021 due to a Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products (TTHM & HAA5)

violation. Actions this water system has taken to address these issues are: the system has increased flushing and reduced the amount of chlorine that is being added to the water. As a result, customers may notice the water being slightly darker than normal. System has returned to compliance for disinfection by-products as of October 1, 2022. There has been no indication that the Bacteriological quality of the water has been compromised by the reduction in chlorine. Both samples submitted in late November were good. The system is working on plans for Carbon Filter due to the color in the water and is seeking funding.

The system has been awarded a Delta Regional Authority (DRA) Grant for funding of a water treatment project that will help to improve the quality of water.

#### **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 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 Edwards 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.



### **CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE**

This "Confirmation of Notice" along with a copy of the actual Public Notice (titled "Important Information About Your Drinking Water") must be returned to this office within 10 days of the issuance of the public notice to customers.

Mail: MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Attn: Compliance PO Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

PWS Name:	
TOWN OF EDWARDS	
PWS ID #:	
0250005	
Violations:	
Maximum Contaminant Level Violation: TTHM MCL Exceedance	~
Occurring On (date):	
2Q2024	

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Distribution Method (Please check one Hand/direct delivery on (date) Mail, as a separate notice or in Alternate method if applicable of Indicate method used	e.): cluded with the bill on (date) <u>they (Gr</u> on (date) <u>5/31/2024</u> web codous (email, posting, etc.) <u>https://msrw</u> a.	org/2023CCR/Edwards.pd
	customers is a violation of the Safe Drinking f not more than \$25,000 for each violation	•
Lekentic Caston (Print Name)	Salendic Carto (Signature)	<u> </u>
Mayor (Title)		

# Stage 2 DBPR TTHM or HAA5 MCL Violation Notice

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

# Contaminant Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and/or Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) MCL Violation at Town of Edwards MS0250005

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2024 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Disinfection Byproducts. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 0.080 mg/l and for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is 0.060 mg/l. Our average level of TTHM at one of our system's locations for 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2024 was 0.118 mg/L and HAA5 was 0.074 mg/L.

#### What should I Do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.
   If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you
  may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this
  water.

#### What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals. HAA5 are five haloacetic acid compounds which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

{\*People who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) and/or haloacetic acids (HAA5) more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.}

#### What is being done?

While we must continue to add chlorine to our water for disinfection purposes, the amount of chlorine we add has been reduced. This will result in an immediate reduction in the TTHMs and HAA5s. The Town of Edwards has also increased flushing of water lines. The system has been awarded a Delta Regional Authority (DRA) Grant for funding of a water treatment project that will help to improve the quality of water.

For more information, please contact LeKentric Caston at 601-852-5461 or P. O. Box 215 Edwards, MS 39066.

\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by TOWN OF EDWARDS.

Public Water System ID#: MS0250005.

Date distributed: 05/31/2024

