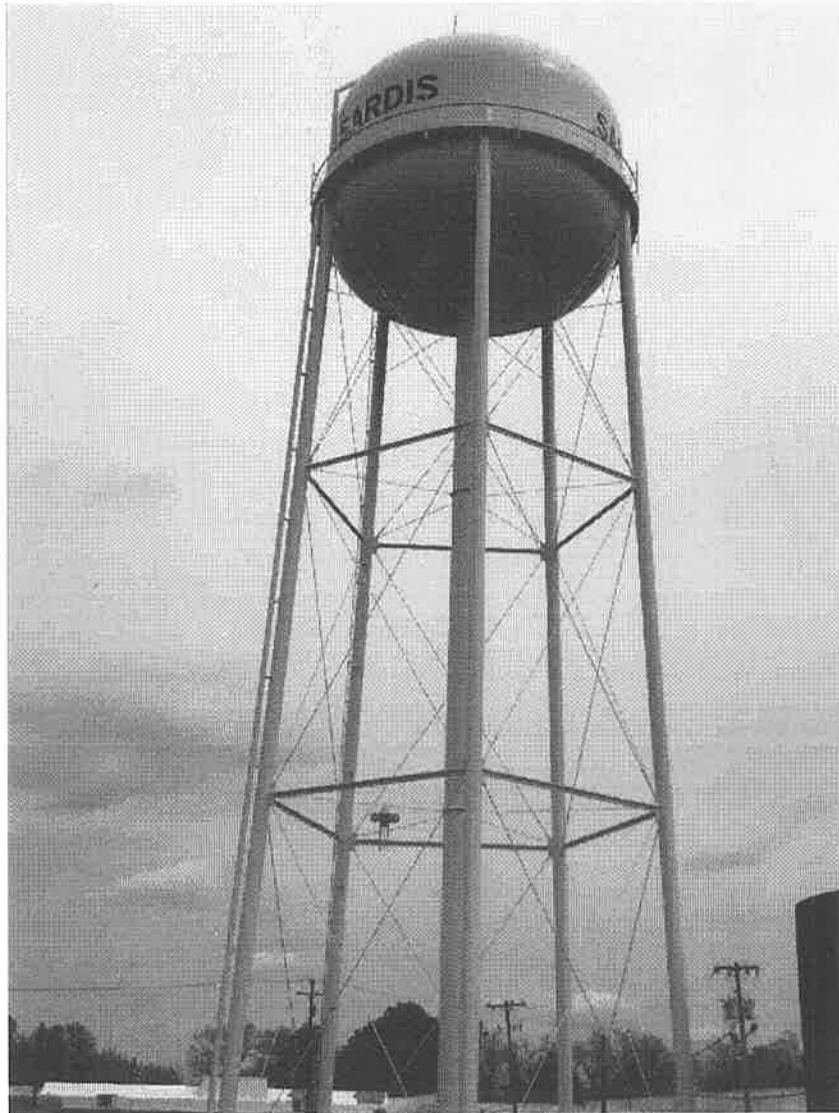


**City of Sardis**  
**2023 Water Quality Report**  
**PWS# 0540018**



*Prepared by*

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**325 West McKnight**

**Murfreesboro, TN 37129**

### **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.

### **Report availability**

This report is not mailed to the residents; however, it is published annually in the local paper and is also posted in the central office on the bulletin board for review.

### **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?**

Our water comes from the Lower and Middle Wilcox Aquifer. The City has 2 deep wells to serve its customers.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health. The results of the report are available at:

<https://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0540018>

The susceptibility ranking of each of our wells was **Higher**.

### **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).

## Other information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator, or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address:

<http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm>

Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Certified Operator:	Quinn West	Phone	662-487-2371
Operations Firm:	MTS, Inc.	Fax	662-487-3389

How can I get involved? Call our office at 662-487-2371 for more information.

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## 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>						
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.30	0.68	2.23	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>		
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>						
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.16	NR	NR	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0098	NR	NR	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	<0.015	NR	NR	2022	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium (ppm)	0.10	0.10	<0.0005	NR	NR	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrates</b>								
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	NR	NR	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrites (ppm)	1	1	<0.02	NR	NR	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates-Nitrites (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	NR	NR	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>							
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>						
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.						
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity on water.						
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>							
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>						
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						