

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Duck Hill
PWS#: 0490002
June 2025

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 Alfonzo White at 662.565.7200. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Duck Hill City Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Middle Wilcox Aquifers. 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 Duck Hill have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility 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, 2024. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2024, 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.

LSLI: Lead Service Line Inventory

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.

RAA: Running Annual Average

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants – Can cause naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.								
6. Radium 226	N	2020*	.63	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2024	.0063	.0061 - .0063	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2024	.313	.297 - .313	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022*	87.3	87 – 87.3	ppm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
Chlorine	N	2024	.9 - RAA	.44 – .66	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2024.

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 addition to the above contaminants, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water MPHL can be reached at 601.576.7582.

Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

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.

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 Duck Hill 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.

BY PEYTON POE Staff Writer

The Thursday June 12, Carroll County School District Board of Education meeting began promptly at 5:30 p.m. with Board Members Stella Washington Bell, Teresa Vanlandingham, and James Kenneth Deloach in attendance. Board Members William Downs and Meridith Cobbin were absent from the meeting. Much business was discussed over the duration of the meeting, however the highlights of the meeting are as follows.

During the business section of the agenda, the Board received an update on the recommended changes in district cafeteria meal prices.

"Last month you guys approved a new policy allowing [the cafeteria] to charge the students, and so what this letter does - we need to officially transition from Provision 2 to a paying status and we also need the Board to approve our meal pricing for the school year 25/26," Chief Financial Officer Jennifer Prestridge introduced the topic of discussion.

"We looked at some other districts, what they

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CCSD approves meal prices

we're charging, and there's also a formula that we're supposed to use to determine our meal prices. So, we used the formula and also wanted to stay in line with other districts, and so we used that to come up with these prices. We also consulted with one of the directors in the Child Nutrition Office at MDE (Mississippi Department of Education) to make sure the prices are in line and we are following the formula correctly. And that's how we came to these prices," CFO Prestridge explained.

Following this, the Board had no further questions on the subject. The Board approved the recommended change in district status and cafeteria meal prices for the 2026 fiscal year on a motion made by District 2 Member Vanlandingham and seconded by District 1 Member Deloach with all present in favor.

The next major matter of business involved the setting of prices for 12 George athletic events for the 2025/26 school year. CFO Prestridge introduced the subject by explaining that according to the auditors the prior year, the Board needed to set gate prices for sports events at the beginning of each fiscal year. She also stated that the district would begin utilizing the GoFan app beginning this upcoming school year. This app would allow patrons of the events to pay for entrance fees as well as concessions fees with a debit/credit card. She clarified that the school would still accept cash at the gate and concessions, however this would allow fans more convenient ways to pay. Prestridge also explained that the GoFan app would change an additional dollar for use on top of the set cost of tickets. This

the Board on a motion made by Board Member Deloach and seconded by Board Member Vanlandingham with all present in favor.

The final major matter of the evening was regarding the approval of the district applying for a purchasing card.

"The way the purchasing card program works is the agreement is actually between US Bank and the State of Mississippi Department of Finance and Administration, and Carroll County School District will just be a participant in the program. So, we'll order credit cards through US Bank, but we're just a participant in the program," CFO Prestridge introduced the topic.

"It's used to streamline the process. So, if we use the credit card throughout the month we keep up with all our transactions and we issue one purchase order for all of the transactions on the card, instead of one purchase order every single time it's used. So, it's basically a way to make us more efficient. It's also a way to make it easier for us to purchase things," Prestridge explained.

She went on to state that the purchasing card could be used for renewing licenses for the school district and things which would normally not accept a check or money order as payment. CFO Prestridge went on to clarify that she would be requesting three credit cards for the district. Upon questioning on the monitoring and safeguarding of the credit cards, she explained the protocol which will be set in place. Prestridge explained that all of the cards would be locked up at the central office and would be allowed for check out when necessary. There will be a log for who is checking out the card and all necessary information from the date and time to what the card will be used for. Upon returning the card, the borrower will be required to sign the card back in and present receipts of any charges made to the card. She also informed the Board that the total credit limit on the card is requested to be set at \$25,000 with the transaction limit being set at \$5,000. The Board approved the request for applying for a district purchasing card on a motion made by Board Member Vanlandingham and seconded by Board Member Deloach with all present in favor.

Fish Day!

It's time to stock your pond!

Delivery will be:

Tuesday, July 1

Cross Country Seeds

Grenada

11:30 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.

Hi-Grade Farm Supply

Winona

1 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

Lexington Farm Supply

Lexington

2:45 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Friday, July 4

Evergreen Ag

Mathiston

4:45 p.m. - 5:15 p.m.

Fish Wagon

800-643-6439 www.fishwagon.com

JORDAN RIFLEWORKS LLC

Owner - David Jordan



(662) 420-3109 • JORDANRIFLEWORKSLLC@GMAIL.COM

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10. Barium	N	2024	6063	.0061 - .0063	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2024	.313	.297 - .313	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water softening which promotes strong taste; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2016/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022*	87.3	87 - 87.3	ppm	.20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products -- Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
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