

City of Sardis
2024 Water Quality Report
PWS# 0540018



Prepared by

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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).

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0540018 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 parts per million ppm was **0**. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was **0%**. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was **0**.

Lead Educational Statement

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. The City of Sardis 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 City of Sardis, (662) 487-2371. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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 (Jackson, MS).

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.msdlh.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.

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. In addition to the contaminants listed below, we tested for 8 additional organic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDL G</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.30	0.36	2.11	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	0.011	6.800	11.400	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	NA	60	0.035	17.800	36.700	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.214	NR	NR	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0099	NR	NR	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrates								
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	NR	NR	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrites (ppm)	1	1	<0.02	NR	NR	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates-Nitrites (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	NR	NR	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Our system has completed the lead service line inventory and we found that some of our lines did have lead. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge, and archived records. The inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

<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>
Inorganic Contaminants							
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
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.				
pCi/L			Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity on water.				
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDL G	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