

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Cleveland
PWS#:060006
June 2026

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Wade Shaw at 662.843.0601. 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 first and third Mondays of the month at 5:30 PM at the City Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta 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 City of Cleveland 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 the results of our monitoring period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2025, 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, the 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 that 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 the 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.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACUMRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N							
Microbiological Contaminants - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural Livestock operations, and wildlife.								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	May, September	Positive	12	NA	0	< 0.1	The ppresence of coliform, naturally resented bacteriapresentbacteria in 5% of the environment's monthly samples
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 ash production, mining, or farming.								
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppm	< 0.0005	0.006	Antimony contamination arises from both natural sources, such as soil weathering, and human activities, including mining, smelting, industrial production, and use of consumer products.
ARSENIC	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppb	< 0.0005	0.01	Activities such as mining, metal smelting, and burning fossil fuels release arsenic into the air, water, and soil. Historically, arsenic in pesticides and wood preservatives has led to widespread contamination of agricultural lands.
BARIUM	N	Jan. 2025	0.0259	0.0252 - 0.0259	ppm	0.02	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from the metal refinery's erosion of natural deposits
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppm	< 0.0005	0.004	Beryllium is used in various industries, including aerospace, electronics, and nuclear power. Workers in beryllium manufacturing, fabricating, or reclaiming are at higher risk of exposure due to dust and fumes generated during these processes.
CADMIUM	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppb	< 0.0005	0.005	Cadmium contamination arises from the weathering of rocks and minerals, and forest fires. The expanding nickel-cadmium battery recycling industry is also a potential source of exposure.
CHROMIUM	N	Jan. 2025	0.0023	0.0017 - 0.0023	ppm	0.001	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	N	Jan. 2025	0.251	0.223 - 0.251	ppm	0.3	4	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and
MERCURY	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppm	< 0.0005	0.002	Mercury contamination arises from both natural processes and human activities, including volcanic eruptions, coal combustion, gold mining, industrial processes, and improper disposal of mercury-containing products.
SELENIUM	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0025	No Range	ppm	< 0.0025	0.05	Selenium contamination arises from both natural and anthropogenic sources, including industrial activities, agricultural practices, and geological processes.
THALLIUM, TOTAL	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.0005	No Range	ppm	< 0.0005	0.002	Thallium contamination in the environment is primarily caused by industrial sources such as coal-burning facilities and mineral smelters.
Disinfection By-Products - Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
HAA5	N	Mar. 2025	1.91	1.89 -1.91	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	N	Mar. 2025	< 1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2025	1.5- RAA	1.15 -1.65	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4.0 MG/l	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper - Comes from old corrosive pipes, paints, and is found in the soil.								
Lead	N	2025	0.0021	0.0006 - 0.0021	ppm		0.015	
Copper	N	2025	0.721	0.0068 - 0.721	ppm		1.3	
Cyanide	N	May, 2025	< 0.015	No Range	ppm	0	0.2	Comes from industrial activities, agricultural herbicides and pesticides, and naturally by certain plants.
Nitrates	N	Jan. 2025	< 0.02	No Range	ppm	<0.05	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.

Microbiological Contaminants:

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. A Level II assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During 2025, 1 Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system due to *E. coli* in our water system. 1 Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action, and we completed 1 of these actions.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/21/2025, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): CG300 Cross Connection Control. The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by using a compliance plan, or is within the initial 120-day minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline, and enforcement action is pending.

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.

Our system also tested for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule #5 for polyfluoroalkyl substances, where no detectable levels were found.

Lead Educational Statement

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and their 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 it 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 doing 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/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>. 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, and no lead lines were found. 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.

Fluoride Information

Our water system no longer adds fluoride to your drinking water. If you believe you need fluoride supplements for your continued oral health, please contact your local dentist or health care provider for further information.

VIOLATIONS

As you can see from 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.

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. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare 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 City of Cleveland 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.