

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association

PWS#:0540063 | 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 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.

About our System

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association is a constantly growing system. Our Manager and Operators work together to make sure our water system is in working conditions for you and your family's needs.

Contact and Meeting information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Courtney Fos at 662.654.6710. 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 our office at 1165 Shady Grove Rd. With our annual meeting being held the First Tuesday of August at 7:00

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawn from the Middle Wilcox 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 with our public water system and is available for viewing on request. The wells for the Sardis Lake Community Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination

Period covered by Report

We routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on our monitoring period of Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 2025. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2025. The table will reflect the most recent testing done in accordance with the law's 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.10	1.00	1.40	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	n/a	60	1.00	0.0	2.4	2025	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	n/a	60	1.00	0.0	0.8	2025	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
The result in the ‘Your Water’ box is the highest LRAA (locational running annual average). The results in the ‘Range’ box are the range of individual results for the year.								
Some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0076	NA	NA	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	0		0	1.3	1.3	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppm)	0		0	.0001	.0015	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	N/A	0.1	0.0013	NA	NA	2025	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

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.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

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.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
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Additional Information for Lead

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. Sardis Lake Community W/A 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 by 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 take 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 Sardis Lake Community W/A, **Courtney Fos, 662.654.6710**. 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).

Significant Deficiencies- n/a

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 potentials 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 a small number of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking hotline at 1.800.426.4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

Sardis Lake Comm. Water Association works to provide top quality water for 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.