

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Tutwiler
PWS ID# 0680010
June 2026

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking 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.

Source of Water

Our water source is one well that is drawn from the Meridian-Upper 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 identified potential sources of contaminations. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to this well on this system is provided immediately below. 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Contact and Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mayor Nichole-Harris Rosebud at (662)345-8321. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meeting the first Tuesday of each month at town hall 221 Tallahatchie Street, Tutwiler, MS 38963.

Covered Period by Report

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk

Terms and Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range of detects or # of samples exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
10. Barium (ppm)	2025	N	0.0081	No Range	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	N	0.0009	No Range	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper (ppm)	2020*	N	0.1	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	2025	N	0.12	No Range	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead (ppb)	2023*	N	1	0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range of detects or # of samples exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
81. HAA5 (ppb)	2024*	N	6.3	0 – 6.3	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	1.400	0.5 – 1.400	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	N	.50	0.42 – 0.62	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppb)	2025	N	88.5	No Range	20	None	Road Salt, Water treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Lithium (ppb)	2025	N	9.3	9.01 – 9.3	0	0	Rocks and soil

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025.

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.

Lithium

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants monthly. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of where our drinking water meets health standards. To ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

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.

Additional Lead Information

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. East Leflore Water and Sewer District 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.

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. The system checked throughout and determined there are no lead service lines.

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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 (800-426-4791).

The Town of Tutwiler 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.