

# **2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Mathiston MS0780007**

## **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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 12 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

## **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 source is from wells drawing from the Gordo 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 Town of Mathiston have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

The wells for the Town of Mathiston have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

## **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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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:

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Daniel Gilliland at 662.418.6863. We want our valued customers to have 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 Monday of the month at 6:00pm at City Hall in Mathiston

## **Results of voluntary monitoring**

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. 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.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

The system inventory includes lead service lines.

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. The inventory report is available at City Hall upon request.

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. TOWN OF MATHISTON 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 TOWN OF MATHISTON (Public Watersystem Id: MS0780007) by calling 662-263-4898 or emailing [townofmathiston@maxxsouth.net](mailto:townofmathiston@maxxsouth.net). 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>.

### **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

---

## **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.

| Contaminants                                                                                                      | MCLG<br>or<br>MRDLG | MCL,<br>TT, or<br>MRDL | Detect<br>In<br>Your<br>Water | Range |      | Sample<br>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)<br>(ppm)                                                                                        | 4                   | 4                      | 0.8                           | 0.5   | 1    | 2025           | No        | Water additive used to control microbes                                                                |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]<br>(ppb)                                                                            | NA                  | 80                     | 0.5                           | 3.1   | 7    | 2025           | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                              |
| Inorganic Contaminants                                                                                            |                     |                        |                               |       |      |                |           |                                                                                                        |
| Antimony (ppb)                                                                                                    | 6                   | 6                      | 7                             | NA    | NA   | 2025           | Yes       | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.    |
| Arsenic (ppb)                                                                                                     | 00                  | 10                     | 6.4                           | NA    | NA   | 2025           | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm)                                                                                                      | 2                   | 2                      | 0.144                         | NA    | NA   | 2025           | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits             |

| Contaminants                | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             |               |                  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |                                                                                                                           |
| Chromium (ppb)              | 100           | 100              | 0.9                  | NA    | NA   | 2025        | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits                                                          |
| Copper - source water (ppm) | NA            |                  | 00                   | NA    | NA   | 2023        | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                                      |
| Fluoride (ppm)              | 4             | 4                | 0.269                | NA    | NA   | 2025        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead - source water (ppm)   | NA            |                  | 00                   | NA    | NA   | 2025        | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                                      |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)   | 2             | 2                | 0.5                  | NA    | NA   | 2025        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland         |
| Selenium (ppb)              | 50            | 50               | 7                    | NA    | NA   | 2025        | No        | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines                          |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm)     | NA            |                  | 233                  | NA    | NA   | 2023        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching                                                                                     |

#### Violations and Exceedances

##### Antimony

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

#### 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                                       |

| Unit Descriptions |                                               |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| NR                | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| 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.                                                                                                                                 |
| 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 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                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 90th Percentile                      | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: CARDEN, JIMMY P  
Address: P O BOX 178  
MATHISTON, MS 39752  
Phone: 662-263-4898