2024 Annual Water Quality Report
Tunica County Utility District
PWS ID 0720024

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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).

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.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. Tunica County Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	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	4	1.90	.77	3.00	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	.012	3.1	16.9	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	.052	4.01	79.3	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**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 the liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.208	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		99.3	49.1	99.3	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Unregulated Contaminants								
In addition to the above contaminants, we tested for 20 additional organic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.								

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	10	10	.08	2024	0	No	
Nitrite	1	1	.02	2024	0	No	
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	.1	2024	0	No	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Radiologicals							
Combined Uranium	30	30	.5	2021	0	0	

Contaminants	MCL(Ppb)	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation
Volatile Organics				
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	<.5	2024	No
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	<.5	2024	No
Xylenes, Total	10000	<.5	2024	No
Dichloromethane	5	<.5	2024	No
O-Dichlorobenzene	600	<.5	2024	No
P-Dichlorobenzene	75	<.5	2024	No
Vinyl Chloride	2	<.5	2024	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	<.5	2024	No
Trans – 1,2 -Dichloroethylene	100	<.5	2024	No
1,2 – Dichloroethylene	5	<.5	2024	No
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	200	<.5	2024	No
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	<.5	2024	No
1,2 – Dichloropropane	5	<.5	2024	No
Tichloroethylene	5	<.5	2024	No
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	5	<.5	2024	No
Tetrachloroethylene	5	<.5	2024	No
Chlorobenzene	100	<.5	2024	No
Benzene	5	<.5	2024	No
Toluene	100	<.5	2024	No
Ethylbenzene	700	<.5	2024	No
Styrene	100	<.5	2024	No
Lead/Copper 90th Percentile				
Lead 90th		Copper 90th	# of Samples	
.001		.1	20	
Action Level .015		Action Level 1.3		

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

Tunica County Utility District has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were by visual inspections, original plans, and from employee knowledge of system. If you would like to view Tunica County Utility District's Lead Service Line Inventory, please contact the office at 662.363-2358 to obtain a copy.

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. Tunica County Utility 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Tunica County Utility District at 662.363-2358. 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).

If you would like to know more about your water system the Tunica County Utility District Board holds board meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 4pm held at Tunica County Utility District's office located at 986 Magnolia Street, Tunica, MS 38676. Please contact the office and be scheduled to get on the agenda if you have any questions for the board.

For more information please contact:

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