2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Natchez Water Works
2024 Water Quality Report
May 2025

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Natchez Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Samples are taken daily to monitor chlorine content, PH levels, and fluoride levels. Samples are taken at various locations throughout the city on a monthly basis that test for the detection of coliform bacteria. Other tests are conducted on a more infrequent basis.

Is my water safe?
Yes. Last year we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Natchez Water Works is committed to providing you with this 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 persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 four groundwater wells in the Miocene aquafer.

Source water assessment and its availability.
Our source water assessment has been completed. For a report, please contact our office at 601-445-5521.

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.

How can I get involved?
Please join us for our monthly Board of Water Commissioners meeting on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:15 at our office at 150 N. Shields Lane, Natchez, MS. Please be assured that those of us who work with the Natchez Water Works work hard every day to provide quality drinking water to every customer. 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. You may also contact Walter Calvit, Water Plant Manager at 601-445-9062.

Additional Information for Fluoride.
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0010002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

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. City of Natchez Water Works 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 City of Natchez Water Works at 601-445-5521. 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). Additionally, lead service line inventory information can be found by visiting *www.natchezwaterworks.com.*

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.

~SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WATER QUALITY TABLE AND DEFINITIONS~

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	37.3	25.8	48.8	2024	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19.6	14.9	24.2	2024	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091			2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.741			2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.202			2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	20		126			2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0..001			2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0	0.015	0.005	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Ranges	
Copper (ppm)	0.00458 - 0.243
Lead (ppm)	0.000524 - 0.00904

In addition to the above contaminants, we tested for additional inorganic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

When samples were not returned by MS State Health Department from 1-1-2024 to 12-31-2024 the most recent test results were used

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.

Name	Reported Level	Range Low	Range High	
HAA6Br (ug/L)	8.61	6.42	10.01	2020
HAA9 (ug/L)	29.91	18.12	40.31	2020
germanium (ug/L)	1.4	1.4	1.4	2020
manganese (ug/L)	13.3	13.3	13.3	2020
bromide (ug/L)	30.6	27.2	32.6	2020

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water system must follow.
Variances and Exceptions	Variances and Exceptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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	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	Monitored not regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level