2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS# MS0610044 & PWS# MS0610075

City of Flowood, MS

May 2026

Mayor Kathy Smith, the Board of Aldermen, and the Public Works Department are pleased to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report has been designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services delivered to you by the City of Flowood. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want our customers 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 our water and services and strive to keep our valued customers informed about the water services that we offer. The City's dedication to transparency and ongoing improvement helps build trust within the community.

Flowood operates twelve groundwater wells, six elevated storage tanks, and 218 miles of water main. Our wells withdraw water from the Sparta and Cockfield formation aquifers, which are underground layers of water-bearing sand that supply clean water to our system. To ensure the safety and reliability of our drinking water, we follow rules and regulations set by State and Federal officials. This includes monthly bacteriological sampling, routine inorganic sampling, ongoing educational classes and certifications, and billing and collection. These measures are crucial for protecting public health and safety, helping us maintain strict quality standards and providing dependable water to our residents and customers.

> ***The City of Flowood is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.***

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Clean and safe water is essential for your health, home, and community, which is why understanding its quality is so important. 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. Inside, you'll find information about water sources, testing results, and explanations of any detected substances. 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 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 supply comes from groundwater wells that draw from two important geological formations: the Cockfield Formation and the Sparta Sand Aquifer. Seven of Flowood's wells are in the Cockfield Formation, which is a shallower layer of sand that provides groundwater. The other five wells tap into the Sparta Sand Aquifer, a deeper source of water.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 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 City of Flowood have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Special monitoring requirements violations

During 2025 we were required to conduct 1 Level I assessment due to Multiple Total Coliform positive samples. 1 Level I assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action, and we completed 1 of these actions.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office 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. The City of Flowood 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 the City of Flowood (Public Water System ID: MS0610044 & MS0600075) by calling 601-939-4243 or emailing cladner@flowood.com. 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.

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 2025. 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.

PWS# MS0610044 Water Quality Data 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	2.2	1	3.2	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	3.6	5.7	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17	10.4	28	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	0.5	NA	0.5	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0065	0.0062	0.0065	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes;

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.3	1.2	1.3	2025	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.272	0.239	0.272	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		0.118	0.0837	0.118	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.0082	0.662	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	1	NA	6.4	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Sodium (ppm)	0.118	0.0837	0.118
lithium (mg/L)	0.0196	0.0196	0.0196

PWS# MS0610075 Water Quality Data 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	2.5	00	5.6	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	26	26	26	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	37.84	11.01	37.84	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0026	0.0011	0.0026	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.2	0.9	1.2	2025	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.202	0.144	0.202	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		101	74.5	101	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.0132	0.733	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	2	NA	2.2	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

None.

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these

contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
lithium (mg/L)	0.0269	0.0106	0.0269

Unregulated Contaminants:
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.
Microbial Contaminants:
(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Disinfection By-Products:
Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL cold experience stomach discomfort.

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
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark McManus at 601.939.4243. 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 Mayor and Board of Aldermen meetings. The meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Flowood City Hall located at 2101 Airport Road, Flowood, MS.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Mark McManus
Address: P O Box 320069
Flowood, MS 39232
Phone: 601-939-4243

www.cityofflowood.com

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