We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you 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 your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for The City of Marks have received moderate susceptibility rankings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Joe Shegog at 662. 326-3161. 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 meetings. They are held at 5 P.M. on the first Tuesday of each month at City Hall.

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, (2017). 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>*2016</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.0183</td>
<td>NO RANGE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>*2016</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.153</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>*2016</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>NO RANGE</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th># of sites found above the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCL/MR DL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Your Water (AVG)</th>
<th>Range Low High</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>NO RANGE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>NO RANGE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.00-1.30</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2017

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

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. The City of Marks 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers
lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies: the CITY OF
MARKS is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of
months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of
0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was
within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 50%.

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 City of Marks 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.