2025 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
Deeson Roundlake #2
PWS ID #0060053

May 19, 2026

The Deeson Roundlake #2 is pleased to present to you our 2025 Annual Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you on a daily basis. Our goal is not only to provide our citizens with safe drinking water, but to also inform you of sampling results, progress, and violations of our water system. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2025.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

We are dedicated to providing safe drinking water for our customers. We are always looking to the future for improvements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact DeWayne Griffin at 662-5884662. 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. (Date and Time to be announced)

Definitions

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 – The "Goal" (MCGL) is 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.

ppb – parts per billion = micrograms per liter (=1 drop in 1 billion gallons)

ppm – parts per million = milligrams per liter (=1 drop in 1 million gallons)

#0060053 **Contaminant Table**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Source in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
8.Arsenic	N	2025	.0018 ppm	No Range	n/a	.010 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10.Barium	N	2025	.0191 ppm	No Range	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
20.Chromium	N	2025	.0034 ppm	No Range	.1 ppm	.1 ppm	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14.Copper	Y	2022-24*	.20 ppm	None	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16.Fluoride	N	2025	0.16 ppm	No Range	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17.Lead	N	2022-24*	82 ppb	2 of 5	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
28. Selenium	N	2025	.0036 ppm	No Range		.05 ppm	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2024*	133	None		20	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
83.Chlorine	N	2025	1.8 ppm	.14 to 1.8 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
84.Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N	2025	2.52 ppb	No Range	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
85.TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	37.7 ppb	No Range	n/a	100/80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample results available

Health Effects

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter. Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

(85) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead Service Lines

The Deeson Roundlake #2 has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspection and operator knowledge.

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. The Deeson Roundlake #2 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 DeWayne Griffin, Deeson Roundlake #2. 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).

Additional Information

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

This report is available online at www.mdmwwo.com/drl#22025ccr and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or have any questions.