2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Corrected
City of Grenada
PWS#: 0220003, 0220004, 0220005, 0220007, 0220036 & 0220062
June 2026

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

About Our System

The City of Grenada is pleased to announce that all iron removal plants are now fully operational. A total of five plants have been constructed or refurbished as part of our ongoing efforts to enhance water quality for our residents.

Within the city limits, three iron removal plants are activity serving the community. Additionally, the Fort Hill iron removal plant has undergone significant upgrades, including the installation of new media in the filters, new service pumps, and a modernized chlorination system.

Furthermore, the Girl Scout Treatment Plant has been completely rebuilt. Improvements include a new aerator, upgraded service pumps, and an enhanced chlorination system to ensure the delivery of safe and clean water.

The improvements reflect the City of Grenada’s commitment to maintaining a high standard of public health and water service infrastructure.

The City of Grenada is currently in the process of developing a new well and constructing a 250,000 gallon elevated water storage tank to support the growing needs of the Bouge Basin Gore Springs Community. This infrastructure project is part of the City’s continued commitment to ensuring reliable and sufficient water service for current residents and to accommodate future growth in the Gore Springs area.

Contact and Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Johnny Allen at 662.417.8620. 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 on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at City Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox, Middle Wilcox and Lower Wilcox Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Grenada have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. In cases where

monitoring wasn't required in 2025, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviations In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LSLI: Lead Service Line Inventory

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): The "Goal"(MCLG) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA: Running Annual Average

PWS ID# 0220003			TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	.80 .52	.57 -.80 .49 - .52	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
Arsenic	N	2025	.0005	0.0005 – 0.010	ppm	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
10. Barium	N	2025	0.191	.0819 - .191	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2025	.0011	0.0006 – 0.0011	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2022/24*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2025	0.1	.154 - .626	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2022/24	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2024	43.3	No Range	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water. By-product of drinking water disinfection								
81. HAA5	N	2025	5.72	2.05 – 9.4	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	7.26	1 – 15.10	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1 – RAA	0.60 – 1.80	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants – Contaminants which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.								
Lithium	N	2024*	22.1	14.4 – 22.1	ug/l	9		Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

System – 0220003

Ours system also tested for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule #5 for polyfluoroalkyl substances, where no detectable levels were found

PWS ID# 0220004				**TEST RESULTS**				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2025	0.186	.0174 - .0201	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2025	.0.0012	0.0011 – 0.0012	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2025	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	2025	0.015	0.015 – 0.0193	ppm	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
16. Fluoride	N	2025	0.197	.13 – 0.197	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2025	0.001	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	79000	51000 - 79000	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2025	4.0	0.0 – 31.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	11.0	2.2 – 35.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1.10–RAA	0.60– 1.60	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

PWS ID# 0220005				**TEST RESULTS**				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
8. Arsenic	N	2025	0.0005	0.0005 – 0.0011	ppm	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2025	.031	.031 - .0316	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2025	0.0005	0.0005 – 0.0022	Ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2025	0.0	NA	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2025	0.001	NA	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2024*	8.76	7.07 – 8.76	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2025	0.0	0.0 – 32.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	0.0	0.0 – 35.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1.10–RAA	0.74 – 1.50	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

Inorganic Contaminants:

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

System - 0220005 – Test results from system #0220005 show that we exceeded the action level for lead in 7 out of 10 samples.

PWS ID# 0220007			**TEST RESULTS**					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
8. Arsenic	N	2025	0.007	No Range	ppm	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2025	.0191	.0139 - .0191	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2025	1.4	0.9 – 1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2025	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2025	.0.183	0.183 – 0.203	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2025	0.001	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	140000	98000 - 140000	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water.								

81. HAA5	N	2025	19	2.0 – 14.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	68	1.6 – 59.00	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1.20–RAA	.60 – 1.50	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

PWS ID# 0220036				**TEST RESULTS**				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
8. Arsenic	N	2025	0.0024	0.0018 – 0.0024	ppm	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2025	0.0288	0.0231 - 0.02888	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2025	2.7	2.2 – 2.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2025	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2025	0.222	0.22 – 0.222	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2025	0.003	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2025	0.0025	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2025	190	140 - 190	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2025	11.0	0.0 – 10.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	42	0.6 – 44.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1.20–RAA	.50 – 1.60	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

PWS ID# 0220062			TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2025	0.0057	0.0054 – 0.0057	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2025	0.0014	0.0009 – 0.0014	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2024*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2025	.128	0.128 – 0.129	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2024*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2024*	81.1	No Range	ppm	20		Road salt, Water Treatment chemicals, Water softeners and sewage effluents.
Disinfectant By-Product – Substances formed when disinfectant, like chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring material in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2025	12.8	11.3 – 14.4	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	2.86	2.35 – 3.38	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1.10–RAA	.71 – 1.60	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025*

Inorganic Contaminants:

(20) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(21) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium no exceeds 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increased the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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

Violations

Our system # 0220062 received a monitoring violation, during January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024, we didn't complete monitor or test for Nitrates/Nitrites and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system 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 our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at https//www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our systems are 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 ppm was as 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 -1.2 ppm was as follows.

System #	# of Months	Percentage	# of Months Samples Were Collected and Analyzed
0220003	5	3%	5
0220004	5	0%	5
0220005	5	0%	5
0220007	3	0%	3
0220036	5	0%	5
0220062	5	0%	5

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Grenada 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.