2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sunrise Utility Association, Inc.
PWS# 0180013
April 2025

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details regarding the quality of your drinking water and show our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Catahoula Aquifer. In this report, you will see a snapshot of last year's water quality which is regulated by Mississippi State Department of Health. We are committed to providing a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to our customers.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

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. Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. 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 Sunrise Utility Association's office by calling 601-582-9354 or emailing sunrisewtr@bellsouth.net. 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).

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:
Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. 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. Our inventory report is available upon request at our office.

Fluoride Statement:
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Sunrise Utility Association, Inc. 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 ppm (parts per million) was 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 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 0.

Note: This system adds fluoride to your drinking water to help prevent and reduce cavities and improve overall oral health. Supply-chain issues have limited or prevented this water system's ability to obtain fluoride on a regular basis. The data presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your 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:
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.

Water Quality Table:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.6	0.9	2.5	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	0	3.9	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11	3.33	10.5	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	0.010	0.010	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0362	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0015	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.172	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppm)	0.002	0.002	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.08	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	< 0.02	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	< 0.1	NA	NA	2024	/No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	50	< 0.0025	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	20	20	46.5	42.7	48.4	2024	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Likely source of contamination - Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents
Thallium (ppm)	0.002	2	< 0.0005	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.4	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	.015	1	0	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Table:

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Unregulated Contaminants						
lithium	NA	< 9	ND	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
11Cl-PF3OUdS	NA	< 0.005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
4:2 FTS	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.

6:2 FTS	NA	< .005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
8:2 FTS	NA	< 0.005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
9Cl-PF3ONS	NA	< 0.002	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
ADONA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
HFPO DA	NA	< 0.005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
NEtFOSAA	NA	< 0.005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
NFDHA	NA	< 0.02	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
NMeFOSAA	NA	< 0.006	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFBA	NA	< 0.005	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFBS	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFDA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFDoA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFEESA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFHpA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFHpS	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFHxA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFHxS	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.

PFMBA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFMPA	NA	< 0.004	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFNA	NA	< 0.004	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFOA	NA	< 0.004	0.0055	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFOS	NA	< 0.004	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFPeA	NA	< 0.003	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFPeS	NA	< 0.004	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFTA	NA	< 0.008	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFTrDA	NA	< 0.007	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.
PFUnA	NA	< 0.002	ND	2024	No	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls substance manufactured from industry and consumer products. Commonly used in soil, fire extinguishing.

In the tables above, you will find many terms and abbreviations not familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
	which a water system must follow.
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

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water, please contact Mason Lovett or the office at the numbers below. We want our customers to be informed about the water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our monthly meetings, scheduled for the second Thursday of each month and our annual meeting which is held on the second Friday in April at 7:00 p.m. at the Sunrise Volunteer Fire Department.

For more information please contact:
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Note: This report is available in our office at 465 Batson Road, Petal and also on our website: www.sunrisewater.org for your convenience.