

A high-speed photograph of water splashing, creating a dynamic and energetic background. The water is captured in mid-air, with numerous droplets and bubbles visible, set against a light blue gradient background.

ANNUAL CITY OF RIDGELAND Water Quality Report

www.ridgelandms.org

DATE 2023

PWSID 0450013

CITY OF RIDGELAND

PWS ID NO. 0450013

Calendar Year 2023

The City of Ridgeland is pleased to present to you the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we consistently monitor our water treatment processes in order to provide quality water to our customers. The source of Ridgeland's drinking water comes from 3 groundwater supply wells in the Cockfield Aquifer and 5 groundwater supply wells in the Sparta Aquifer.

The City of Ridgeland Public Works Department routinely tests for contaminants in your drinking water, according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and 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 is important to recognize that the presence of these elements does not necessarily pose a health risk.

2023 TEST RESULTS TABLE									
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:									
Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Your Water	Range	MCL	Typical Source		
Barium	NO	2023	ppm	0.0019	0.0019	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	NO	2023	ppm	0.215	0.215	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
LEAD & COPPER - Tested at Customer's Taps - Testing is done every 3-years.									
Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Your Water	AL	Typical Source			
Lead	NO	2019 - 2021	ppb	1	15	Water additive used to control microbes			
Copper	NO	2019 - 2021	ppb	0.2	1.3	By-Product of drinking water disinfection			
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:									
Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Your Water	Range	Violation (yes / no)	MCL	MCLG or MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	NO	2023	mg / L	1.40	0.50 - 2.20	NO	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	2023	ppb	31	3.90 - 31.10	NO	60	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NO	2023	ppb	33	11.30 - 36.30	NO	80	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. Remember that the presence of contaminants in small amounts does not necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the City of Ridgeland Water System Operator or 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 persons with cancer under-going 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 ways to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead: 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. City of Ridgeland is responsible for providing quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components at individual homes and businesses. 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 by calling the City of Ridgeland Water System Operator. Additional information may be found from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 and can also be found at the following address: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Fluoride: To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," the City of Ridgeland 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 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 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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Enforcement Action: On July 7, 2021 this public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a Compliance Meeting due to violations of the Disinfection By-Products (DBP) Rule. On May 4, 2023 the City of Ridgeland received a letter from the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply confirming corrective actions did take place, DBP values had returned to compliance and no additional action is required.

Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained by visiting the following web page: <https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/ static/30,0,76.html>.

EyeOnWater: Water meters in the City of Ridgeland are equipped with smart technology and regularly report cellular data regarding usage and water leaks. Customers can download the EyeOnWater App to their smart phone or device and get more information about their water usage that could lead to the customer's decision to conserve water and control their costs. The leak alert feature could save customers thousands of dollars in the event that a major or long-term leak is prevented, so every customer is encouraged to sign up. For more information about the EyeOnWater App, please contact the Water Billing Department at 601-856-3938.

Contacts: Citizens can report water leaks and contamination of the system by contacting the Public Works Department at **601-853-2027**. If you would like additional information about your drinking water, you may contact our City of Ridgeland Water System Operator, **Mr. Thomas Bishop**, or you may prefer to log on to the internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <https://apps.msdh.ms.gov/DWW/> Search for water system no. "MS0450013".

HEALTH EFFECTS (If in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)

Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Fluoride: Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth.

Lead: Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure.

Copper: Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.

Chlorine: Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Increased risk of cancer.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer.

DEFINITIONS:

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In the following table you will find several terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

NON-DETECTS (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

PICO CURIES PER LITER (PCI/L) - A Pico Curie is a trillionth of one gram of radium.