

City of Long Beach
PWS ID# 0240005
2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during the past year.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 10 deep water wells scattered throughout the City. Three of these draw water from the Graham Ferry Formation, and the remainder from the Pascagoula Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been prepared for the City by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Long Beach Water Department Billing Office. Of the City's 10 wells, 9 wells are ranked "moderate" in the susceptibility assessment and 1 well is ranked "lower" in susceptibility.

Why are there contaminants in my 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides 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. 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We did not find coliforms which would indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. However, when it does occur, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found to conduct assessments. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform

bacteria have been found in our water system. During 2025 we were required to conduct zero (0) Level 1 assessment(s) due to not having any Multiple Total Coliform positive samples.

How can I get involved?

The Long Beach Board of Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of every month at the Long Beach City Hall at 201 Jeff Davis Ave., starting at 5:00 PM. All customers of the Long Beach water system are invited to attend.

Additional Information for 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. Long Beach 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	0	4	1.40	1.20	1.70	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMs (ppb)	NA	NA	4.915	2.61	7.22	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids- HAA5s (ppb)	NA	NA	12.05	11.5	12.6	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppm)	NA	0.006	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppm)	NA	0.01	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium (ppm)	NA	2	0.0143	0.0087	0.0188	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	NA	0.004	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	NA	0.005	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	NA	0.1	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	0.1914	0.176	0.207	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	NA	0.002	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	NA	0.05	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	NA	0.002	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as free Cn] (ppm)		0.2	0.01535	ND	0.0171	2025	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	AL=0.015	0.03	<0.0005	0.51	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.001	0.001	0.314	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Combined Uranium (ppb)		30	ND	ND	ND	2021		

Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium (ppm)	20		110	44.7	110	2024	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents
Lithium (UG/L)			12.097	9.09	15.7	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Improper disposal of pharmaceuticals and batteries

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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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 which a water system must follow.
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.

For more information please contact:

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