

2006 Drinking Water Quality Report Livingston Road Water Association PWS# 450009

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our water comes from two wells that draw ground water from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Customers may contact MS State Department of Health, Division of Water Supply for information about potential sources of contamination.

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 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, that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Other Information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator 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: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm>. 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply utility, contact Danny Whitehead – Water/Sewer System Superintendent at 853-2027. We want our customers to be informed about their water supply utility. If you want to learn more, please come by City Hall, 304 Highway 51, or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month. Questions about the Board Meetings or Work Sessions can be answered by calling 856-7113 at the City of Ridgeland.

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:

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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: 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.

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.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.006	0.005	No	Range	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	0	0.2	0.005	No	Range	2006	No	
Nitrate	0	10	0.08	No	Range	2006	No	
Nitrite	0	1	0.02	No	Range	2006	No	
Nitrate & Nitrite	0	10	0.1	No	Range	2006	No	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform #	0	>1	0	No	Range	2006	No	Human or animal waste. Indicator of E Coli and other harmful bacteria
Haloacetic Acids								
(HAA5) Ppm	NA	0.060	0.011	No	Range	2006	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection
Volatile organic Contaminants								
TTHM Ppb (total trihalmethanes)	0	80	61.0	No	Range	2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination