CITY OF RIDGELAND (PWS ID NO. 0450013)

Calendar Year 2025

The **City of Ridgeland** is pleased to present to you the 2025 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, 2025. 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.

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 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 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. The City of Ridgeland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components at individual homes and businesses. 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 the City of Ridgeland at 601-853-2027. 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).

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. The City of Ridgeland's fluoridation equipment has been offline for more than 3 years due to the supply chain issues. The city is currently investigating the equipment needs and costs to be able to consider restarting fluoridation and may consider discontinuation. Although Ridgeland has not been adding fluoride to the water recently, fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral found in Ridgeland's groundwater. Refer to the table below for the actual levels recorded.

Boil Water Notices: 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 visit 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".

2025 TEST RESULTS TABLE

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Your Water	Range	MCL	Typical Source
Barium	NO	2025	ppm	0.0035	0.0014-0.0055	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	2025	ppm	0.173	0.14-0.252	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

In addition to the above contaminants, we tested for the following additional inorganic contaminants for which the State and EPA have set standards, and we found no detectable levels of these contaminants: Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Selenium, Thallium, Nitrates, Nitrites.

LEAD & COPPER - Tested at Customer's Taps - Testing is done every 3-years.

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Your Water*	AL	Range	Typical Source
Lead	NO	2022-2024	ppm	0.001	0.015	0.0005-0.0022	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	NO	2022-2024	ppm	0.4	1.3	0.0214-0.768	By product of drinking water disinfection

Of the 30 sampling sites, none exceeded the action level for Lead or Copper during the 3-year reporting period. A lead service line inventory has been prepared and is available for public inspection at: https://www.ridgelandms.org/city-departments/public-works/utilities/water-service-line-information/

* 90th Percentile concentration of the most recent 3-year round of sampling.

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	2025	mg / L	1.70	0.93 - 2.18	NO	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	2025	ppb	30	6.9-42.9	NO	60	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NO	2025	ppb	40	13.3-59.5	NO	80	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

The result in the "Your Water" box is the highest LRAA (locational running annual average) The results in the "Range" box are the range of individual results for the year.

UCMR5 - Unregulated Contaminant Montoring Rule **

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Average*	Range*	Typical Source
Lithium	NO	2025	ppb	24.2167	17.2-28.7	The primary source of lithium in drinking water is naturally occurring minerals and the interaction of groundwater with these minerals.

In addition to the above contaminant, the City of Ridgeland tested for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and found no detectable levels of these contaminants.

* The Average and Range reported rate includes only the samples that scored above the detectable level of the test capability. Nine of the fifteen samples were below detectable levels and are not included in the reported average and range.

** 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 regulation is warranted.

Unregulated Contaminant

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Year	Unit of Measure	Average*	Range*	Typical Source
Sodium	NO	2025	ppm	105.675	72.5-143	The primary source of sodium in drinking water is naturally occurring minerals and the interaction of groundwater with these minerals.

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.

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.

Cyanide: Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

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

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing total HAA5s in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their Liver, kidney, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Lithium: The EPA has not established a non-regulatory drinking water Health Advisory or any regulatory standard for lithium in public drinking water supplies. For additional information, visit: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-11/ucmr5-technical-fact-sheet-lithium-in-drinking-water.pdf

Sodium: Sodium levels in drinking water may be of concern for individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. Those individuals should consult their healthcare provider about sodium intake.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): Some people who drink water containing total TTHMs in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their Liver, kidney, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting 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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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