

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 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).

The City of Ridgeland asks all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. 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 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply utility, please contact Mark McManus - Water/Sewer System Superintendent at 601-853-2027. We want our customers to be informed about their water supply utility.

Source water assessment and its availability - The Mississippi Source Water Assessment Program is a result of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 1996 which mandated all states to identify public water systems that may be susceptible to contamination and adopt appropriate management measures that will enhance their protection. More information is available at www.deq.state.ms.us.

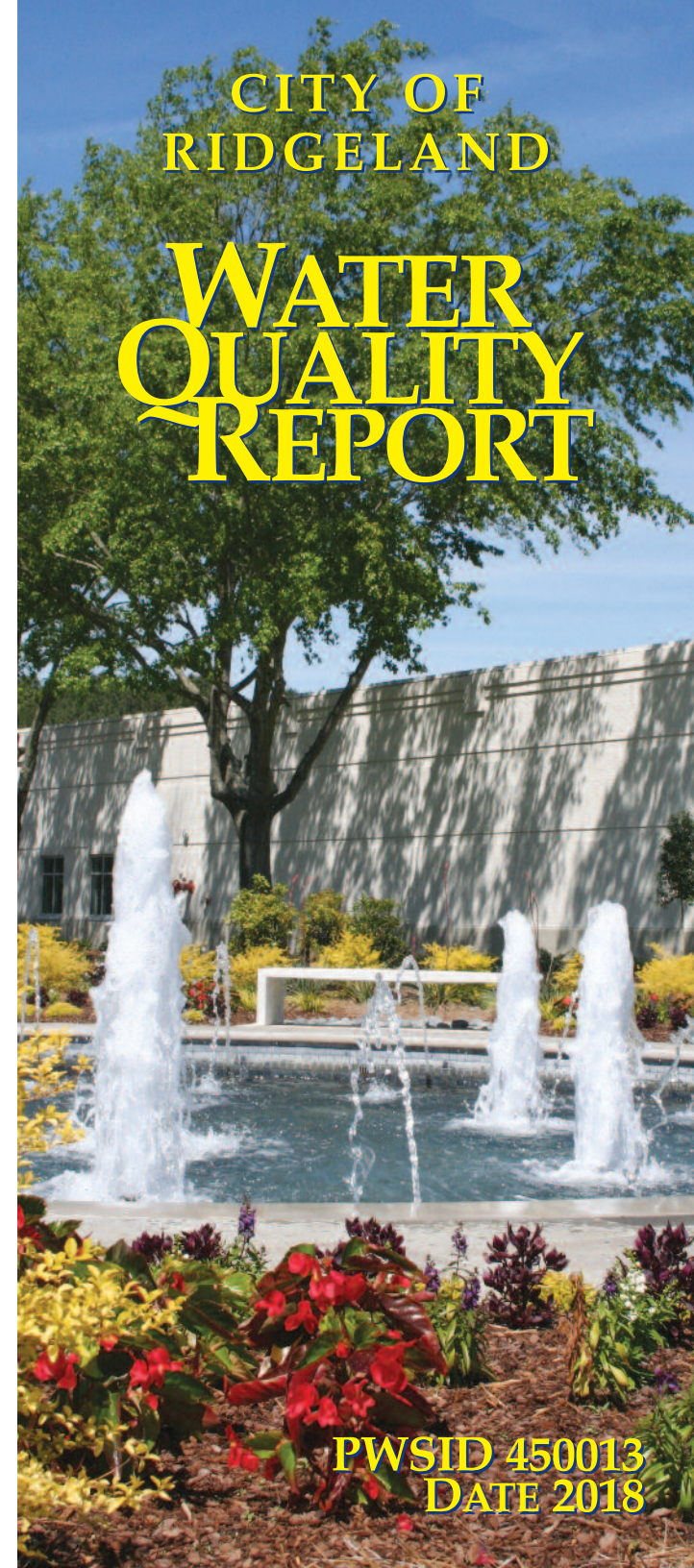
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CITY OF
RIDGELAND

WATER QUALITY REPORT



PWSID 450013
DATE 2018

CITY OF RIDGELAND

PWSID 450013 – Date 2018

Ridgeland's Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the 2018 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 work consistently to improve the water treatment process and



protect our water resources. Ridgeland's water source is three deep-water supply wells in the Cockfield Aquifer and four deep-water supply wells in the Sparta Aquifer.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MS04510013 is required to report

certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 96%.

The City of Ridgeland 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, 2018. 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.

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 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 drinking water below which there is 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Typical Source
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:								
Chlorine (ppm)	No	2018	1.8	.25-2.2	ppm	4	4	Water additive to control microbes
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:								
Lead-action level at consumer taps	0	15	0.1	2016-2018	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-Action Level at consumer taps	1.3	1.3	0.5	2016-2018	ppm	0	No	
Contaminants	MCL	Result	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	Typical Source			
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS:								
Barium	2	.0013-.0081	2018	ppm	Natural Deposits			
Fluoride	4	.162-1.75	2018	ppm	Natural Deposits			
Chromium	0.1	.0016-.0041	2018	ppm	Natural and Industrial Sources			
Contaminants	MCL	Result	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	Typical Sources			
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:								
Xylenes	10000	1.829	2018	ppb	Industrial and Petroleum Products			
Carbon Tetra Chloride	5	0.524	2018	ppb	Industrial Solvent			
Contaminants	MCL	Result	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	Typical Sources			
RAD:								
Radon	15	2.1-2.2	2018	PCI/L	Natural Deposits			
Radium336	5	.22-.34	2018	PCI/L	Natural Deposits			

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic acids (HAAS). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.