

2024 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
NAVAL AIR STATION, MERIDIAN
NAVFAC SE, DETACHMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Water Treatment Facility (MSDH PWSID # 0380026)
229 Allen Road Meridian, MS 39309 (Lauderdale County)

June 12, 2025

We are pleased to present our **2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Water Quality** as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for the consumers of **Naval Air Station (NAS) Meridian**. We are proud to announce there are no violations to report and all reports and all sample test results are within required specifications. This report is a snapshot of our water quality and provides you with details about where it comes from and what it may contain. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water is within the safe drinking water limits, as set forth by the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We are continually striving to improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. The MSDH and the Certified Operators of NAS Meridian periodically monitor more than 90 different organic and inorganic contaminants routinely and periodically, according to Federal and State statutes, rules, and regulations.

We want to keep you informed and updated about the water quality and services we provide. For your review, the 2024 Water Quality Data Table below contains the results of our sample testing for contaminants between January 1 to December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The EPA and MSDH have set schedules for some test samples, others are routine daily or monthly testing. All results are reported using the most recent test samples taken in accordance with MSDH and EPA testing protocols and schedule requirements. For a brief explanation of acronyms and terms used throughout this report, see the Reference Tables on pages 7 and 8.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations for allowable limits for contamination in water provided by public water systems, as all sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, including all bodies of water and man-made wells contain traces of naturally occurring or man-made containments. As water travels, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and may pick up substances or containments such as microbes, inorganic and organic compounds, and very rarely, radioactive substances. Most contaminants are detected at extremely low levels and typically are not considered to be harmful, such as fluoride, sodium, and potassium, which add nutritional value and improves the taste.

Our water is sourced by the Lower Wilcox Aquifer and treated in a “treatment train” (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation., sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals coagulants to form tiny sticky particles called “floc,” which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water.

Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the Deputy Public Works Officer at (601) 679-2940 or the Maintenance Supervisor at (601) 679-2350. We ask that all our consumers help us preserve and protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Other Information

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).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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, 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, which 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; and 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.

Water Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," NAS Meridian 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 parts per million (ppm) was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 100%. The number of months that samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. NAS Meridian (PWS MS-0380026) has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator and base personnel interviews, and review of geographic information system data, real estate property records, and other historical records. The Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southeast (NAVFACSE) contracted AH Engineering (AH) to prepare the inventory. After an initial review was conducted, field verifications were conducted to confirm data and create the inventory.

Lead Educational Statement

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. NAS Meridian is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials in plumbing components in your home. 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 NAS Meridian - Jason Britt Cooper at (601) 679-2940. 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). Please do not contact the MSDH Bureau of Public Water Supply for sample kits.

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be cost-prohibited and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants

does not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in the Reference Tables on page 7 and 8.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	0.9	3.4	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.010	3.100	13.900	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.037	12.000	51.950	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0414	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.864	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	ND	0.0452	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.0	15.0	0.0	ND	0.6	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Sampling Procedures for Lead and Copper: **Ten separate samples** were taken from different parts of a water system (including installation buildings and residences in housing) and tested for lead and copper, to provide a complete picture of water quality. Results are calculated using the 90th percentile measurement method. Lead and copper values from each sample are taken, and 10% of samples with the **highest** amounts of lead or copper are averaged. This average of the highest tenth percentile is reported as the measure of lead copper for the system and determines whether action needs to be taken to lead or copper levels in the water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
*UNREGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS				
Sodium (ppm)	20	7.39	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

*Monitoring of Unregulated Contaminants – Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Violations and Exceedances

We are proud to announce there are no violations to report, and all reports and all sample test results are within required specifications

Additional Contaminants

To ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

NOT DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Water Sample Results	Violations	Typical Source
UNDETECTED REGULATED AND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
(The following contaminants were monitored for but were not detected in any sample testing.)					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	ND	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Uranium (ug/L)	30	0	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

In addition to the above contaminants, we have tested for additional organic chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

Reference Tables

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)
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 contaminants 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information, please contact:

Sincerely



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