

# 2021 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

## Water Quality Report

Naval Air Station, Meridian

229 Allen Road Meridian, MS 39309, Lauderdale County

MSDH PWS ID # 0380026

June 8, 2022

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for the consumers of **Naval Air Station (NAS), Meridian**. This report is designed to provide details about the quality of your water, where it comes from, what it may contain. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water is within the specifications, as set forth by the Mississippi State Department of Health. We are continually striving to improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources.

Our water comes from three wells sourced by the **Wilcox Aquifer**. Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available at this time and copies of this assessment are available at our office. We want to keep you informed and up to date, about the water quality and service we provide. If you would like to learn more about this report or have any concerns about the quality of your water, please contact: William D. Chisolm or Merrilu Hurtt at (601) 679-2151, 0600-1630 Monday thru Friday. Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) and the Certified Operators of NAS Meridian routinely monitors for 86 different contaminants, in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations. The 2021 Water Quality Data Table on page 2, provides the results of our water quality sample testing conducted for contaminants between **January - December 2021**, or as required by MSDH. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The Water Quality Data Table, on page 2, contains monitored contaminants in which detectable levels were reported. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic compounds or chemicals, and radioactive substances.

All sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottle water, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade, such as microbes, organic, or inorganic compounds or chemicals, etc... at least some contaminants are expected to naturally occur in trace amounts. 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, such as, immune-compromised persons with cancer or 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, and may need to seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about any contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426- 4791). In addition, EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines are available on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants through the Safe Water Drinking Hotline.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Deputy Public Works Officer - (601) 679-3940 or Maintenance Supervisor - (601) 679-2530. 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.



Sincerely,  
Britt Cooper  
Deputy Public Works Officer  
Water Plant Owner of Record

## 2021 Water Quality Data Table

In order 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 of 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 extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually 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 for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do 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 below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	2	1.3	2.2	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19.2	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	47.4	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0405	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally occurring in ground water; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally occurring in ground water; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		5.3	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally occurring in ground water; Erosion of natural deposits; Water treatment additives.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	<1/100ml	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	7.206	NA	NA	2018	No	Volatile organic compounds.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.049138	NA	NA	2018	No	Volatile organic compounds.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

# 2021 Water Quality Data Table

## FLUORIDATION RESULTS

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Naval Air Station, 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 that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.9 ppm was 100%.

<b>Violations</b>
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No violations to report.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
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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: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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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.
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.
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

Lead is not present in our water supply; this notice is for legal purposes only. 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. Naval Air Station, Meridian Water Department 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). If you wish to have your water tested for lead, please contact the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory (601) 576-7582. A test fee of \$10 applies per sample.