

Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Report Yr. 2025

City of Pass Christian – PWS ID#0240009

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

The City's water comes from four deep water wells that draw water from the Pascagoula Formation, approximately 900 feet below the ground surface.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. It indicated that all four of our wells are rated "MODERATE" risk for future contamination by groundwater

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 (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.

How can I get involved?

The Pass Christian Board of Alderman has a regular scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of each month, beginning 6:00PM. All customers of the Pass Christian Water System are invited to attend. This Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to the customers of the water system.

Description of Water Treatment Process

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (MG/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease

Additional Information for lead

The system inventory includes lead service lines. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested contact the City of Pass Christian at (228) 452-2031. Information on lead in your drinking water testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://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). The following link can be used to access inventory information- <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 PASS CHRISTIAN is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used 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 CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN (Public Water system Id: MS0240009) by calling 228-452-2031 or emailing wpscopc@gmail.com. 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>.

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 | | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 21.4 | 9.6 | 21.4 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 11.1 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0112 | 0.0012 | 0.0117 | 2025 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.0472 | 0.0419 | 0.0472 | 2025 | 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 | 0.2 | 0.0079 | 0.369 | 0 | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 00 | 15 | 1 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0 | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Range | | # Samples Exceeding AL | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|----|------------|-------|------|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Erosion of natural deposits |

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure 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.

| Contaminants | State MCL | Your Water | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| sodium | 20 ppm | 135 ppm | No | |

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| lithium (mg/L) | NA | | ND | No | |

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

| Name | Reported Level | Range | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|------|
| | | Low | High |
| lithium (mg/L) | NA | NA | NA |

| 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) |
| mg/L | mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water |
| 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 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 |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 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. |
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Teryl Anthony- Certified Water Operator

Address: 396 Clark Avenue

Pass Christian , MS 39571

Phone: 228-452-2031