2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Broadmoor Utilities, Inc.
PWS#: 0010005
May 2026

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Broadmoor Utilities, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to you. A copy will also be available at the office if you do not receive a copy by hand delivery.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received the report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rose Green, Office Manager, at 601.442.8547. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Broadmoor Community Center.

Source of Water
Our water source is from one well drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for Broadmoor Utilities, Inc. has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Period Covered by Report
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2025, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In addition to the contaminants listed in the table, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

In 2025, our system also tested for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule #5 for lithium and polyfluoroalkyl substances, where no detectable levels were found.

During 2025, our testing results showed Lead & Copper exceeded the action level. During the first six months, the copper results showed that 4 out of 20 exceeded. During the last six month, the copper results showed that 1 out of 20 exceeded. During the first six months, the Lead results showed that 1 out of 20 exceeded.

Monitoring And Reporting Of Compliance Data Violations
Significant Deficiencies
During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/28/2020, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): SOURCE WATER QUANTITY/CAPACITY
Corrective Actions: The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 6/14/2020 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline and enforcement action is pending.

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/02/2023, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): INADEQUATE FOLLOWUP OF PREVIOUS DEFICIENCIES
Corrective Actions: The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 10/04/2023 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline and enforcement action is pending.

Enforcement

Compliance Meeting/Administrative Hearing

On 10/13/21 this public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in an Administrative Hearing due to violation of the Ground Water Rule and the Lead and Copper Rule. The system is working with the MSDH to get the system back in compliance.

Lead Educational Statement

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system 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 our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at https//www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our system 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 knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses 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 means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants – Can cause naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2020*	2	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2020*	.29 .77	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium [1]	N	2021*	1.6	No Range	ppb	0 [1]	30 [1]	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
8. Arsenic	N	2024*	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2024*	.102	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2024*	4	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/6-25 7/12-25	1.9 .9	4 of 20 1 of 20	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2024*	.302	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/6-25 7/12-25	1 0	1 of 20 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2025	.543	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021*	10.7	No Range	ppm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2024*	0	0 – 2.57	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2025	1.77	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2025	2.1 - RAA	2 – 2.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2025.*

Inorganic Contaminants:

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TEST RESULTS – UCMR5

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Samples	Unit Measure-ment	MRL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
25 PFAS: EPA Method 533								
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	N	2024*	.0155	No Range	ug/L	0.005		Industrial sites, firefighting training and response sites, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRLs: Minimum Reporting Levels

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Unregulated Contaminants: 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. UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.