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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

P.W.S. #610036 - PELAHATCHIE BAY
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other WEBSITE - WWW.THEREZ.MS

Date customers were informed: 6/23/2010

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS

Date Published: 6/23/2010

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 1/1

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. therez.ms

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/10
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report
Pearl River Valley Water Supply District
System: PRVWSD- PELAHATCHIE BAY
PWS ID: 610036

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.**

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009**. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is 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?

Our groundwater source is from four wells using **water from the Sparta Aquifer**.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked *LOWER* in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

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).

Additional Information for Lead

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. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	July 2008	18.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Antimony	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.0006	0.0006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	NA	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2008	0.006888	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2008	0.001118	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	December 2008	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	April 2008	0.005	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2008	1.87	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	December 2008	0.005	0	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2008	< 0.0002	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2008	< 0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	< 0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2008	0.000602	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Benzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono-chlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra-chloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1, 1-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1, 2-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloro-ethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	July 2008	32.93	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2009	0.77	0.58 1.70	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

For more information please contact:

Phillip Hunt
100 Reservoir Park Road
Brandon, MS 39047
601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX
phunt@therez.ms

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 24TH DAY OF JUNE, 2010, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRVWSD - PELAHATCHIE BAY

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 162 No. 48 on the 23rd day of June, 2010

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 24th day of June, 2010

Frances Conger, Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:
6 column by 12 inch ad at \$9.50 per column inch..... \$684.00
Proof of Publication..... 3.00
TOTAL..... **\$687.00**



2009 Drinking Water Quality Report
Pearl River Water Supply System

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The report provides information on the quality of the drinking water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water you drink.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns, please contact us. It is important to us that our valued customers are fully informed and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to call or visit our website on the third Thursday of each month in the District of Mississippi.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District routinely monitors the quality of the water we deliver to you. The water quality data table below lists all of the data we collected from January 1st to December 31st, 2009. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this report is for the entire year.

Is my water safe?
Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. The results show that the water you drink is safe. We know where your water comes from, what it contains, and how we protect it. The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information about the quality of the water you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who are pregnant, nursing, or breastfeeding, and infants can be particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. It is important for these persons to consult with their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advise that persons with compromised immune systems, such as those with HIV/AIDS, should also be particularly cautious. Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are not removed by boiling water.

Although natural gas leaks are rare, learn to recognize the signs. If you see or smell a natural gas leak, play it safe: call Atmos Energy from a safe distance. If you suspect a natural gas leak, call 1-866-322-8667 or 911. For more information about natural gas safety, visit atmosenergy.com.

ATMOS energy

1-866-322-8667 or 911

The area immediately—do not smoke, use a cell phone, turn on or off any lights or appliances, or start or stop any vehicle or equipment that could cause sparks.

LEAVE

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report
Pearl River Valley Water Supply District
Sysop: FRV WSD-PELAHATCHIE BAY
PWS ID: 610056

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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.

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 Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Are there any special precautions?
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons with 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's Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by CD-reproduction and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
 Our groundwater source is from four wells using water from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment are in progress!
 Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **LOWER** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-992-9714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
 Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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).

Additional Information for Lead
 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. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$16 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7583 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants no more than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Maximum Allowable Concentration	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Halogenated Acids (HAA5)	N	July 2009	0.84	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic	N	April 2009	<0.0003	0	ppm	0.0506	0.0506	Discharge from petroleum refineries and other industrial activities
Barium	N	April 2009	<0.0095	0	ppm	NA	0.016	Discharge from various industrial processes, natural sources
Boron	N	April 2009	0.00648	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge from various industrial processes, natural sources
Bromine	N	April 2009	<0.0001	0	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from various industrial processes, natural sources
Chlorine	N	April 2009	<0.0001	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Discharge from various industrial processes, natural sources
Chromium	N	April 2009	0.00118	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from various industrial processes, natural sources
Copper	N	December 2009	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Exposure of household plumbing systems, erosion of metals pipes, leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	April 2009	<0.001	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from industrial processes, discharge from various industrial activities
Fluoride	N	April 2009	1.87	0	ppm	4	4	Leaching of natural deposits, water added to public drinking water systems, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
Lead	N	December 2009	<0.001	0	ppm	0.015	0.015	Exposure of household plumbing systems, erosion of metal deposits
Manganese	N	April 2009	<0.0000	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from various industrial processes, erosion of metal deposits
Nitrate (Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	<0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Discharge from various industrial processes, erosion of metal deposits
Nitrate (Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	<0.00	0	ppm	3	3	Discharge from various industrial processes, erosion of metal deposits
Nitrite (Nitrogen)	N	April 2009	<0.0000	0	ppm	0.03	0.03	Discharge from various industrial processes, erosion of metal deposits
Thiocyanate	N	April 2009	<0.0000	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from various industrial processes, erosion of metal deposits

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Maximum Allowable Concentration	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,1-Dichloroethene	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethene	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	3	3	Leaching from PVC pipe products
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from various industrial activities
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	3	3	Leaching from PVC pipe products
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	April 2009	<0.05	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from various industrial activities

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Maximum Allowable Concentration	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	July 2009	32.91	0	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (THM)	N	July 2009	0.72	0.58 - 1.76	ppm	4	4	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unit Descriptions

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ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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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.
T1	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

For more information please contact:
 Phillip Hunt
 100 Reservoir Park Road
 Brandon, MS 39047
 601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX
 phunt@prv.wsd.ms

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