

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 14 PM 2: 29

CITY OF PEARL  
Public Water Supply Name

0610017

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 / 7 / 2013

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

- As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS

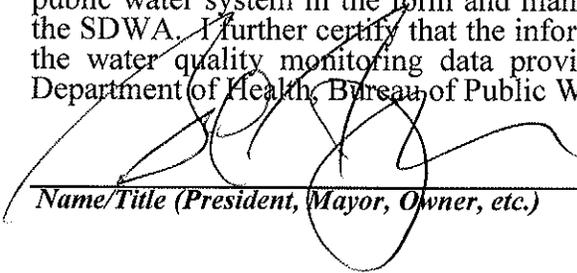
Date Published: 5 / 22 / 2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/13/2013  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:  
[Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

# AFFIDAVIT

RE 1  
20

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 22ND DAY OF MAY, 2013, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin

a weekly newspaper printed and published in th  
don, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid,  
undersigned officer in and for said County and St  
duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspape  
listed for more than 12 months prior to the first pu  
attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 1:  
Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and anc  
and that a certain

2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY RE

CITY OF PEARL

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

Vol 165 No. 44 on the 22nd day of May, 2013

*Marcus Bowers*

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforesaid  
Marcus Bowers this 22nd day of May, 2013

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

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 13.5 inch ad at \$7.00 per column inch.....

Proof of Publication

TOTAL



### City of Pearl 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID# 0810017

**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 what 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 consumers 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have recent organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) publishes an appropriate notice to listen for the risk of infection. Vulnerable populations should also consider water treatment options from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-414-6776).

**Where does my water come from?**  
Our water comes from six wells drilled from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 600,000 gallons of water per hour. Five of these wells have emergency covered operations that would allow the City to produce over 500,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages.

**Source water assessment and its availability**  
Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

**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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-414-6776).

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 mineral and inorganic substances from rocks and soil, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in surface water include: inorganic salts, nitrate, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and organic chemicals, such as oil, grease, and petroleum products. Groundwater may contain naturally occurring inorganic substances, such as iron, manganese, and radon. Groundwater may also contain organic chemicals, such as oil, grease, and petroleum products. Groundwater may also contain naturally occurring inorganic substances, such as iron, manganese, and radon. Groundwater may also contain organic chemicals, such as oil, grease, and petroleum products.

**How can I get involved?**  
The City of Pearl holds its monthly Board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 am at City Hall. We encourage all residents who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their bills, reporting disruptions in service, or other technical concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

**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.

**Cross-Connection Control Program**  
The purpose of this program is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that connections are made under any flow conditions, under the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and zoning type to determine if it is necessary.

- Backflow preventer (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn fertilizer system
- Pool or hot tub (hydro-pool not included)
- Additional system(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Irrigation system

**Monitoring and Reporting Compliance Data Violations**

\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MWDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*  
In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007. December 2007. Your public water supply (provided pursuant to the Radionuclide Rule) is provided to you by the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSD) Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved, analyzed and reporting of radionuclides (except for lead and copper) further action. Although this was the result of action by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclide Rule. If you have any concerns, please contact Kevin Wilson, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7111.

**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. PWS ID# 0810017 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Before you have any lead testing for your home, you may wish to consider the 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>.

**Additional Information for Fluoride**  
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," the CITY OF PEARL 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 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 99%.

### 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 materials 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 by the time 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 portion of that contaminant vulnerable to that year of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In that case, you will find some observations that might not be present in 2012. To help you better understand these items, we have provided the following table below.

Contaminant	MCL or SMCL	MCL G	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2012	0.4 - 0.8	07/18/12	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppm)	0.01	0.01	2012	0.00 - 0.01	07/18/12	Yes	Water added used to control chlorine
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0	1.0	2012	0.1 - 0.2	07/18/12	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	0.2	0.2	2012	0.1 - 0.2	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	2012	0.0 - 0.1	07/18/12	Yes	Iron in natural deposits. Water added which provides strong taste. Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	1.0	2012	0.8 - 1.2	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Radon (pCi/L)	5.0	5.0	2012	0.0 - 0.1	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2012	0.4 - 0.8	07/18/12	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppm)	0.01	0.01	2012	0.00 - 0.01	07/18/12	Yes	Water added used to control chlorine
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0	1.0	2012	0.1 - 0.2	07/18/12	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	0.2	0.2	2012	0.1 - 0.2	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant of drinking water. Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	2012	0.0 - 0.1	07/18/12	Yes	Iron in natural deposits. Water added which provides strong taste. Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	1.0	2012	0.8 - 1.2	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.
Radon (pCi/L)	5.0	5.0	2012	0.0 - 0.1	07/18/12	Yes	Disinfectant from point-of-use water treatment devices.

Unit Description	Units	Amount
Lead	ppm	0.00
Iron	ppm	0.00
Fluoride	ppm	1.00
Radon	pCi/L	0.00
Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.40
Turbidity	NTU	0.10
Residual Chlorine	ppm	0.10
Iron	ppm	0.00
Fluoride	ppm	1.00
Radon	pCi/L	0.00

2013 JUN 14 PM 2: 29

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U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
JACKSON, MS  
PERMIT NO. 229

## City of Pearl 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID# 0610017

### 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?

Our water comes from ten wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 600,000 gallons of water per hour. Five of these wells have emergency powered generators that would allow the City to produce over 300,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

### 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 City of Pearl holds its monthly board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their bills, regarding disruptions in service, or other technical concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

### 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.

### Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### Monitoring and Reporting Compliance Data Violation

\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wallers, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

### 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. PWS ID# 0610017 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>.

### Additional Information for Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF PEARL 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 0.73-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 96%.

ES 315 71 **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	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	TT, or		Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	43	43	43	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	1	2.5	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	42.8	42.8	42.8	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.001313	0.00115	0.001313	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.15	1.05	1.15	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.441	0.5	1.441	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	32.1	15	32.1	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source	
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: W. C. "Bud" Overby, Certified Operator  
 Address:  
 P O Box 54195  
 Pearl, MS 39288  
 Phone: (601) 932-3520