

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 27 PM 1:04

PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT  
Public Water Supply Name

P.W.S. # 450019 - MAIN HARBOR

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 WEBSITE: WWW.THEREZ.MS

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/25/13 / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

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: MADISON COUNTY - THE HERALD

Date Published: 6/25/13

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**):

WWW.THEREZ.MS/2012 CCR

**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.

John L. Lenoir  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-27-2013  
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

0450019  
0450024

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 27 PM 1:04

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
MADISON COUNTY**

**PASTE PROOF HERE**

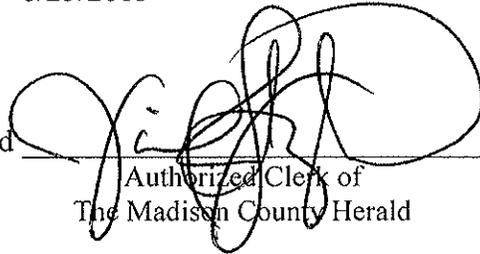
PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Hinds County, Mississippi,

JAMIL TAYLOR

an authorized clerk of THE MADISON COUNTY HERALD, a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

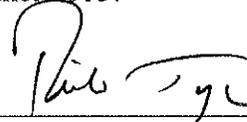
6/25/2013

Signed



Authorized Clerk of  
The Madison County Herald

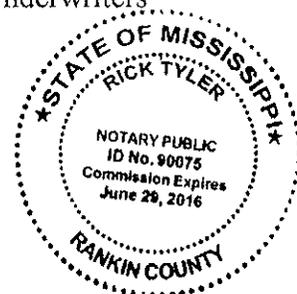
SWORN to and subscribed before me the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2013.



Notary Public  
RICK TYLER

Notary Public State of Mississippi at Large.  
Bonded thru Notary Public Underwriters

(SEAL)



2013 JUN 27 PM 1:06

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 you 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, 2012. 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. Immune-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 Cockfield Formation.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked MODERATE 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).

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During February 2010 we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required; therefore we cannot be sure of the water quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 1. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected by the 15th of the month and reviewed by the District's Certified Waterworks Operator.

**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 601.576.7682 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 Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Halacetic Acids (THM5)	N	September 2009	0.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water ozonation
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Arsenic	N	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; cosmetics; electronics; smelter
Asicric	N	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	NA	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	July 2012	0.0047	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	July 2012	0.0005	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	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pipe mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	August 2011	0.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	Sept 2012	0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal facilities; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	August 2012	1.15	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	August 2011	0.0001	0	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from batteries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	March 2011	0.06	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	March 2011	0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium	M	February 2010	0.0015	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Thallium	M	July 2012	0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>								
Benzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Monochlorobenzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Di-1,2-Dichloroethylene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	M	September 2009	<0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	M	September 2009	0.00	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	M	2012	1.50	0.80 / 1.70	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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
NI	Monitoring not required, but recommended

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 do not 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 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 Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a secondary objective that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

To comply with the "Regulation governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the PRWSD - MAIN HARBOR is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of ~0.7-1.3 ppm was 37%.

\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSHD 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 complied 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 analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSHD was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518. The 2012 Consumer Confidence Report can be mailed upon request by contacting PRWSD or view at [www.thrcwa.ms](http://www.thrcwa.ms)

For more information please contact:  
 Philip Hunt  
 100 Reservoir Park Road  
 Brandon, MS 39047  
 601-992-0714  
 601-992-2847 FAX  
 phunt@thrcwa.ms