

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 19 PM 3:06

PEARLINGTON WATER & SEWER DIST
Public Water Supply Name

0230067-PWSD AND 0230070 HWAH
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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 DIRECT MAIL

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: 06/23/14

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:

Date Published: / /

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 2013 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.

Paul L. Brantley, Board Gen. Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Jun 19 14
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

PEARLINGTON
WATER & SEWER DISTRICT
2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT

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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water is provided by **Hancock County Utility Authority**. The Source Water Assessment of the water system has been completed. The full report may be viewed at the MSDEQ web site. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Hancock County Utility Authority at 228-467-3702 or the Pearlington Water & Sewer District at 228-533-0037.

Please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 5265 Hwy 90, Pearlington, at 4:00 pm.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results.

As water travels over the land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials 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 plant systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or

result from urban storm-water, 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the table, on the back side of this report, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the definitions.



We all work together to bring our customers a quality product. Please call if you have any questions or see unusual activity with your community water system. 228-533-0037

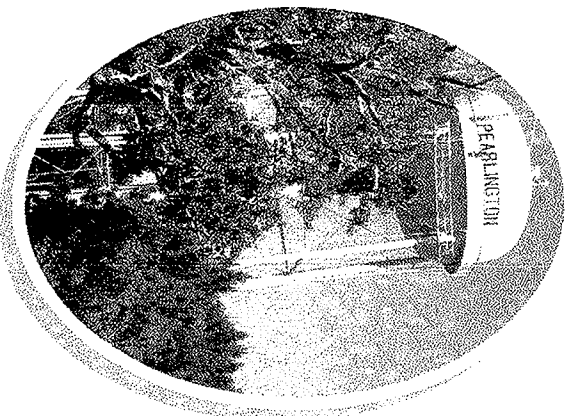
Pearlington Water & Sewer
District

5265 Hwy 904
Pearlington, MS 39572

Telephone: (228) 533-0037
prl@hcnwatersewer@att.net
Office Hours: Monday—Friday
8:00 am to 4:30 pm

After Hours call 228-533-0037

CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT
2013



HCUA-PEARLINGTON WATER TOWER

Pearlington Water & Sewer District

For additional information, please call 228-533-0037 8:00 to 4:30

2013 Amended 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	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products									
*There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants Taken at Community Center									
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	NA		2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants Taken From HCUA									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Organic Contaminants Taken from HCUA									
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00151	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.517	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
Inorganic Contaminants: Taken from Customers Homes, PWSD									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7			2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3			2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Please Report Any Water Leaks. 228-533-0037

Unit Descriptions	Term	Definition
ppm	ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Year Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	56	60	60	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMAs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	100	70	70	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.5	0.08	1.10	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) HCUA	4.0	4.0	1.50	0.60	2.00	2013	No	

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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.
Variance and Exemptions	
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact: Pearlington Water & Sewer District
 5365 Hwy 604, P.O. Box 130 Pearlington, MS 39572
 228-535-0037 prfingtonwaterserver@atlantc



Water Loss in Gallons

Leak This Size	Loss per Day	Loss per Month
•	120	3,600
•	360	10,800
•	693	20,790
•	1,200	36,000
•	1,920	57,600
•	3,096	92,880
•	4,296	128,980
•	6,640	199,200
•	6,984	209,520
•	8,424	252,720
•	9,888	296,640
•	11,324	339,720
•	12,720	381,600
•	14,952	448,560

Your help is always appreciated,
 a little bit can go a long way.
 Call the Office to report any leaks.

00000781	7/30/2014
112274	6/23/2014
109992	7/23/2014
2282	30
Prev. Balance	\$0.00
Water	\$20.78
Sewer	\$40.00

Pearlington Water and Sewer Distric
P O Box 130
Pearlington, MS 39572
228-533-0037

00000781	8/15/2014	\$70.78	\$ 60.78
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Pass due accounts incur \$10.00 late fee. Revised 2013 CCR
report available @ office. Units used are gallons

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

8/15/2014	\$60.78
	\$70.78

Pearlington, MS 39572