

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2014 MAY 14 AM 8:30

CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

PLEASANT GROVE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
Public Water Supply Name

0540016

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/2/14 / / , / /

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: THE PANOLIAN

Date Published: 5/2/14

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 4/30/14

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

**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.

William H. Smith, Sec. Trans.  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/8/14  
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Pleasant Grove Water Association, Inc.  
PWS#: 0540016  
April 2014

2014 MAY -5 PM 12:30

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. Our water source is purchased from the City of Sardis that has wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 wells for the City of Sardis have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Mothershead at 662.487.1230. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Thursday, July 10, 2014 at 6:00 PM at the Pleasant Grove Fire Station.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 for 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.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| 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                                                                         |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |                                                    |                    |      |        |                                                                                                        |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2013           | .003           | No Range                                           | ppm                | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper                    | N             | 2009/11*       | .1             | 0                                                  | ppm                | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                      | N             | 2009/11*       | 3              | 0                                                  | ppb                | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

|                                     |   |      |      |             |      |   |          |                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|------|-------------|------|---|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. Fluoride**                      | N | 2013 | .239 | .235 - .239 | ppm  | 4 | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>     |   |      |      |             |      |   |          |                                                                                                                           |
| 81. HAA5                            | N | 2013 | 5    | No Range    | ppb  | 0 | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.                                                                                |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2013 | 61   | No Range    | ppb  | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.                                                                                |
| Chlorine                            | N | 2013 | .4   | .3 - .7     | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes                                                                                   |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our Water Association 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF SARDIS 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 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 79%.

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.

The Pleasant Grove Water Association, 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.

Panola County's Largest Print Advertising Medium

662-563-4591  
1-800-310-4591  
Fax: 662-563-5610  
website: www.panolian.com  
email: legals@panolian.com

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PANOLA

JOHN H. HOWELL SR., personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, and states on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper published in the City of Batesville, State and County aforesaid, and having a general circulation in said county, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 consecutive times, to wit:

- Volume No. 134 on the 2 day of May, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.
- Volume No. 134 on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

\_\_\_\_\_  
AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 2 day of May, 2014.

By Cassie White

My Commission Expires Oct. 29, 2017

### Billing Information

|                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| A. Single first insertion of _____ words @ .12 | \$ _____      |
| B. Week 2 ..... _____ words @ .10              | \$ _____      |
| C. Week 3 ..... _____ words @ .10              | \$ _____      |
| D. Week 4 ..... _____ words @ .10              | \$ _____      |
| DISPLAY LEGAL <u>36</u> COL. INCHES X 8.00 =   | \$ <u>288</u> |
| Proof of Publication <u>1</u> @ \$3.00 ea.     | \$ <u>3</u>   |
| TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE .....                  | \$ <u>291</u> |

### BILL TO:

Pleasant Grove Water Association  
c/o Keith Mother Shead  
7933 Hwy 315 - Sardis, MS 38666  
Phone (w/area code) 487-1230



Pleasant Grove Water Association  
P.O. Box 413  
Sardis, MS 38666

25  
3

PRESORT  
FIRST CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO.

**THIS BILL IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE**

| DATE READ                                                      |               | ROUTE & ACCT. NO.       |       |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| 04/20                                                          |               | 3                       |       |         |
| TYPE OF SERV.                                                  | METER READING |                         | USAGE | CHARGES |
|                                                                | PRESENT       | PREVIOUS                |       |         |
| WA2729540                                                      | 02719770      |                         | 9770  | 50.02   |
| <del>OUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</del>                      |               |                         |       |         |
| Our Consumer Confidence Report will be in The Panolian May 2nd |               |                         |       |         |
| NET AMOUNT DUE                                                 | SAVE THIS     | GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID |       |         |
| 50.02                                                          | 6.00          | 5/10/14                 |       | 56.02   |

|                      |           |                 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Pleasant Grove Water |           |                 |
| NET AMOUNT DUE       | SAVE THIS | AFTER           |
| 50.02                | 6.00      | 5/10/14         |
|                      |           | PAY THIS: 56.02 |

PLEASE RETURN THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

~~OUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT~~

18309 HWY 315  
SARDIS, MS. 38666

Cut off date is 20th of month if not paid. Reconnect fee is \$50.

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION OF CCR IN  
COUNTY NEWSPAPER WAS SENT ON  
APRIL'S WATER BILLS,

WALLET



Fondros

Rhodes

Carlee Grisle's best friend, "Peanut" was missing for a week until her family ran a small "missing dog" ad in the April 25 edition of *The Panolian*.

Carlee and her mom, Emily, searched and were beginning to think they'd never see Peanut again. The phone calls she received the day the ad was published. Someone saw the ad and "Peanut" was returned.

"We might never have seen Peanut again if we hadn't run an ad in *The Panolian*," Grisle said.

Your pet is a part of your family. Let us help you find your missing pet by placing a missing pet ad in *The Panolian*.

662-563-4591 or email classfads@panolian.com The Panolian logo featuring a cartoon dog's head.

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Comment Period Ends 04/30/14

This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and service of our water system. Our annual report is a public document and is available to anyone who requests it. We are committed to providing the public with the information they need to make informed decisions about their water. This report is available to anyone who requests it. We are committed to providing the public with the information they need to make informed decisions about their water.

TEST RESULTS

Table with columns: Contaminant, Units, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. Rows include: Total Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium, Inorganic Contaminants (TOC, Copper, Lead, Turbidity), and Disinfection By-Products (Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, Haloacetonitriles, Haloacetylaldehydes).

Disinfection By-Products: Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed during the disinfection process. The most common DBPs are trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids (HAAs), and haloacetonitriles (HANs). These compounds are formed when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. The amount of DBPs in water depends on the amount of disinfectant used and the amount of natural organic matter present. The amount of DBPs in water is measured in micrograms per liter (µg/L).

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. There is always some natural background contamination of water. The amount of natural background contamination varies from place to place. The amount of natural background contamination in your water is measured in micrograms per liter (µg/L).