WATER SUPPL

2015 JUN 22 AM 9:07

# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
### CCR CERTIFICATION
### CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Pearl River Central Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

550058
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: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/29/15

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 2014 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.

Karl Scott
*Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

June 17, 2015
*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:***
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

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## PWS ID# 550058 2014

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

### 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). 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?

We serve our customers from 2 wells drawing from the Upper Pascagoula aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### 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?

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Larry Copling at 601-798-3103. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Monthly meetings are held at 2:00 pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our offices located: 17 White Chapel Rd., Carriere. The Board of directors and your water department crew appreciate people calling in to notify us of problems they may be having with their water Re: No water, low pressure, leak sightings, bad smells or tastes. Our certified operators police the system as much as is possible, however, it is impossible to be in all areas at once. Your contributions in our efforts to maintain a water system of this size are extremely important in providing a safe continuous water supply.

### 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 CENTRAL 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.

# 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 | 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) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 2 | NA | | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 2 | NA | | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .80 | .42 | 1.18 | 2014 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0174 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .158 | NA | | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 2014 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 2014 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selenium (ppm) | .05 | .05 | .0025 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 2014 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| **Chromium (ppm)** | .1 | .1 | .004 1 | N | | 2014 | | Discharge from steel and pulp No mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| **Uranium (ppb)** | **0** | **30** | **0.5** | | | **2012** | **No** | **Erosion of natural deposits** |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from textile finishing factories |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppb) | 10 | 10 | .771 | 0.5 | .771 | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| 1-1 Dichloroethylene | 0 | 7 | 0.5 | N A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial and chemical factories |
| trans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethan e (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethan e (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0005 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.749 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | NA | | 2014 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 2010 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2010 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

**Unit Descriptions**

| 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. |

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

| 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 |

Contact Name: LARRY COPLING
Address:P.O. BOX 419
MCNEILL, MS 39457
Phone: 601-798-3103
Fax: 601-798-3130
E-mail :
prcwater@att.net