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

PEARLINGTON WATER & SEWER DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

02300067
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 _____

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: _____

Date Published: ___/___/___

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted 07/01/2015

OFFICE, LIBRARY, STORE

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.

ZOE L BRETZIUS-BOWERS
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Jun 30 '15
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

Pearlington Water & Sewer District

2014 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 maybe 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 **Pealington 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, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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

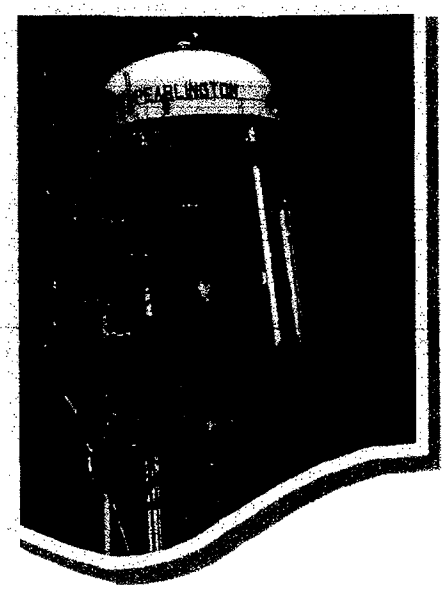
Pearlington Water & Sewer District

5265 Hwy 604
P.O. Box 130
Pearlington, MS 39572

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

After Hours call 228-533-0037

Consumer Confidence Report 2014



HCUA-Pearlington Water Tower

06/30/2015 17:32 FAX 2284662883 BB SERVICES 002

PWSD 2014 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 Low	Range 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)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.5	1.5	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	43	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	75.3	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA		2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.008	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Addition lead Information-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. Pearlington Water & Sewer 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.

Water Quality Terms and Definitions	
Terms & Definitions	
ppm: parts per million or miligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	
NA: Not Applicable	**MNR:** Monitored Not Regulated
ND: Not Detected	**MPL:** State assigned Maximum Permissible Level
NR: Not Required	
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGL's allow for a margin of safety.	
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level, highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using vest available treatment	
TT: Treatment Technique, required process intended to reduce level of a contaminant in drinking water	
AL: Action Level, concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	
Variances & Exceptions, State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions	
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, 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 is 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.	

Pearlington Water & Sewer District 228-533-0037 P.O Box 130, Pearlington, MS 39572
Call during office hours- 8:00-4:00 if you have any questions