

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2018 JUN 21 AM 8:36

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Pearl

Public Water System Name

0610017

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018      / \_\_\_\_ / 2018      / \_\_\_\_ / 2018

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5 / 25 / 2018

CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018

- As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS

Date Published: 5 / 16 / 18

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*


Date Posted: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

\_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply



6/18/2018

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

Date

### Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

## CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

## **City of Pearl 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

### **PWS ID# 0610017**

#### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are 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. 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?**

Our water comes from eleven wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 760,000 gallons of water per hour. Six of these wells have emergency powered generators that would allow the City of Pearl to produce over 320,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages. In late 2017 the City completed a new well on Center City Drive. This well is equipped with an emergency power generator and can produce 1450 gallons of water per minute. The City now has five water storages/tanks with a storage capacity of 5,335,000 gallons of water. The design capacity is just above 50%. This means that the wells do not have to pump long hours to meet the daily demand of our water customers.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

#### **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?**

The City of Pearl holds its monthly board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their bills, regarding disruptions in service, or other technical concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

#### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## 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	MCL,	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19	17	19	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	0.8	2.6	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	22.2	18.9	22.2	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0031	0.001	0.0031	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.39	0.861	1.39	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.8	0.5	1.8	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper -action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.01	2014 - 2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	

**Cross Connection Control Survey**  
 The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

**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. PWS ID# 0610017 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of components 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>.

**Additional Information for Fluoridation**  
 To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0610017 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 0.6-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 100%.

## 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	MCL, or TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	MRDL		Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19	17	19	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	0.8	2.6	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	22.2	18.9	22.2	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0031	0.001	0.0031	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.39	0.861	1.39	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.8	0.5	1.8	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper -action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.01	2014 - 2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2014 - 2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
Term	Definition							
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)							
NA	NA: not applicable							
ND	ND: Not detected							
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.							
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
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.							
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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: 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
For more information please contact:	

Contact Name: Myron Jackson  
 Certified Operator

Address:  
 P O Box 54195  
 Pearl, MS 39288  
 Phone: (601) 932-3520

Source water assessment and its availability  
 Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

Where does my water come from?  
 Our water comes from eleven wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 760,000 gallons of water per hour. Six of these wells have emergency powered generators that would allow the City of Pearl to produce over 320,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages. In late 2017 the City completed a new well on Center City Drive. This well is equipped with an emergency power generator and can produce 1450 gallons of water per minute. The City now has five water storages/tanks with a storage capacity of 5,335,000 gallons of water. The design capacity is just above 50%. This means that the wells do not have to pump long hours to meet the daily demand of our water customers.

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).

Is my water safe?  
 We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## City of Pearl 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID# 0610017

City of Pearl Water Department  
 P. O. Box 54195  
 Pearl, MS 39288-4195

PRSRT STD U.S. POSTAGE PAID JACKSON, MS PERMIT NO. 229
---

# AFFIDAVIT

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 3904

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 16TH DAY OF MAY, 2018, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned and for said County and State, who being duly sworn that said newspaper has been published for more than one year, the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under the provisions of Sections 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplemental thereto, and that a certain

### DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

#### CITY OF PEARL

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for a period of (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 170 No. 44 on the 16th day of May, 2018

*Marcus Bowers*

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 16th day of May, 2018

*Frances Conger* Notary Public

FRANCES CONGER  
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2022

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 13.5 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inc.....

Proof of Publication

TOTAL



### City of Pearl 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID# 0610017

to help provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of just one year. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

to take special precautions. 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDCs for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate actions to take to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

to say water come from? Water comes from eleven wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 700,000 gallons of water per hour. Six of these wells have powered generators that would allow the City of Pearl to produce over 320,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages. In late 2017 the City had a new well on Center City Drive. This well is equipped with an emergency power generator and can produce 1400 gallons of water per minute. The City now has four storage tanks with a storage capacity of 5,315,000 gallons of water. The design capacity is just above 50%. This means that the wells do not have to pump long to get the daily demand of our water customers.

for assessment and its availability. A water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

how contaminants in my drinking water? Contaminants in drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic chemicals, such as nitrates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater runoff, and 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 lawn care. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can 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 extraction 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.

to get involved? The City of Pearl holds its monthly board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their water service or other public services, or other business concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

to know about Water Treatment Process. Distribution involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. This process is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

to know about Cross-Connection Control Survey. The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unintended or improper connection in a water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and if no contaminants are, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss them and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Backflow preventer (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

to know about Lead. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials or pipes used in the home. Lead in drinking water is a concern for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials or pipes used in the home. Lead in drinking water is a concern for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is a concern for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is a concern for pregnant women and young children.

to know about Fluoridation. Fluoridation of Community Water Supplier, MS0610017 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 12. The number of months in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 100%.

### Water Quality Data Table

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 substances. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive. 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. 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, is 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.

MCLG or MCL	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Violation	TV Panel Count
0.01	0.01	2017	0.01	1	1	1