

2019 MAY 21 AM 8:35

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pineville Water Association

Public Water System Name

0650006, 0650017, 0650018

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: 4/10/2019, 4/29/2019, 1/2019

- 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 *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed: ___/___/2019
 - 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: Smith Co. Reformer

Date Published: 4/10/19

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___/___/2019
- 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

Wanda Craft

Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

4-29-19

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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

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

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Pineville Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018
 April 2019

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 from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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 Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601.789.5005. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 8305 HWY 501.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 to 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID#: 0650006		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0339	.0127 - .0339	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

17. Lead	N	2015/17*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	4.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.6	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650017 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2017*	.0031	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2017*	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2017*	.122	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.6	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650018 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.154	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2018	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	22.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.6	.5 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 system 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.

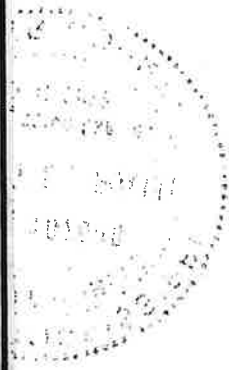
All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 Pineville 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to customers, however, copies are available upon request by calling 601.789.5005.

ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
ppm	0	MDBL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.	
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State or Exceeding CL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum
	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
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PROOF OF PUBLICATION
 in
SMITH COUNTY REFORMER
 Raleigh, Mississippi

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PINEVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018
April 2019

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
 2019 MAY - 1 #1 8: 35
 The State of Mississippi,
 County of Smith

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and 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 from wells drilled from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of this 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 Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

You have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601-789-5005. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 409 Hwy. 501.

No monthly number for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. Please refer to the table below for more information. The table below is the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material 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, 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; radionuclides, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. If other contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities, are not included by public water systems, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies. Public water systems that serve at least small amounts of ground water must monitor for additional inorganic chemicals that may be present in ground water. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In that 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 Goal (MCLG) - "The Maximum Allowable" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set to protect public health by leaving a margin of safety. MCLGs are based on the latest available toxicology and health effects data. MCLGs do not take into account the practical problems of water supply and distribution. MCLGs are not enforceable.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Ceiling" (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLs are enforceable.

Groundwater - water that is located beneath the earth's surface in soil pores or between layers of underground rock fractures. Groundwater is a source of drinking water for many communities.

Surface Water - water that is located on the surface of the earth, such as in rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Surface water is a source of drinking water for many communities.

Unfiltered Surface Water - water that has not been treated by a water treatment plant. Unfiltered surface water is a source of drinking water for many communities.

Water Treatment Plant - a facility that treats water to make it safe for drinking. Water treatment plants are used to remove contaminants from water.

Water Utility - a company that provides water to customers. Water utilities are responsible for ensuring the quality of the water they supply.

Contaminant	Unit	Concentration	Health Effect	Source
Lead	ppm	0.01	Lead poisoning, kidney damage	Lead pipes, solder
Copper	ppm	1.3	Stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea	Copper pipes, brass fittings
Iron	ppm	0.3	Staining of laundry and dishes	Iron pipes, iron ore
Manganese	ppm	0.05	Staining of laundry and dishes	Manganese pipes, manganese ore
Nitrate	ppm	10	Methemoglobinemia, fetal damage	Fertilizers, manure
Nitrite	ppm	1	Methemoglobinemia, fetal damage	Fertilizers, manure
Fluoride	ppm	4	Dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis	Fluoridation process
Chlorine	ppm	4	Respiratory irritation, eye irritation	Chlorination process
Chloramines	ppm	5	Respiratory irritation, eye irritation	Chloramination process
Total Hardness	ppm	100	Stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea	Mineral content of water
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	Stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea	Dissolved minerals

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2018 Water Report- Pineville Water

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

- On the 10 day of April 2019
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__
- On the ___ day of ___ 20__

A. Earnest
 OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the
 April 18th 2019 day of

W. Paul
 NOTARY PUBLIC

107640
 W. PAUL
 Words
 Cost



ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010001000	03/22	04/24
SERVICE ADDRESS		

10994 HWY 501		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
8501	8489	12
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
PINEVILLE WATER ASSN
 P.O. BOX 37
 RALEIGH, MS 39153
 601-789-5005

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 15
 RALEIGH, MS

AMOUNT DUE ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE PLUS LATE FEE
AMOUNT DUE	05/16/2019 AFTER 26TH	PAST DUE AMOUNT
19.50	20.00	39.50

2018 CCR IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

WTR 19.00
 BK .50
 NET DUE >>> 19.50
 SAVE THIS >> 20.00
 GROSS DUE >> 39.50

010001000
 WILLIS R. VAUGHN
 10994 HWY 501
 FOREST, MS 39074

MAY -1 AM 8:36
 PINEVILLE WATER SUPPLY

FAILURE TO RECEIVE BILL DOES NOT AVOID PAYMENT.

WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE U.S. MAIL.

PAYMENT IN FULL IS DUE ON THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH.

LATE PAYMENTS MAY NOT BE REFLECTED ON THIS BILLING.

RETURN OF CHECK VOIDS PAYMENT.

\$20.00 LATE FEE AFTER THE 26TH OF THE MONTH.

ONLY 1 BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE PER METER.

SERVICE IS SUBJECT TO DISCONNECTION IF PAST DUE BALANCE IS NOT RECEIVED BY THE 16TH.

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

ALL METERS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THIS ASSOCIATION AND MUST BE ACCESSIBLE.

IF SERVICE IS INTERRUPTED, CHECK YOUR WATER LINES. CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR NEIGHBOR'S IS OFF ALSO. REPORT PROMPTLY IF YOU BELIEVE TROUBLE IS ON OUR LINES.

WHEN REPORTING TROUBLE, PLEASE GIVE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND ACCOUNT NUMBER AS LISTED ON THIS CARD.

FOR EMERGENCY CALL: 601-536-3269.