

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2019 JUN 21 AM 9:00

Pugh's Mill Water Association
Public Water System Name

0800007

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: 6/5/2019 / / /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: WINSTON CO. JOURNAL

Date Published: 6/5/19

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

[Signature] President

6-19-19

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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

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

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

Pughs Mill Water Association 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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. Pughs Mill Water Association 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).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells drawing water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

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 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, urban storm water 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 about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dr. Phillip Aman at 662-773-7624. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to become more active, please attend our next scheduled meeting to be held the first Monday of each month. Contact Dr. Phillip Aman regarding locations.

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. Pughs Mill 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 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. As you can see in the table below, our system had no contaminated 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 our water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MDELG	MCL or MDELA	Year Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violations	Notes
Microbiological Contaminants							
*These monitoring violations are additive to a distribution to emergency for unfiltered surface water.							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	12	1.2	1.0	2016	No
Turbidity (ppm)	5	5	RA	RA	2016	No	As a result of drinking water distribution.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.27		2019	No	Absent from fertilizer use, Discharge from septic tanks, seepage, Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2	2	0.0699		2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
					2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits

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 do not take 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 MCLG as is 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.
MDELG	MDELG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDELGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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Contaminant	MCLC or MDELG	MCL or T1 or MDELT	Year	Range	Sample	Violations	Tested Dates
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1,2	1.5	1.6	2016	Yes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	NA	NA	NA	2016	Yes
Ammonia / Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.27			2018	No
Iron (ppm)	2	2	0.0059			2016	No
Copper - action level at consumer	1.3	1.3	0.0			2015-2017	No
Copper - action level at consumer tap	0	1.3	0.002			2015-2017	No

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.

Term	Definition
MCLC	MCLC: Maximum Contaminant Level Clock. The level of a contaminant in water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLC is only for safety.
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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, 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 technology under certain conditions.
MDELG	MDELG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDELT reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial content.
MREL	MREL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is a control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Dr. Philip Aman
 Address:
 368 Bluff Road
 Louisville, MS 39339
 Phone: 662-773-7624

2019 MAY 29 AM 9: 22

Pughs Mill Water Association

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (MG/L)	4	4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)		80	4	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate / Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.27			2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0059			2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0			2015-2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	0.015	0.002			2015-2017	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)
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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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
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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Address:
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