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# 2019 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Prairie Land Water Association

Public Water System Name

0440096

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: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2020    \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2020    \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2020

- CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used will be included in the June-2020 billing statements

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/29/2020

- CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*      Date Emailed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2020
  - 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Published: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

\* See below

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*      Date Posted: 6/29/2020

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

www.prairielandwater.com *(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

Daniel Rayfield, G.M.

6-5-2020

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](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, 2020!

\* Posted at: PLWA Business Office - 150 Artesia Rd. Columbus, MS. 39701

# Prairie Land Water Association, Inc.

**PWS # 440096**

## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report for the Prairie Land Water Association, Inc. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of our water and service delivered during the previous calendar year. This publication complies with state and federal laws requiring water utilities to provide water quality information to their customers every year. 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. Ground water is our only source of potable water and it is pumped from one well, drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for your public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided in this report. 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 well for the Prairie Land Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns please contact Daniel Rayfield at (662) 245-1150 or visit us online at [www.prairielandwater.com](http://www.prairielandwater.com)

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings.

Our Board of Directors meet on the third Friday in January, April, July and October at 7:30 a.m. at the Association's business office located at 150 Artesia Rd, Columbus, MS. Our Annual Meeting is held on the second Tuesday in August at 7:00 p.m. All members are encouraged to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

The Prairie Land 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. Your Association has received a rating of 5.0 through the Mississippi State Department of Health's Capacity Assessment Program. This is the highest rating that can be achieved.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the following drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities; 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 agricultural, 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 insure 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Prairie Land Water Association, Inc. (MS0440096) is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.60-1.20 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.60-1.20 ppm was 80%.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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 or MCLG:** 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 or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

**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 (µg/l):** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Disinfectants	Violation	Highest QTR RAA	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Date Collected	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (mg/l)	N	1.2 MG/L	0.65 to 1.65 MG/L	4	0	2019	1.2 MG/L	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation		Range	MCL	MCLG	Date Collected	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 SM1 (ppb)	N		25-78	60	n/a	2019	1.0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM SM1 (ppb)	N		45-110	80	n/a	2019	4.0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AND # of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Date Collected	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (mg/l)	N	90 <sup>th</sup> % = .3 mg/l		AL = 1.3 mg/l		2014	0.4 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	N	90 <sup>th</sup> % = 2 ppb		AL = 15 ppm		2014	1.0 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Date Collected	Your Water	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm) TF-080 & TF-081	N			250,000 ppm		2019	31,000 ppm	Likely source of contamination-road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softners and sewerage effluents.
Fluoride (mg/l)	N			1.20 mg/l		2019	0.80 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N			2.0 ppm		2017	0.0968 ppm	Discharge of drilling waste & metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	N			0.1 ppm		2017	0.0082 ppm	Discharge from Steel and Pulp mills: Erosion of Natural Deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	N			10 ppm		2017	1.12 ppm	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

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 your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacterial logical sampling that showed no coli form present. 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. Prairie Land 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 to lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. The 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/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).