

**2019 CERTIFICATION** 2528 JUL 01 AM 8: 27

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pearl River Central Water Association

Public Water System Name

550058

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: 6/30/2020 /        / 2020 /        / 2020

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:        /        / 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:        /        /       

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

Date Posted:        /        / 2020

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

https://prcwater.com/ccr7 (*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

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

6/30/20  
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!**

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 550058 2019

## Is my water safe and where does it come from?

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 ground water our 2 wells draw from the Upper Pascagoula Aquifer.

## 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).

## Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## 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?

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Larry Copling at 601-798-3103. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Monthly meetings are held at 2:00 pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our offices located: 17 White Chapel Rd., Carriere. The Board of directors and your water department crew appreciate people calling in to notify us of problems they may be having with their water Re: No water, low pressure, leak sightings, bad smells or tastes. Our certified operators police the system as much as is possible, however, it is impossible to be in all areas at once. **It is important to notify us if at any time you notice suspicious activity around fire hydrants, blow off valves, and well sites.** Your contributions in our efforts to maintain a water system of this size are extremely important in providing a safe continuous water supply.

## Additional Information for Lead

# 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	Low	High	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Water			Date		
	MRDLG	MRDL						
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.0	NA		2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.0	.60	2.05	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0158	.0145	.0158	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.282	.273	.282	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury [Inorganic]	2	2	0.5	NA		2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
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Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppm)	0.2	0.2	.042	.021	.042	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
<b>Chromium (ppm)</b>	.1	.1	.0013	.0013	.0013	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp No mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated contaminants</b>								
<b>Sodium (ppb)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>61000</b>	<b>37000</b>	<b>61000</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softners, and sewage effluents</b>
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	.05	0.5		2019	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2019	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1-1 Dichloroethylene	0	7	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial and chemical factories

trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	0	5	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from metal

Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (MG/L)	0	1.3	0.0	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (MG/L)	0	15	0.1	2018	0	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)
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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	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
Level 1 Assessment	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

**EARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOC. P.O. BOX 419, MCNEILL, MS 39457**

41600	41600
previous charge	35.00
payment thank you	-35.00
previous reading 05/12/2020	235700
present reading 06/17/2020	246300
consumption 10600	gallons
credit balance charge	36.95

07/15/2020

**After the 15th**

36.95

40.65

41600

41600

**Office hours 8am to 5pm Mon-Fri**

**Phone 601-798-3103**

**Long distance 1-888-798-3103**

**Consumer Confidence Report is now available at <https://prcwater.com/ccr7>  
To receive a paper copy call our office at the number listed above.**

**After the 15th**

MELODY A COPLING

P.O. BOX 222

MCNEILL, MS 39457-

**\*Return service requested**

07/15/2020 36.95

40.65

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