

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

JUL 23 2020

Town of Peltahatchie
Public Water System Name
MS 610018

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 the (not preferred) or mail a copy of the CCR and the information on 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) June 10, 2020
 - On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
 - Email message (Email the message to the address below)
 - Other

Date(s) customers were informed: 7/1/2020 7/2020 1/2020

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/10/2020

- CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1/2020
 - 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: 7-1

- CCR was posted in public places (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 1/2020

- 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 the listed 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

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

7-16-20
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@ports.comshere.gov

Phone: (601) 576-7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Pelahatchie
 PWS#: 0610018
 May 2020

MAY 15 2020

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brady Harrell at 769.274.9154. 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 Town Hall.

Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Sparta Aquifer. 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 Town of Pelahatchie have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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.

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.

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	2018*	.0019	.0017 - .0019	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	3.7	2.9 – 3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.15	.857 – 1.15	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	2014*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	32.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.8	1.36– 2.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	88000	87000 - 88000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019. ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 – 1.2 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no 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 contaminants 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 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system 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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%.

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 Town of Pelahatchie 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measure	MCL	MCL	Unit	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2016*	2010	0017 - 0018	ppm	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal finishing; residue of natural deposits
13. Chloride	N	2016*	13	2.9 - 3.7	ppb	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pipe water; residue of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/17*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	Corrosion of non-ferrous plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from steel pipes/water heaters
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	1.15	.62 - 1.15	ppm	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong leach; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum finishing
17. Lead	N	2016/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
81. VWS	N	2014*	8	No Range	ppb	0	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM	N	2016	32.7	No Range	ppb	0	100	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
83. Haloacetonitriles	N	2016	1.8	1.36 - 2.1	ppb	0	MDRL = 4	ppb	Water additive used to control turbidity
Unregulated Contaminants									
84. VWS	N	2016	8000	8700 - 8000	ppb	NONE	NONE	ppb	Food Soil Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Chemicals

* Major water sample. No sample returned for 2015. ** Fluoride level is routinely reported to the LSI State Dept of Health's record-keeping level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/L.

As you can see by the table, our system had no 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 contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Records of regular monitoring are on file at all wells or at our drinking water treatment stations. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MSDOH now requires systems of any drinking water supply to be tested at the end of the compliance period.

If you're concerned about levels of lead in your water, especially for pregnant women and young children, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with another form and source of lead. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality of materials used by 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 is available and you can visit us to monitor exposure to lead from the State Drinking Water Hotline or to help lower your lead exposure. The Massachusetts Dept. of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 801 578 7363 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the Regulations Concerning Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies, our system is required to report surface water monitoring to the Department of Health. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.8-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.8-1.2 ppm was 100%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, organic or synthetic and include radon, asbestos, lead, copper, iron, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, strontium, uranium, and volatile organic compounds. 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 State Drinking Water Hotline at 1 800 426 4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants, pregnant women and the elderly, people with compromised immune systems, and those with kidney disease are particularly at risk from nitrates. These people should use extra caution when drinking water from their home's water supply. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other parasitological contaminants are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline 1 800 426 4791.

The State of Massachusetts works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that you help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.