

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form 1: 18

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

(suggested format)

CWS Name: DELTA RAIN @ THE HIGHLANDS

PWSID No: 0690051

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by: REBECCA E FAVRE

Name: _____

Title: OFFICE MGR

Phone #: 662-934-5602 Date: 06/29/2020

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

Email – direct URL to CCR

Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

Email – CCR sent embedded in the email

Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. http://www.deltarain.net/deltarain/CCR_2019.html

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:



___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at [www. **http://deltarain.net/deltarain/CCR_2019.html**](http://deltarain.net/deltarain/CCR_2019.html)

___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

___ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

___ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

___ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

___ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

___ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

___ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: [www. _____](http://www.)

___ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)



[Home](#) [Account #](#) [Billing Policy](#) [Pay Options](#) [Your Main Water Shutoff Valve](#)
[Water Notices](#) [Bulletin Board](#) **CCR 2019**

Consumer Confidence Report
2019
Delta Rain @ The Highlands
published 06/29/2020

2019 Delta Rain @ The Highlands Consumer Confidence Report Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

The Sparta Aquifer System.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and may be reviewed by contacting our office at 662-934-5602.

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 regarding this report or your water quality, please contact us at 662-934-5602. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water. One way to help is when a sample bottle is left at your front door, follow the attached instructions and leave the filled sample bottle and signed sheet at your front door the next morning for pickup. Remember, the results from these samples are reported to you and your neighbors. By not following the sampling instructions, results could be misleading. This helps to insure all samples are delivered to the lab for accurate testing.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer

- flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Delta Rain:

We at Delta Rain strive for the highest level of water and sewer service provided. We appreciate you and your family.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Lead and Copper Samples were taken in January of 2020 instead of December 2019.

Significant Deficiencies

MS State Department of Health has acknowledged compliance to the significant deficiency pertaining to the following has been corrected and resolved as per a consent decree on March 24, 2020: Inadequate internal cleaning / maintenance of storage tanks; No approved emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis; Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is necessary; and Inadequate follow-up on previous deficiencies.

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. Delta Rain @ The Highlands 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>.

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	Detect In	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.5	.31	1.1	2018	No
Water additive used to control microbes							
TT Contaminants	TT: Treatment Technique	MCLG	AL	Water	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	1.3	1.3	6	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	1.5	6	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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.						

Additional Contaminants

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
 MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
 In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name:	Address:	City:	State:	Zip:	Explanation and Comment
Rebecca Havre	14241 Coursey Blvd Ste A-12 # 316	Baton Rouge, LA	70817		Sodium is not a regulated contaminant but must be reported. Mississippi does not have a sodium regulation.
Sodium	250000 PPB	3000 PPB	No		Likely source of contamination: Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents. Mississippi does not have a sodium regulation. This is an Unregulated Contaminant.

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

