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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# 2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District

*Public Water System Name*

PWS #: 450019, 450024, 610035, and 610036

*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.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION** *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

| **INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS** *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | **DATE ISSUED** |
|---|---|
| ☐ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)* | |
| ☒ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)* | 5/28/21 |
| ☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)* | |
| ☒ Other website | |
| **DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD** *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | **DATE ISSUED** |
| ☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL)*: | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment | |
| ☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message | |
| ☐ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | |
| ☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) | |
| ☒ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL)*: therez.ms.gov/Documents/CCR%2020.pdf | |

**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 MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

| Name | Title | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Dwayne May | Division Director II | 6/9/21 |

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS** (*Select one method ONLY*)

**You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.**

**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 PREFERRED)

## CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District
P. O. Box 160
Jackson, MS 39205-0160

First-Class Mail
U.S. Postage
Paid
RIDGELAND, MS
PERMIT NO. 55

RESERVOIR SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER, LLC
49 WEST 37TH ST 9TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10018

**Water Dept.**

Internet PIN: 9494
119 91605
1927 SPILLWAY RD

| | |
|---|---|
| From: | 4/20/2021 |
| To: | 5/20/2021 |
| Bill Date: | 5/26/2021 |
| Read Date: | 5/20/2021 |
| Past Due Date: | 6/20/2021 |

| Days | Serv Code | Service Description | Prior Reading | Present Reading | Usage | Charges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Payment | 5/21/2021 | | | | | 75.92 |
| Previous Balance | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 30 | SWC | SEWER-COMMERCIAL | 31 | 31 | 0 | 16.00 |
| 0 | TX1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.92 |
| 0 | | Total New Charges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75.92 |
| 30 | WAC | WATER-COMMERCIAL | 31 | 31 | 0 | 56.00 |

" Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report at www.therez.ms.gov. You may also request a hard copy by calling our office at (601)856-6575."

For more information or to pay water bill online please visit us at www.therez.ms.gov

**Total due by** 6/20/2021 **75.92**
**Amount due if paid after** 6/20/2021 83.51

Return this portion with your payment

Account No. 119 91605

RESERVOIR SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER, LLC
1927 SPILLWAY RD

**Total due by** 6/20/2021 **75.92**

**Amount Enclosed:**

**Amount due if paid after** 6/20/2021 83.51

Check here if there is a change of address ☐

001190000091605

Remit payment to:

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District
P. O. Box 160 Jackson, MS 39205-0160 Phone: (601)856-6575 Fax: (601)856-2585

# 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
## Pearl River Valley Water Supply District
## PWS#: 450019, 450024, 610035 & 610036
## May 2021

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield and Sparta Sand Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Pearl River Valley Water Supply District have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dwayne Mangum at 601.992.9714. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month at 9:30 AM at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland, MS.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of 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* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

## PWS ID # 450019- Main Harbor TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli | Y | February | Monitoring | 0 | NA | 0 | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .0023 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .7 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019* | .267 | .263 - .267 | 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 |
| Sodium | N | 2019* | 77000 | 75000 - 77000 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2019* | 43 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2019* | 51.5 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2020 | 1.1 | .8 – 1.4 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID # 450024- Twin Harbor TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Radium 226<br>Radium 228 | N | 2019* | .29<br>.72 | No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .0023 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2016/18* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019* | .269 | .261 - .269 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2016/18* | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium | N | 2019* | 77000 | 71000 - 77000 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2020 | 23 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2020 | 17.6 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2020 | 1.4 | .7 - 2.2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID # 610035 – HWY 43 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .0093 | .0084 - .0093 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2019* | 1.5 | 1 – 1.5 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2018/20 | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019* | 3.49 | 1.37 – 3.49 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018/20 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | N | 2019* | 77000 | 67000 - 77000 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2017* | 35 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017* | 39.1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2020 | 1.4 | 1 – 1.95 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS ID # 610036 – Pelahatchie Bay - TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .0103 | .0072 - .0103 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2019* | 34.2 | 1 – 34.2 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2017/19* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2019* | 1.5 | 1.48 – 1.5 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Lead | N | 2017/19* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | N | 2019* | 78000 | 68000 - 78000 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2020 | 22 | 11 - 22 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2020 | 14.6 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2020 | 1.4 | .8 – 2.2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.*

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.

During February 2020 on system # 610019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took one. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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.

For System # 450019 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 3. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 32%.

For System # 450024 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 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 33%.

For System # 610035 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 3. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 36%.

For System # 610036 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 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 29%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District 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.