

2021 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 JUL -6 AM 11:40

Pine Grove Community Water Assn.
PRINT Public Water System Name

140045

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	6/29/22
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	6/29/22
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Larry E Cook Sr
Name

Operator
Title

6/29/22
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Pine Grove Community Water Association
 PWS#: 0140045
 June 2022

2022 JUN 30 PM3:00

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 Larry Cook, Sr. at 662.902.1185. 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 second Saturday of March at 3:00 PM the Clarksdale Mennonite School.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Pine Grove Community Water Association have received a lower 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

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								
8. Arsenic	N	2020	1.1	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020	.0138	.0075 - .0138	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2020	5.5	1.9 – 5.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.401	.385- .401	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
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2021	.0259	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2021	4.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2021	189	188 - 189	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

76. Xylenes	N	2021	.001648	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2021	13	8.28 – 13.6	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2021	63	26.3 – 99.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.6	.6 - .7	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Disinfection By-Products:

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

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 Pine Grove Community Water Association 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.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF COAHOMA
CITY OF CLARKSDALE

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State,

JUDY SNYDER of The Clarksdale Press Register, a newspaper published in said City, County and State, who upon being duly sworn, deposes and says: The notice, of which a copy is here unto annexed,

was published in said newspaper 1 weeks, as follows:

29 Day of June, 2022 Year 157TH No. 26
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____

Signed: Judy Snyder

And I further certify that I have examined the several copies of The Clarksdale Press Register, above referred to, and find that the said notice has been published as stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 2022.

Cost of notice: \$ 650.00

Sherita Wilson



Bianco

Continued from Page 6

the 1989 LSU team that finished third at the College World Series. While working behind the plate for LSU, Bianco caught major league pitchers such as Ben McDonald, Russ Springer, Curtis Leskanic, John O'Donoghue, Chad Ogea and Paul Byrd.

Following his playing career, he joined Jim Wells' (current head coach at Alabama) coaching staff at Northwestern State, where he served two seasons from 1991-92 as a graduate assistant. He then returned to Baton Rouge, where he joined Bertman's staff at LSU as an assistant.

He spent five seasons at LSU from 1993-97, and during that time, the Tigers advanced to the College World Series in Omaha, Neb., four times and claimed three national championships. LSU also won three Southeastern Conference crowns and two SEC tournament titles in that five-year span.

After the Tigers' 1997 College World Series title run, Bianco was named the head coach at McNeese State in July of that year.

He led his first Cowboy team to a 30-26 record, finishing third in the Southland Conference and qualifying for the conference tournament. His 1999 squad, that featured All-America first baseman Ben Broussard, produced a 31-25 record.

Power hitting was the Cowboys' trademark under Bianco as McNeese State hit 212 home runs in his three seasons, including a school-record 81 in 1999. This past season's Cowboy team batted .305 and set a school record for hits with 600.

Bianco's 2000 McNeese State team raked in individual postseason awards. Four Cowboys were named to the SLC's first team, including the conference's Hitter and Newcomer of the Year in Chris Williamson, and the SLC's Pitcher of the Year in Chris Howay.

In his first two seasons at McNeese State, Bianco had nine players sign professional contracts, and two players were selected in Monday and Tuesday's 2000 Major League Baseball First Year Player Draft.

Bianco has helped Ole Miss set attendance records at Swayze Field. His last contract saw him earn \$1.2 million. Bianco receives his base salary under a state contract that includes retirement. He also receives compensation from a contract with the Ole Miss Athletics Foundation, a private non-profit organization that declined to release the agreement. The university provided a summary of his compensation.

Bianco was born May 3, 1967, and is a native of Seminole, Fla.

First

Continued from Page 6

pitched for the Rebels, and the Sooners led 2-1.

There was no more scoring until the bottom of the eighth when Ole Miss plated three runs to take a two-run lead at 4-2.

With one out, TJ McCants singled up the middle. OU replaced starter Horton with Trevin Michael, and things began to unravel even more for the Sooners.

Justin Bench singled to right field and McCants moved to third. That was when Gonzalez singled through the right side to score McCants and make it 2-2. Gonzalez then advanced to second on a wild pitch and Bench scored for a 3-2 Rebel lead.

Elko grounded out and Gonzalez moved to third, scoring moments later on yet another wild pitch.

Ole Miss was up by two runs with only three outs left for the Sooners offensively.

Brandon Johnson came in for the top of the ninth to replace Gaddis. Three strikeouts later and the dogpile was on.

Ole Miss managed six hits to only three for Oklahoma.

There were no errors in the well-played contest before a crowd announced at 25,972.

Ranked No. 1 in March, the Rebels were wondering if they would make post season play at one point this spring.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Clarksdale Municipal School District, Clarksdale, Mississippi until 10:00 a. m. (CDST), July 7, 2022, for MILK and MILK PRODUCTS

Bid Reference #2023-03

The right to reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, and to waive any informalities, is reserved by the Board of Trustees as purchaser.

For specifications and directions to bidders, go to www.cmsd.k12.ms.us.

Published: 6/22/2022 and 6/29/2022.

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Volatile Organic Contaminants									
76. Xylenes	N	2021	001648	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAAS	N	2021	18	8.28 - 13.0	ppb	0	00	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	Y	2021	63	26.3 - 99.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chloroform	N	2021	6	.6 - 7	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.
Disinfection By-Products:
(82) Total Trihalomethanes (THM)s - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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