

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 JUN 30 PM 3:03
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Pearl River Water Assoc. North

PRINT Public Water System Name

0550002

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 |
|---|-------------|
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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.

Melody Copling
Name

Office Manager
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

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

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| 41600 | 41600 | 07/15/2022 | |
| previous charge | 57.75 | | After the 17th |
| late charge | 5.78 | 89.53 | 92.13 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------|-------|-------|
| previous reading | 05/04/2022 | 446500 | 41600 | 41600 |
| present reading | 06/06/2022 | 453500 | | |
| consumption | 7000 | gallons | | |

credit balance charge 26.00

63.53

07/15/2022 89.53 After the 17th 92.13

109 SEVENTH AVENUE

Office hours 8am to 5pm Mon-Fri
Phone 601-798-3103

The ccr is now available at
<https://prcwater.com/ccr13>
If you would like a hard copy
please call our office at 601-798-3103

MELODY COPLING
P.O. BOX 222

MCNEILL, MS 39457-

*Return service requested

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 550002 2021

Is my water safe?

Last year your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water Officials vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

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?

We serve our customers with groundwater that is drawn from 2 wells that tap into the Upper Pascagoula aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. 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.

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 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 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. 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). **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 2:00pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our offices located: 17 White Chapel Rd., Carriere.

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.

Violation

We had a monitoring violation 07/01/21 -09/30/21 on this system. Monitoring samples were rejected by the Ms. State Dept. of Health. We have been taking extra care when collecting and submitting samples.

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. PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION 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

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

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 or MRDLG | MCLG or MRDL | MCL, TT, or Water | Your | Low | High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (MG/L) | 4 | 4 | .90 | .68 | 1.65 | 2021 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 11.1 | NA | 11.1 | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 2021 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 2021 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cu] (ppm) | 0.2 | 0.2 | .015 | .015 | .015 | 2019 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0097 | NA | .0159 | 2019 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Discharge from metal refineries, Coal burning factories. Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
|-----------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|------|----|---|
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .17 | NA | .17 | 2019 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.173 | NA | 0.173 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Selenium (ppm) | 0.05 | 0.05 | .0025 | .0025 | .0025 | 2019 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2019 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories |
| Volatle Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2006 | No | Discharge from textile finishing factories |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2006 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----|-----|--|--|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Uranium (ppb) | 0 | 30 | 0.5 | | | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
|---------------|---|----|-----|--|--|------|----|-----------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|----|---|
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2016 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|
|--------------|------|----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|-----|------|---|----|--|
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .00 | 2021 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 0.15 | 0.15 | .0 | 2021 | 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. |
| Variences and Exemptions | Variences 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 |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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