Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 19 AM 10: 30

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):
Pineville Project III South	0240254

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

☑ **I.** CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:	
☐ *Provided direct Web address to customer ☑ Hand delivered ☑ Mail paper copy ☑ Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: *"The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".*
☐ **II.** Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published:
☐ **III.** Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: Location distributed:
☐ **IV.** Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. ☐ **"Good Faith Effort"** in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:	Title:	Date:
Jerry B. Anthony	Water Operator Secretary Treas.	6/16/2023

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

Sutter Water Service, LLC
Pineville Project III South- PWS ID#0240254
Consumer Confidence Report-Yr. 2022 (Drinking Water)

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?

Our water comes from a deep water well that draws from the Pascagoula Formation approximately 900 feet below the ground surface.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our well ranked MODERATE as to its susceptibility to contamination. All correspondence and records are available at customer's request.

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 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, urban storm water 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?

Our office is located at 396 Clark Avenue in Pass Christian. Our phone number is 228-452-2031. Please call with any questions you may have.

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. Sutter Water Service (Pineville Project III South) 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

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.

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 tabl

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.11	NA		2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.70	1.10	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2.67	NA		2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.4	NA		2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.165	NA		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.9	NA		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.5	NA		2020	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

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

EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (MG/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	47.5	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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	0.2	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.001	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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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:

Contact Name: Teryl B. Anthony
Address: 396 Clark Avenue
P.O. Box 493
Pass Christian, MS 39571-0493
Phone: 228-452-2031
Fax: 228-452-4313
E-Mail: Sutterwater@gmail.com

examples
Copies of
Postal Mailed
CCR's
with Water
Bills

SUTTER WATER SERVI
PO Box 493
Pass Christian, MS 39571-0493
Phone # 228-452-2031 Fax # 228-45

BRUCE CUEVAS
22037 DALE ROAD
PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571

SUTTER WATER SERVIC
PO Box 493
Pass Christian, MS 39571-0493
Phone # 228-452-2031 Fax # 228-452-

JOHNNY MANN
22146 ABBEY ROAD
PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571

SUTTER WATER SERVICE, LLC

PO Box 493
Pass Christian, MS 39571-0493
Phone # 228-452-2031 Fax # 228-452-4313

ACCOUNT STATEMENT

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

ACCOUNT:	0388
SERVICE ADDRESS:	22146 ABBEY ROAD
SERVICE PERIOD:	05/01/2023 to 05/31/2023
BILLING DATE:	06/05/2023
DUE DATE:	06/15/2023

PAY ONLINE:
https://sutterwaterservice.citizenactioncenter.com/

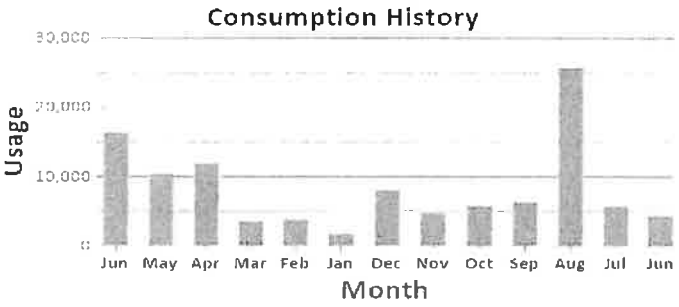
JOHNNY MANN
22146 ABBEY ROAD
PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571

CURRENT ACTIVITY

Water	$39.69
Sprinkler Service	$13.00
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES	$52.69

METER INFORMATION

PREVIOUS Date	PREVIOUS Reading	CURRENT Date	CURRENT Reading	Usage
04/30/2023	188010	05/31/2023	189500	1490
04/30/2023	2547220	05/31/2023	2562080	14860



ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PREVIOUS BALANCE	$35.83
PAYMENTS RECEIVED	$-35.83
ADJUSTMENTS	$0.00
BALANCE FORWARD	$0.00
NEW CHARGES	$52.69
AMOUNT DUE	**$52.69**
AMOUNT DUE AFTER 06/15/2023	**$60.69**

The Consumer Confidence Reports for Yr. 2022 (Water Reports) are available upon request.

Payment Coupon

Return this stub with a check payable to SUTTER WATER SERVICE.

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

ACCOUNT:	0388
SERVICE ADDRESS:	22146 ABBEY ROAD
BILLING DATE:	06/05/2023

DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
June 15, 2023	$52.69

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

JOHNNY MANN
22146 ABBEY ROAD
PASS CHRISTIAN, MS 39571

Sutter Water Service
PO Box 493
Pass Christian, MS 39571