

Certification

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 JUN 28 PM 3: 55

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): <i>Pearl River Central Water Assn.</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0550005</i>
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: <i>https://prewater.com/ccr18</i> Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".
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<input type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published:
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<input type="checkbox"/> 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: <i>6-30-23 / on water bill</i>
	Location distributed:

<input type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input type="checkbox"/> "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: <i>Melody Copling</i>	Title: <i>Office Manager</i>	Date: <i>6/28/23</i>
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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)

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 vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

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 from 6 wells that tap into the Upper Pascagoula aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells are LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report please contact our office at 601-7983103. For 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. 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 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 regular 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.

The board of directors and your water department crew appreciate people calling in to notify us of problems they may be having with their water Re: no water, low pressure, leak sightings, and bad smells or tastes. Our certified operators police the system as much as is possible, however, it is impossible to be in all areas at once. Your contributions in our efforts to maintain a water system of this size are extremely important in providing a safe continuous water supply.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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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

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.

PWS ID3550005 COLLECTED AND HAD ANALYZED ON 9/25/2019 A WATER SAMPLE FOR ASBESTOS. THE RESULTS OF THE TEST WERE AS FOLLOWS : RESULTS FOR ASBESTOS WERE NONE DETECTED AT A CONCENTRATION OF <0.17 MFL.

Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT ANALYTICAL RESULT VALUE RANGE

Manganese 9	No Range	natural occurring, or as a result from mining, industrial discharge	
HAA9	12.23	6.8121 – 12.236	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	10.23	5.485 – 10.23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6 Br	3.161	1.913 – 3.161	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	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	6.96	2.09	6.96	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.6	3.47	9.6	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	.55	1.76	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0039			2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0,5	0,4	0,5	2021	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0,5	0,5	0,5	2021	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	.0005		.0024	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.224		.26 2	2021	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	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
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
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.0025			2021	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	2021	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.3	2,3	2,3	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	0,5			2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.17	.87	1.3	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1.2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2021	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	7	0.5	NA		2021	NO	Discharges from chemical factories

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	1.3	0.1	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	0.015	0	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

TT Violation	Explanation ,contaminant, or rule	Duration	Corrective Action	Health Affects
Monitoring, routine major	Cyanide Failed to collect cyanide samples	01/01/20 -12/31/22	cyanide samples will be taken on time in the future.	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in access of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detecte
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: Larry Copling
Address:
P.O. Box 419
McNeill, MS 39457 Phone:
601-798-3103 Fax:
601-798-3130
E-Mail: prewater@jatt.net

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

PRE-SORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE
PAID-1 OZ
PERMIT # 1

* ACCOUNT NUMBER	SERVICE I.D.
41600	41600
previous charge	17.00
payment thank you	-40.00
previous reading 04/04/2023	507400
present reading 05/08/2023	513400
consumption 6000	gallons
credit balance	-23.00
charge	23.00
Bank draft do not pay	
	PAST DUE AMOUNT
DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
06/23/2023	0.00
	2.30
SERVICE ADDRESS	
109 SEVENTH AVENUE	

RETURN STUB WITH PAYMENT	
DUE DATE	
06/23/2023	
AMOUNT DUE	
After the 15th	
0.00	2.30
ACCOUNT NUMBER	SERVICE I.D.
41600	41600

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

The ccr is now available at
<https://prcwater.com/ccr18>
 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**

ACCOUNT NUMBER	SERVICE I.D.
PAST DUE AMOUNT	
DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
SERVICE ADDRESS	

RETURN STUB WITH PAYMENT	
DUE DATE	
AMOUNT DUE	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	SERVICE I.D.

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