CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 550060 2021

Is my water safe and where does it come from?

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. Our water source is ground water our 2 wells draw from the Upper Pascagoula Aquifer.

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).

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. 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 our regularly scheduled meetings. Monthly meetings are held at 2:00 pm 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, 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. **It is important to notify us if at any time you notice suspicious activity around fire hydrants, blow off valves, and well sites.**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.

Questions about this report? Call Larry Copling at 601-798-3103 or Fax 601-798-3130

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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 provided the definitions below the table.

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	4.55			2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.6			2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.90	.57	1.54	2021	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	.0086	.0083	.0086	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2021	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.263	.1	.263	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	NA		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	N	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 (ppm)	.05	.05	.0025	NA		2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2021	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppm)	0.2	0.2	.015	.015	.015	2021	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Chromium (ppm)	.1	.1	.0013	.0012	.0013	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp No mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated contaminants								
Sodium (ppb)	**0**		**81000**	**73000**	**81000**	**2019**	**No**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	.0.5	0.5		2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2018	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1-1 Dichloroethylene	0	7	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial and chemical factories
trans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2018	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

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	15	.002	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological					
Uranium(ppb)	30	0.5	2021	No	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**
Level 1 Assessment	**A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.**

Level 2 Assessment	**Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E.Coli* MCL violation has occured and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.**