

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District  
System: PRVWSD-Main Harbor  
PWS ID: 450019**

**2009 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
System: PRVWSD- MAIN HARBOR  
PWS ID: 450019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.**

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009**. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

***Is my water safe?***

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is 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 groundwater source is from four wells using **water from the Cockfield Formation**.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

***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).

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During February 2010 we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required; therefore we cannot be sure of the water quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 1. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected by the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month and reviewed by the District's Certified Waterworks Operator.

**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 Valley Water Supply District 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	September 2009	0.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Antimony	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	April 2005	1.0	0	ppb	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2005	0.008	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2005	0.1	0	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2005	6	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	Dec 2008	0.9	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	March 2006	5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2005	1.06	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	Dec 2008	0.002	0	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen )	N	May 2009	0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2005	1	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	0.5	2	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass,

								and drug factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Benzene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono-chlorobenzene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra-chloroethylene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzen <sub>e</sub>	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1, 1-Trichloroethane	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1, 2-Trichloroethane	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloro-ethylene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	September 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	September 2009	0.00	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b><u>Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Sample Date</u></b>	<b><u>Your Water</u></b>	<b><u>Range Low High</u></b>	<b><u>Unit of Measure</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG or MRDLG</u></b>	<b><u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u></b>	<b><u>Typical Source</u></b>
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2009	0.70	0.30 / 1.40	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

**For more information please contact:**

Phillip Hunt  
 100 Reservoir Park Road  
 Brandon, MS 39047  
 601-992-9714  
 601-992-2847 FAX  
[phunt@therez.ms](mailto:phunt@therez.ms)

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
**System: PRVWSD-Twin Harbor**  
**PWS ID: 450024**

**2009 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
System: PRVWSD- TWIN HARBOR  
PWS ID: 450024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.**

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009**. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

***Is my water safe?***

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is 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 groundwater source is from four wells using **water from the Sparta Aquifer**.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

***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).

**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 Valley Water Supply District 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of

contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	September 2009	10.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Antimony	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2005	0.003	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2005	0.1	0	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2005	5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	2009	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	March 2006	5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2005	1.36	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2009	0.001	0	ppb	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2005	0.2	0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2005	1	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2005	0.5	0	ppb	0.5	2	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono-chlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra-chloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzen <sub>e</sub>	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloro-ethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	September 2009	21.30	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2009	0.74	0.35 / 1.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

**For more information please contact:**

Phillip Hunt  
 100 Reservoir Park Road  
 Brandon, MS 39047  
 601-992-9714  
 601-992-2847 FAX  
[phunt@therez.ms](mailto:phunt@therez.ms)

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
**System: PRVWSD-Hwy 43**  
**PWS ID: 610035**

**2009 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
System: PRVWSD- HIGHWAY 43  
PWS ID: 610035

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.**

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009**. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

***Is my water safe?***

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is 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 groundwater source is from four wells using **water from the Cockfield Formation and Sparta Aquifer.**

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

***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).

**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 Valley Water Supply District 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of

contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	Sept.2009	0.00	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Antimony	N	March 2006	0.5	0	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	March 2006	0.5	0	ppb	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	March 2006	0.004802	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	March 2006	0.1	0	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	March 2006	0.1	0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	March 2006	0.2024	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	December 2008	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	March 2006	5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	March 2006	1.314602	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	December 2008	0.002	0	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	March 2006	0.20	0	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2009	0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen )	N	May 2009	0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	March 2006	0.601	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	March 2006	0.50	0	ppb	2	2	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Benzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono-chlorobenzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra-chloroethylene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1, 1-Trichloroethane	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1, 2-Trichloroethane	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	September 2009	0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	Sept. 2009	0.00	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2009	0.70	0.30 / 1.40	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

**For more information please contact:**

Phillip Hunt  
 100 Reservoir Park Road  
 Brandon, MS 39047  
 601-992-9714  
 601-992-2847 FAX  
[phunt@therez.ms](mailto:phunt@therez.ms)

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
**System: PRVWSD-Pelahatchie Bay**  
**PWS ID: 610036**

**2009 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
Pearl River Valley Water Supply District  
System: PRVWSD- PELAHATCHIE BAY  
PWS ID: 610036

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 **Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714**. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held **at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.**

**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2009**. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

***Is my water safe?***

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is 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 groundwater source is from four wells using **water from the Sparta Aquifer**.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked *LOWER* in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.992.9714.

***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).

**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 Valley Water Supply District 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of

contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	July 2008	18.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Antimony	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.0006	0.0006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	NA	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2008	0.006888	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2008	< 0.0001	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2008	0.001118	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	December 2008	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	April 2008	0.005	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	April 2008	1.87	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	December 2008	0.005	0	ppm	0.015	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2008	< 0.0002	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	May 2008	< 0.20	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen )	N	May 2009	< 0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2008	0.000602	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2008	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Benzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono-chlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra-chloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1, 1-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1, 2-Trichloroethane	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	March 2009	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	July 2008	32.93	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2009	0.77	0.58 1.70	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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	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.

**For more information please contact:**

Phillip Hunt  
 100 Reservoir Park Road  
 Brandon, MS 39047  
 601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX  
 phunt@therez.ms