

**2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Pearl River Valley Water Supply District**  
**PWS#: 450019, 450024, 610035 & 610036**  
**May 2025**

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.

### **Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Larry Wilcher at 769.231.4986. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month at 9:30 AM at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland, MS.

### **Source of Water**

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield and Sparta Sand Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

### **Period Covered by Report**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2024, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

### **Terms and Abbreviations**

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level (AL)** : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

**LSLI**: Lead Service Line Inventory

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L)**: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**: one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**RAA**: Running Annual Average

## PWS ID # 450019- Main Harbor TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2022*	.0093	.0091 - .0093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2021/23*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	1.05	.807 – 1.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2021/23*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022*	140	136 - 140	ppm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b> – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2024	0 - LRAA	0 – 3.7	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2024	.014 - LRAA	5.58 – 13.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2024	1.2 - LRAA	.72 – 1.4	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

## PWS ID # 450024- Twin Harbor TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2022*	.0025	.0024 - .0025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2022/24	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	1.08	.546 – 1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2022/24	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022*	94.6	87.5 – 94.6	ppm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b> – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2024	.021 - LRAA	9.8 - 28	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2024	.034 - LRAA	15.74 – 48.1	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2024	1.3 - RAA	1 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

## PWS ID # 610035 – HWY 43 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2022*	.0067	.0028 - .0067	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022*	1.7	1.6 – 1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2021/23*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	.97	.931 – .97	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2021/23*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2024	86.4	No Range	ppm	20		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b> – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2024	.049 - LRAA	30.1 – 59	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2024	.052 - LRAA	36.4 – 61.45	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2024	1.3 - RAA	1 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

## PWS ID # 610036 – Pelahatchie Bay - TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
10. Barium	N	2022*	.00283	.00265 - .00285	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2021/23*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	.482	.354 – .482	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2021/23*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2023*	73.6	72.1 – 73.6	ppb	0		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b> – Substances formed when disinfectants, like Chlorine, used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water.								
81. HAA5	N	2024	19.6	14.2 – 19.6	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2024	25.4	24.8 – 25.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2024	1 - RAA	.59 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2024.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

Sodium. 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.

PWS ID: 0610036		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b> – Contaminants 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.								
lithium	N	2024	13	9.91 - 13	ug/l	9		Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

In addition to the above contaminants, we tested for additional chemicals for which the state and EPA have set standards. We found no detectable levels of those chemicals.

Our system #0610036 also tested for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule #5 for and polyfluoroalkyl substances, where no detectable levels were found.

### LEAD EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MS Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and/or other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water MPHL can be reached at 601.576.7582.

Our system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory, and no lead lines were found. The methods used to make that determination were visual inspections, water operator knowledge and archived records. This inventory report is available for viewing at our office upon request.

### FLUORIDE INFORMATION

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system.

For System # 450019 the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 92%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

For System # 450024 the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 33%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

For System # 610035 the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 33%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

For System # 610036 the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 76%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

### VIOLATIONS

Our Water System #0450019 received a violation for failure to prepare and report the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. We submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on December 13, 2024.

Our Water System #045002419 received a violation for failure to prepare and report the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. We submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on December 10, 2024.

Our Water System #0610035 received a violation for failure to prepare and report the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. We submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on December 10, 2024.

Our Water System #0610036 received a violation for failure to prepare and report the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. We submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on December 13, 2024.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.