

2024 Annual Drinking Water Report

Springhill Water PWS#0550057

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

There are two sources of water for the Springhill Water System. One source is located on Springhill Road and pumps from the miocene aquifer.

The other source Pearl River County Utility Authority located on Hwy 11 near Poplarville and pumps from the miocene aquifer. Springhill and West Poplarville communities are under a Wholesale-Consecutive agreement for the purchase of wholesale water from Pearl River County Utility Authority. Their Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed at the website prc-ua.org/ccr under Public Water System ID 0550061.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment are available for review at our office at 410 North Front Street in Lumberton Ms.

Springhill Source Water assessment ranking is rated as Moderate

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?

Contact our office if you notice any unusual activity around our well and treatment plant facilities.

Contact our office if you notice any wet place that may be a potential leak.

Other Information

ANNUAL MEETING:

The annual meeting of North Lumberton Utility will be held at the office at 410 North Front St., Lumberton Ms. on September 11, 2025, at 5:00pm.

PAYMENT METHODS

North Lumberton Utility offers a wide variety of convenient payment options for our customers. Simply choose the option that best suits your needs.

PAYMENT BY MAIL: If paying by check or money order through the mail, please send all payments with your payment coupon. To avoid late fees, please mail your payment at least five-seven business days before the due date specified on your bill.

AUTOMATIC DRAFT: The worry-free way to pay your water bill. With this service, the amount of your monthly bill is automatically deducted from your bank account and credited to your utility account. There is no set-up fee or charge associated with this method of payment. To set up Automated Bank Draft, contact the office and we'll give you the forms to set this up.

PAYMENT DROP OFF: You may pay your bill in person at our office address. We accept cash, check, or money orders. To avoid longer wait times, please note that Mondays, Fridays and the first day after a holiday are normally very busy. Our hours are 8am-5pm.

PAY PORTAL: Water bills payments can now be paid online by going to MSEZPAY.COM and entering your water bill account number, then scroll down to "North Lumberton Water Association" in the list of water systems. You will be able to view your water accounts history and make a payment.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Springhill water system 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 Water Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. We submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on October 25, 2024.

Pearl River County Utility Authority 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 Water Supply, by October 16, 2024, as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. They submitted the Lead Service Line Inventory on October 24, 2024.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

Visual inspection and historical service line installation records were used to determine if any lead or galvanized service lines existed.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1	1.7	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	00	NA	1.67	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.004	NA	3.6	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

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