

2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Received
6/30/18
10:31 PM

Town of Pitts Camp Water System
Public Water System Name

PWS ID# 0050019, PWS ID# 0476004
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*
- On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*
- Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/1/2018 / /2018 / /2018

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / /

CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: _____ / /2018

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct URL)*
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: South Reporter, Southern Advocate

Date Published: 5/13/2018 5/24/2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: _____ / /2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ *(Provide Direct URL)*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Kathleen Brock Clerk
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

6/29/2018
Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**Town of Potts Camp****PWS ID# 0050019 & 0470004****May 14, 2018**

2018 JUN 15 AM 10: 55

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our wells draw from the Ripley Aquifer. The wells for the Potts Camp have received lower to **moderate** rankings to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-333-7285. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings held at 6 P.M on the first Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall.

The **Town of Potts Camp** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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

TEST RESULTS 0470004

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.58—1.40	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	*2016	.115	.112--.115	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2016	.13	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	*2015	.257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	3.27	No-Ranger	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5	N	*2016	17	No-range	Ppppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	*2016	4.57	No-Range	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	*2016	2.0	No-range	Ppm	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TEST RESULTS 0050019

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.71—1.88	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	*2015	.014	No-Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	*2015	1.5	No-Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2017	.1188	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	*2015	.257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2017	1.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2017

*****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. **Town of Potts Camp** 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy at the by calling 662-587-0273 if you have questions.



Above, Ashland salutatorian, Langston Ables, gives a speech during the Ashland High School graduation ceremony. At left is Ables' senior composite photograph that was inadvertently left out of the Southern Advocate's graduation edition.

HSUD

Continued from 1A

have been a near disaster." It took crews nearly four hours to restore service and the line, breaker and fuse has failed two more times since the initial outage, "We will be back in that area next week to complete repairs and install a new breaker." Stone added.

Saturday brought another round of problems as unsettled weather returned to the area. At 1:17 p.m., a small outage of about 15 meters was detected in the Hudsonville area. Less than 30 minutes later, while crews were working on that outage, a major outage occurred when equipment detected an imbalance and tripped out the Holly Springs Primary (Neely Avenue) Substation also interrupting power to the Ashland Substation. In all, over 1,600 customers were affected. When TVA tried to re-energize the station, there was an explosion

that damaged a TVA capacitor bank and the station had to be shut back down. Technicians believe the initial trip was caused by a lightning strike at the substation.

The new 161 KV transmission line under construction coupled with the upgrades at the Ashland Substation will eliminate that station being affected by faults or trips at Holly Springs Primary, Stone stated, "Three of the last five major outages affecting the Ashland Substation have been caused by trips at Holly Springs Primary. The new transmission line will tie Ashland directly into the Holly Springs - Miller 161KV line just like North Holly Springs and Coldwater (Mt. Pleasant)." That project is expected to be completed this September.

Later in the day, crews repaired storm damage to the line feeding customers on Wildcat Bottom Road before returning to the city to repair a downed line in the area of West Elder

Avenue and Minor Street that had tripped a breaker causing the second outage of the day in the City of Holly Springs.

On Sunday, storms in northern Marshall County and Benton County caused several outages, the largest affecting over 700 customers served out of the Slayden Substation. Other areas affected by weather related outages on Sunday included Lamar Road, Moore Road, McAlexander Road, Perry Chapel Road, Briscoe Road, East Van Dorn Avenue, Country Church Road, Gray Academy Road, Reaves Road and Little Snow Creek Road.

"We know how frustrating it is to be without electricity. Many of our sister utilities have been dealing with some of the same issues over the last few days and I will put our employees up against anybody's. They get out there and do what is necessary to get the job done, working long hours in difficult conditions. I can't say enough about their

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Potts Camp
PWS ID# 0850019 & 0476004
May 14, 2018

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well's draw from the Ripley Aquifer. The wells for the Potts Camp have received lower to moderate rankings to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-333-7285. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings held at 6 P.M on the first Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall.

The Town of Potts Camp routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which





the first year a student had his own laptop provided by the school. The program is available online, so it is available around students' schedules and in the same format as the test. In the past they have had that familiar sound of laptops every day," Meadows said. "It

Jonathan Meadows is a senior at Walnut High School. She has one child, Micah McNeil. She is the daughter of the late Rosa Lee Campbell of Walnut. Meadows is an artist and crafter and enjoys working with wire and making mixed media art from various materials, including puzzle pieces. She also has her own Etsy shop, Tina Meadow Designs. When time allows, Meadows enjoys reading, traveling and cooking.

helped their self esteem greatly by passing it this time. Now we're hopeful that we can get these results every year."

Schools were supposed to receive testing results on May 11, but testing company Questar did not release some scores until last week. This isn't the only new achievement at Hickory

Jonathan Meadows. She has one child, Micah McNeil. She is the daughter of the late Rosa Lee Campbell of Walnut.

Meadows is an artist and crafter and enjoys working with wire and making mixed media art from various materials, including puzzle pieces. She also has her own Etsy shop, Tina Meadow Designs. When time allows, Meadows enjoys reading, traveling and cooking.

"I encourage anyone to contact me with story ideas, information or just to chat. I can be reached at the *Sentinel* at 837-8111 or through my email tina.campbell@journal-inc.com," Meadows concluded.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS 0470004

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.58-1.40	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	*2016	.115	.112-115	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2016	.13	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	*2015	257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	3.27	No-Range	ppm	10	10	Rinoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5	N	*2016	17	No-range	Ppmpb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	*2016	4.57	No-Range	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	*2016	2.0	No-range	Ppm	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TEST RESULTS 0050019

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.71-1.88	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	*2015	.014	No-Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	*2015	1.5	No-Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2017	.1188	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Fluoride	N	*2015	257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2017	1.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2017

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. Town of Potts Camp 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however, you may obtain a copy at the by calling 662-587-0273 if you have questions.

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Benton County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN ADVOCATE, a newspaper published in the Town of Ashland, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

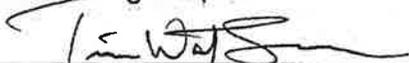
a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for

1 consecutive weeks in said

newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>112</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5/24/2018</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

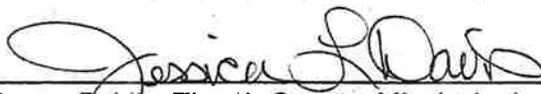
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

24 day of MAY 2018



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: 05/05/21



Printer's Fee _____



Photo by DaMilli Dixon

letic banquet are (from left) Jakyla Bohanna, Senior Cheerleader; Zykeriyah rader; Kalandria Barksdale, Second Year Cheerleader; Jakiela Pegues, Most onner, Third Year Cheerleader; Destiny Glover, Second Year Cheerleader; st All Around Cheerleader and Senior Cheerleader.



Boys powerlifting

Recipients of awards for boys powerlifting during the Holly Springs High School Athletic Banquet are (from left) Josh Kimble, First Year Award; Andrew Martin, First Year Award; and Timmie Love, First Year Award.



Photo by Linda McKinney

Academy Athletic Banquet. From left are ot pictured is Javion Smith.

2 for Mustangs

more information, contact coach Warren, 662-278-9008, or director om, 901-596-5665. ration for the North Mississippi s continues each Saturday through

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Potts Camp
PWS ID# 0050019 & 0470004
May 14, 2018

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well's draw from the Ripley Aquifer. The wells for the Potts Camp have received lower to moderate rankings to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-333-7285. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings held at 6 P.M on the first Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall.

The Town of Potts Camp routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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



JSU JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY

**ROLL IN
2018
MER
ION
JSU**

SESSION 1

MAY 30 - JUNE 25

SESSION 2

JULY 2 - JULY 31

Registration

TEST RESULTS 0470004

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.58-1.40	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	*2016	.115	.112-.115	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2016	13	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	*2015	257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	*2017	3.27	No-Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5	N	*2016	17	No-range	Ppmppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	*2016	4.57	No-Range	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	*2016	2.0	No-range	Ppm	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TEST RESULTS 0050019

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	N	2017	1.0	.71-1.88	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	*2015	.014	No-Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	*2015	1.5	No-Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	*2017	1.88	No-Range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	*2015	257	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2017	1.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2017

*****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. **Town of Potts Camp** 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however, you may obtain a copy at the by calling 662-587-0273 if you have questions.