

2019 JUL -1 PM 1:54

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Potts Camp  
Public Water System Name

PWS ID# 0050019 + 0470004  
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) (0050019)*

On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*

Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/6/2019 6/20/2019 1/2019

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:     /     / 2019  
  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: Southern Advocate & Belzoni News South Reporter (0050019)

Date Published: 6/6/2019 & 6/20/2019

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* 0050019 0470004 Date Posted: 6/28/2019

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

Kathrine J Brock  
Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

6/28/2019  
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](mailto: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, 2019!**

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2019 JUL 18 AM 9:42

# Revised-- 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report<sub>2</sub>

Town of Potts Camp  
PWS ID# 0470004  
July 8, 2019

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. 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 <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2018	1.2	0.57 -- 1.82	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

### Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	2016 *	.115	No-Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	2018	3.0	0.5—3.5	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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
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

\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2018

### \*\*\*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.

**2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Town of Potts Camp**  
**PWS ID# 0470004**  
**May 29, 2019**

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.

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**TEST RESULTS 0470004****Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products**

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Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2018	1.0	1.05—1.87	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	N	2018	.0165	No-Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2018	4.1	No-Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	2018	3.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2018	.259	No-Range	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5	N	2018	4.0	No-range	Ppmpb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018	1.1	No-Range	Ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2018	4.0	No-range	Ppm	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2018

**\*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\***

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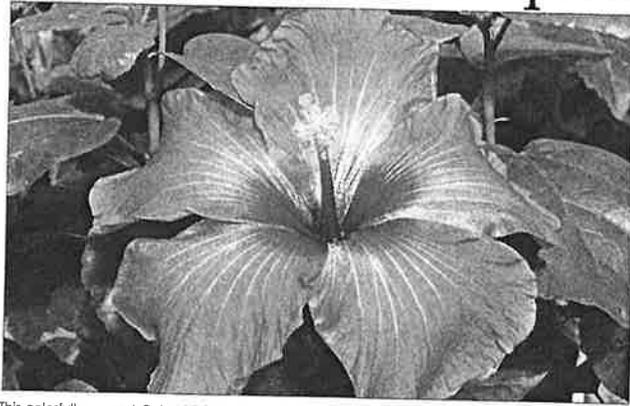
# Hibiscus varieties offer tropical color

By Dr. Gary R. Bachman  
MSU Extension Services

This is week two of the "Tour de Hibiscus," featuring great choices for our Mississippi gardens and landscapes. I don't know any home gardener who can resist the colorful flowers of Cajun hibiscus plants, with equally colorful names like Honchie Papa, Peppermint Patty and Crawfish Pie.

These flowers are some of the most dazzling in my garden each year. The color combinations can seem almost impossible, but there they are, beautiful and complex, like random combinations from a box of Pantone color chips. The various selections feature bright yellows, pinks, reds and whites. Blends and those with bright red eyes are some of the more spectacular. The Cajun hibiscus selections with cool gray in the mix are a technicolor dream. The foliage is dark green and glossy and provides a nice background to display the colorful blooms.

Additionally, the flowers are huge, having diameters easily over seven inches. There's one disappointing issue: these gorgeous flowers



This colorfully named Cajun hibiscus, Honchie Papa, will bloom all summer long with proper care and sunny conditions. (Photo by MSU Extension Service/Gary Bachman)

last only a single day. Fortunately, Cajun hibiscus will almost continually produce flowers from late spring to the fall season.

Nearly everything in my garden and landscape is in big planters, like 15- and 25-gallon containers. There are a couple of reasons for this growing strategy. First, the big container will hold more water and help keep the root system consistently moist, even on the hottest summer days. Second, some

plants, like Cajun hibiscus, will not tolerate our winter temperatures, not even along the coast. If your plants are growing in containers, you can move them into a garage or shed ahead of the arrival of cold winter temperatures. For the best flowering, be sure to plant Cajun hibiscus where it will receive at least six hours of full sun every day. This will keep the plant more tightly branched and intensify the colors. Good planting bed drainage is a

must; this is another reason I grow in containers. Another option is to grow in raised beds.

Maintaining consistent root zone moisture is key for Cajun hibiscus to flower through the season. A period of droughty weather will quickly turn off the flowering and cause any developing flower buds to drop off, and it may be hard to get it started flowering again. The watering needs will vary with the season—more in hot weather and less in the cooler months. Overwatering can cause buds to drop before the flowers fully open. Take-home point: keep a close eye on your watering.

Another key to maintaining the flowering of Cajun hibiscus is fertilization. Flowering requires a tremendous amount of energy. I always use a slow-release fertilizer at planting and then water-soluble fertilizers as I water through the summer season.

Cajun hibiscus plants are perfect for adding a tropical flair on a porch or patio. Combination plant with other tropicals, such as bananas and clematis, which require similar care and management.

## 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Shady Grove Water Association  
PWS ID # 0700021

May 29, 2019

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 mission is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two wells. Our wells draw from the Collier Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general vulnerability analysis is provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the vulnerability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Shady Grove Water Association have received a moderate ranking to contamination.

We planned 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 Jimmy Perkins at (662) 224-4177. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting the second Tuesday in December, at the Greentown Fire Station at 7:00 PM.

Shady Grove Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as drinking water, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be occasionally exposed to contain at least small amounts of these constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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TEST RESULTS 0050019									
Basis for this table is the number of violations in terms of number of individual contaminants.									
Contaminant	Year	Test	Level	Unit	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds
(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCLG)	(MCL)
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	0.5	0.5	0.5	mg/L	0	0	0	0	0

No sample required in 2018

**\*\*\*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. Shady Grove Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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Your CLR will be mailed to you however, you may obtain a copy at the by calling 662-837-0660 if you have questions.

## 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Potts Camp  
PWS ID# 0000000

May 29, 2019

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TEST RESULTS 0050019									
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