

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY

2019 AUG -8 AM 9:08

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Hickory Flat

0050002
Public Water System Name

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: / / 2019 / / / 2019 / / / 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: _____
Date Published: / /

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / / 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

Stephanie N. Churchill
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

8-2-2019
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

Fax: (601) 576-7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Hickory Flat
 PWS#: 0050002
 July 2019

2019 JUL 11 AM 7:28

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation Aquifer.

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 Town of Hickory Flat have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Diane Grist at 662.333.7884. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Hickory Flat Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. 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.

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.

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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0238	.0235 - .0238	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	2.6	2.2 - 2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2014*	44	23 - 44	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.236	.22 - .236	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	13	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2017*	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2018	.8	.5 - 1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/30/2018, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Well near source of fecal contamination (ex: septic systems, sewer lines)

Corrective Actions: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement actions. Status: In Violation.

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 Town of Hickory Flat 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.

50 YEARS AGO July 31, 1969

By Meg Thomas
Community Correspondent

Local and Personal

Mrs. Leona Bowden is a patient in the Tippah County Hospital.

Richard Bennett, Jackson, Miss., was a visitor with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. David Bennett and the family recently.

The J. A. Hutchison family of Corinth were visitors in town Sunday.

Mrs. Lavern Cooper spent last week in Tippah County Hospital.

Mrs. Billy Scott, Nashville, visited her father, Mrs. Robert Moody during the weekend.

Sunday afternoon they with Mrs. Bobby Autry visited Mrs. Moody at the New Albany Rest Home.

Mr. & Mrs. Troy Renick, Mr. & Mrs. Wesson Graves spent the weekend in Mobile visiting relatives.

Mrs. Tom Mauldin,

Baldwyn, Miss Eugenia Mauldin, a teacher at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, were weekend guests of Mrs. J. A. Peeler. Miss Mauldin is a former teacher of Ashland High School.

Pat Russon, Waterford, spent last week with her sister and husband, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Cooper.

Lana and Karen Gresham, Memphis, are spending their vacation with their grandfather, Mr. Robert Moody.

Mrs. Emma Simpson is in the Tippah County Hospital.

Born to Mr. & Mrs. Loid McCain at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis, July 3, a boy, named David Oliver. He is their fourth child and first boy. He is the grandson of Mr. Lee Renick and the great-grandson of Mrs. Mae Renick.

Mrs. Lydia McDonald is a patient in the Tippah

County Hospital.

Junior Anthony had surgery at Tippah County Hospital.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Jordan spent last week visiting their children at Aberdeen. This week Rev. & Mrs. Bob Thornton and Jamie are spending their vacation with the Jordan's.

Mrs. Callie Drennan, Mrs. Frances Esterle and Susan of Elgin, Ill., were guests of Mr. Leake Drennan and Mrs. J. W. Walker last week.

Miss Corrinne Hudspeth of Blue Mountain, spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Hudspeth.

Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Bowden, New Orleans, visited with his grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Bowden, last week.

Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Lence, Jr., and Bobby of Memphis, were recent visitors of Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Lence,

Mr. & Mrs. Clelon Edge, after "no word" for a month or more from their son, Eddie, a soldier in Vietnam, received a letter last week saying he had been out from base and had had no chance to write. Among different things he wrote, one was "I'm enjoying the Advocate". (The Advocate is being sent him by Mrs. John Mann.)

South of Ashland

Mr. & Mrs. Vannie Wallace and Darlene came for a visit with Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Wallace Wednesday. Thursday they all spent with Mrs. Howard Rogers and girls and Friday Mr. & Mrs. Vannie Wallace and Darlene visited with Mr. & Mrs. Alton Nutt and children.

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Rainwater and Jan spent Wednesday with Mrs. C. J. Ormon. Jan stayed with Jane Ormon and

went to her home with Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Thomas Thursday.

Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Bell stopped for a brief visit with Mrs. C. J. Ormon. They spent last week with his family in Georgia.

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Ormon visited his sister, Mrs. Anna Mathis at Holly Springs Hospital Thursday.

Mrs. Guy Bacon, Bettie Lou and Wayne of Cleve-

land, Ohio, recently visited with her sister, Mrs. Joyce West and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Elzey.

Diane Foster visited Margaret Edwards last week. Wednesday afternoon they spent with Mrs. Ola Edwards.

The showers have been most welcome in this area.

The many friends of Mr. J. R. Hunter will be glad to learn he is improving.

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over edges of dish to cover and seal. Freeze casserole until firm. Remove from dish, wrap tightly with foil. Place foil-wrapped casserole in freezer-weight resealable plastic bag. Label and date. When ready to thaw, unwrap frozen casserole and return to original baking dish. Thaw overnight in refrigerator, then bake as directed just before serving. Yield: 6

RECIPES

Continued from 6A

2-quart. casserole sprayed with cooking spray, top with cheese and stuffing. Bake 35 to 40 minutes or until heated through. Substitute: Prepare using Oscar Mayer Deli Fresh Honey Ham. Make up and freeze.

BRIEFS

Veteran Service Office now open

The Veteran Service Office is now open at the Benton County Courthouse in Ashland. The office is open on Fridays from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. on Fridays only. Veteran

