

2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 JUN 29 PM 2:38

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Ashland - Water

Public Water System Name

005 0001

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 Ashland - MS (website)

Date(s) customers were informed: / / 2020 / / 2020 / / 2020

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: / / 2020

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 Sentinel

Date Published: 6 / 17 / 2020

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / / 2020

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

Mitch Carroll
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6-26-20
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, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Ashland
 PWS#: 0050001
 June 2020

TOWN OF ASHLAND WATER SUPPLY
 2020 JUN 29 PM 2:38

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley 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 Ashland have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Craig Wilbanks at 662.587.4116. 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 first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Ashland 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, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0572	.0535 - .0572	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

2020 JUN 29 PM 2:30

13. Chromium	N	2018*	3.2	.6 – 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.2	0	ppm	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.108	.101 – 1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	9000	7200 - 9000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2019	13	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.4	1.07 – 1.64	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

Town of Ashland (PWS ID 0050001), no longer adds fluoride to the drinking water system. Consult with your dentist, regarding this change with your water supply. They may propose additional supplements and suggest different treatment schedules. If you have children (starting at 6 months of age), their dentist may have alternative treatment suggestions to ensure the proper development of teeth as they grow. Be sure to talk to your dentist about in-office fluoride applications or dietary supplements. These necessary treatments may come at an increase cost.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Ashland 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.

2020 JUN 29 PM 2:38

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi Tippah 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 SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, 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
142	18	6/17/2020

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



Tim Watson

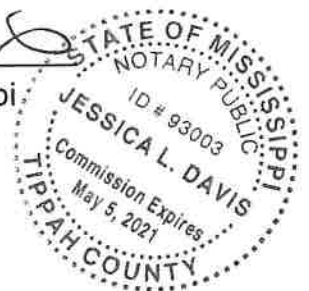
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

24 day of JUNE 2020



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: **05/05/2021**



Printer's Fee

FORMSINK • FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 • L-31393

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010015110	05/10	06/10
SERVICE ADDRESS		
639 LIBERTY RD		
METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
235	191	44 W
459	418	41 G
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

GAS	41.12
WTR	22.80
NET DUE >>>	63.92
SAVE THIS >>	6.39
GROSS DUE >>	70.31

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
ASHLAND GAS & WATER
 P.O. BOX 246
 ASHLAND, MS 38603
 662-224-6282

2020 JUN 29 PM 2:38

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 3
 ASHLAND, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/2020	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
63.92	6.39	70.31

2019 ANNUAL CCR WATER REPORT
 IS AVAILABIE UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010015110
 ANZONETTE BROWN
 639 LIBERTY ROAD
 ASHLAND, MS

FORMSINK • FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 • L-31393

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
100001000	05/10	06/10
SERVICE ADDRESS		
17207 BOUNDARY DR		
METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
9531	9531	
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

GAS	8.00
PAST DUE	8.80
NET DUE >>>	16.80
SAVE THIS >>	.80
GROSS DUE >>	17.60

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
ASHLAND GAS & WATER
 P.O. BOX 246
 ASHLAND, MS 38603
 662-224-6282

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 3
 ASHLAND, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/2020	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
16.80	.80	17.60

2019 ANNUAL CCR WATER REPORT
 IS AVAILABIE UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

100001000
 MARK/ RENTAL PROPERTY EHRIE
 16925 BOUNDARY DR
 ASHLAND MS 38603-7718

FORMSINK • FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 • L-31393

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
100002000	05/10	06/10
SERVICE ADDRESS		
17125 HWY 5 N		
METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
97	86	11 W
7173	7172	1 G
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

GAS	8.00
WTR	18.00
NET DUE >>>	26.00
SAVE THIS >>	2.60
GROSS DUE >>	28.60

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
ASHLAND GAS & WATER
 P.O. BOX 246
 ASHLAND, MS 38603
 662-224-6282

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 3
 ASHLAND, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/2020	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
26.00	2.60	28.60

2019 ANNUAL CCR WATER REPORT
 IS AVAILABIE UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

100002000
 W R HUDSPETH
 17125 HIGHWAY 5
 ASHLAND MS 38603-7795

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and to help you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water supply. We want to be sure you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water supply. We want to be sure you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water supply. We want to be sure you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water supply.

Our water comes from wells drilled from the Grey Ridge. The water is treated at the Ashland Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Ashland Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Ashland Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Ashland Water Treatment Plant.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town of Ashland at 800.507.6110. 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 first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Ashland Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In 2019, we did not detect any of the listed contaminants. The table lists the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each contaminant. The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the public health. The MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology. The MCLs are set to protect the public health. The MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.

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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the public health. The MCLs are based on 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000. **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 \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values for Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Arsenic	N	2019	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	Removal of natural deposits, runoff from agricultural, industrial, and domestic production wastes
11. Barium	N	2019	0.00	0.00	2	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes
12. Cadmium	N	2019	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Discharge of mining wastes
13. Chromium	N	2019	0.00	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Discharge from land and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	2	0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing materials, leaching from wood preservatives
15. Fluoride	N	2019	1.08	1.01 - 1.08	4	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water treatment residuals, discharge from surface and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2017/19	4	0	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing materials, erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	2019	9000	7200 - 9000	PPH	0	0	0	Plant Sulf. Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Storage Equipment

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values for Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Primary Source of Contamination
81. HAA5s	N	2019	1.9	1.67 - 1.84	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water
Chloroform	N	2019	1.4	1.07 - 1.84	0	0	0	0	Water disinfection by-product

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 the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We have achieved through our monitoring and testing that, some contaminants have been identified however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is most likely to enter your home through lead pipes and fixtures. Lead is also found in solder and flux. Drinking water from lead service lines, lead pipes, lead solder, and lead fittings can also contain lead. Lead is also found in some old paint. Lead is also found in some old paint. Lead is also found in some old paint.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic or organic in nature. 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable.

People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable.

People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable.

People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable.

People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, such as people with chronic kidney disease, are also particularly vulnerable.