2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 JUN 29 PM 2:32

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Harland Creek Community Water Assn.

Public Water System Name

260009 *260022, 260039, 260043

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: 06/22/2020 06/18/2020 / /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: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 06/18/2020

☐ 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:

www.hccwa.com/2019-ccr/ ***(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

Melanie Davis, Secretary — 06-29-2020

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*) 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
Harland Creek Community Water Association
PWS#: 260009, 260022, 260039 & 260043
May 2020

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox & Winona - Tallahatta Aquifer. The Horseshoe System purchases water from the Town of Tchula.

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 Harland Creek Community Water Association 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 James M. Drennan, III at 662.582.4806. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at Old Coxburg Community Center.

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.

PWS ID # 0260009 **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	2018*	.0074	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	69000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment

								Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	22.2	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	.5 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260022 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	2018*	.0064	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.6	No Range	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
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.179	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	77000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2018*	20	15 - 20	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018*	22.5	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	.7 – 2.2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260039 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	2018*	.0087	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.186	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing

								systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	120000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	41	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	31	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1	.43 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260043 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
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	July	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0051	.0031- .0051	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.6	1.5 – 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.118	.106 - .118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	72000	70000 - 72000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2017*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	11.48	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	.6	.4 – .9	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.*

Microbiological Contaminants:
(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system

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. During July 2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 1 sample and took nome. We have since taken the required samples. The sample showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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.

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 Harland Creek Community Water Association 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.

Holmes County Herald
P.O. Box 60
Lexington, MS 39095

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
6/18/2020	2214

Bill To

HARLAND CREEK
COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 217
LEXINGTON, MS 39095

Terms
Net 30

Item	Description	Qua...	Rate	Amount
ADV	28.50"@7.50 2019 CCR	28.5	7.50	213.75
PROOF	PROOF OF PUBLICATION X 2	2	3.00	6.00

Thank you for your business.

Total $219.75

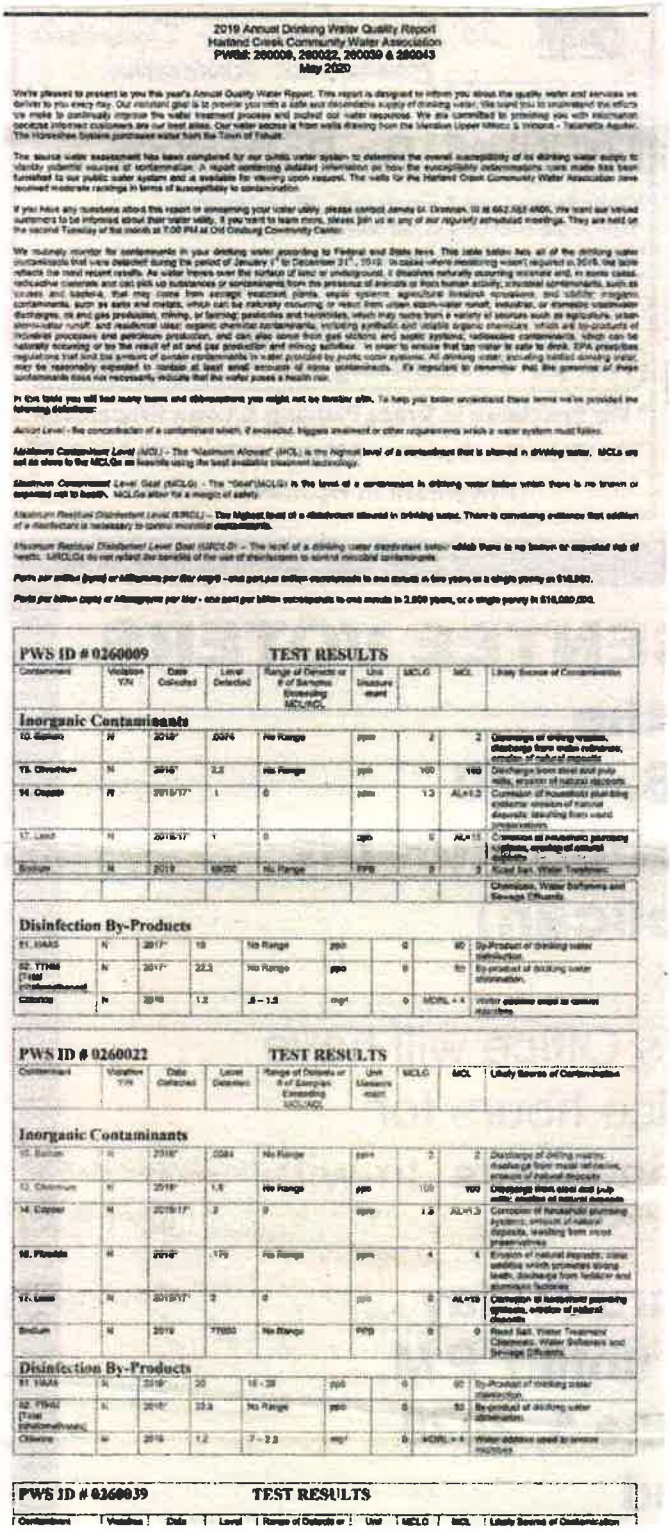
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Harland Creek Community Water Association
PWSII: 260009, 260022, 260039 & 260043
May 2020

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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 Harland Creek Community Water Association 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 James M. Drennan, III at 662-587-4606. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at Old Onzburg Community Center.

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.

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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.

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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.

PWS ID # 0260009 TEST RESULTS

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0074	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	18000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2017	19	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017	22.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	.8 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260022 TEST RESULTS

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019	1.8	No Range	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
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.179	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	77000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2019	20	16 - 28	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	33.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.2	.7 – 2.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260039 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Vol. 62, No. 25 the 18TH day of JUNE, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____ day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____ day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____ day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____ day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____ day of _____, 2020

Marcella Edwards
Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this the 18 day of June 2020.

Glenda Luckett
Chancery Clerk

by _____ D.C.

28.5 INCHES words 1 time(s) Amount $ 219.75

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015	22.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2016	1.2	.7 – 2.0	mg/l	4	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260039 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0057	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/17*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	166	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Sodium	N	2016	125000	No Range	PPB	0	0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	41	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	31	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2016	1	.42 – 1.2	mg/l	4	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0260043 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2016	0 positive		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0051	.0051 - .0051	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/16*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	118	118 - 118	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/16*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2016	78000	78000 - 78000	PPB	0	0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; erosion of natural deposits; Road Salt; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	11.08	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2016	.8	.4 – .9	mg/l	4	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016

Microbiological Contaminants
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

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. During July 2016 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for microbiological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 5 samples and took none. We have since taken the required samples. The sample results are positive, meeting state standards.

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 often test leads. Please request 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, persons 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 Harland Creek Community Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us

FORMSINK, LLC - FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 - L-29623

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010004000	05/19	06/19

SERVICE ADDRESS
1301 BROZVILLE ROAD

METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
642523	628384	14139

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	58.38
TAX	4.09
NET DUE >>>	62.47
SAVE THIS >>	10.70
GROSS DUE >>	73.17

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be delivered. CCR is published in the 6/18/20 edition of the Holmes County Herald. CCR may also be found on our website at http://www.hccwa.com/2019-ccr/

HARLAND CREEK
COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC.
P.O. BOX 217, LEXINGTON, MS 39095
662-834-2560
harlandcreekwater@gmail.com

PRESORTE
FIRST-CLASS
U.S. POSTA
PAID
PERMIT NO
LEXINGTON,

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
62.47	10.70	73.17

** PAID BY BANK DRAFT **

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010004000
PIERCE FARMS

1301 BROZVILLE RD
LEXINGTON MS 39095-7001

FORMSINK, LLC - FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 - L-29623

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010005000	05/19	06/19

SERVICE ADDRESS
1301 BROZVILLE ROAD

METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
538008	531364	6644

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	37.77
NET DUE >>>	37.77
SAVE THIS >>	10.00
GROSS DUE >>	47.77

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HARLAND CREEK
COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC.
P.O. BOX 217, LEXINGTON, MS 39095
662-834-2560
harlandcreekwater@gmail.com

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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
37.77	10.00	47.77

** PAID BY BANK DRAFT **

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010005000
CLARA SUE PIERCE

1301 BROZVILLE RD
LEXINGTON MS 39095-7001

FORMSINK, LLC - FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 - L-29623

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010006000	05/19	06/19

SERVICE ADDRESS
1413 BROZVILLE ROAD

METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
183280	171604	11676

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	51.61
NET DUE >>>	51.61
SAVE THIS >>	10.00
GROSS DUE >>	61.61

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LEXINGTON

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
51.61	10.00	61.61

** PAID BY BANK DRAFT **

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010006000
WILLIAM M PIERCE

1413 BROZVILLE RD
LEXINGTON MS 39095-7000