

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 MAY 25 AM 7:45

Town of Pickens

PRINT Public Water System Name

0260013

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

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	<i>5/19/2022</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Kathy Sample
Name

Town Clerk
Title

5/20/2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Pickens
 PWS#: 0260013
 April 2022

RECEIVED
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 APR 11 2022 8:59

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Pickens have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please Kathy Sample at 662.468.2171. 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 7:00 PM at the Pickens Municipal Building.

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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

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

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.

PWS # 260013		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	2020*	.0083	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2020*	1.33	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Sodium	N	2021	83.6	83.1 – 83.6	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	10.2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	28.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.5	.5 – 1.52	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

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

The Town of Pickens 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.

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:

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Pickens
PWS# 0260013
April 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 continuously 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 serving from the Mendon Upper Water 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 detailing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Pickens have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please: Kathy Daniels at 662-468-7171. 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 7:00 PM at the Pickens Municipal Building.

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 we monitor during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. It lists those substances which are required in 2021, 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, radionuclides and can pick up substances or contaminants from the premises of animals or from human activity. Physical contaminants, such as debris, silt and sediments, that may cause such treatment, plants, water systems, agricultural practices, operations, and waterborne organic contaminants, such as herbicides and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or result from various sources (e.g., industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment plant, and residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. Inorganic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and other sources. Synthetic organic chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally exposed to certain inorganic and synthetic organic chemicals. It is 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set in statute or in 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PWS # 260013 TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects and of Drinking Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measured	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020	0.083	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Cadmium	K	2020	1.8	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/2020	0	0	ppm	1.3	ALM13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2020	1.33	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water adding which promotes nitrate leech; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/2020	1	0	ppm	6	ALM16	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	83.8	83.1 - 83.6	ppm	20	6	Road Salts; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
51. HAA5	N	2021	19.2	No Range	ppm	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
52. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2021	28.1	No Range	ppm	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2021	1.5	0 - 1.50	ppm	5	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbial growth

* Meet or exceed sample. No sample required for 2021.
** Fluoride level is monthly adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of the water system. The number of results that exceeds the maximum level (over the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm) was 0%. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%.

If carbon, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality 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 State Drinking Water System or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-536-7822 if you wish to have your water tested.

All homes with drinking water are subject to potential contamination by coliforms that are naturally occurring in many foods. These microorganisms can be harmless, inorganic or organic chemicals and inorganic substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to bacteria at least small amounts of some microorganisms. The presence of microorganisms does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Coliforms are not harmful to humans and do not cause illness. The presence of coliforms does not indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. For more information on coliforms and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Mississippi Department of Health Chancery Clerk's Office at 601-536-7822.

Some people may be more sensitive to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunosuppressed populations such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplantation or other immune system disorders, persons who are elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from chemicals. These people should consult with their health care providers. EPA's CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by immunosuppressed persons are available on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-438-4391.

This "Check of Public Water" serves the need to provide the quality water to every tap. We are glad if our customers help us provide for water quality. We are grateful for your assistance and will use it to improve our service.



Vol. 64, No. 26 the 19th
day of MAY, 2022

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Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this
 the 19 day of May, 2022.
Charlie Lockett Chancery Clerk
 by Lillie Simmons D.C.
14.5 INCHES words 1 time(s) Amount \$ 114.75