

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
South Holmes Water Association
PWS# 0260014
May 2018

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 Cockfield Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. 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 South Holmes Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lonnie Sanders at 662.582.7382. 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 second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 6489 HWY 17 South, Pickens, MS 39146.

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 1 to December 31, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 \$100,000,000.

PWS #: 0260014 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/LCL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2016*	Positive	1	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016*	0.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2015/17	0	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	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	27	.17 - .27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	.1	.02 - .1	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2017	6	No Range	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.
Microbiological Contaminants: (1) Total Coliforms: 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 found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (a) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 3 (three) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 6 (six) corrective actions.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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/leadwater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 661.576.7522 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 1-800-424-6719.

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/ACDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-424-6719.

The South Holmes 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.

Just a Taste

By Jim Thompson

The Unbelievably True History of Macaroni and Cheese

Many people do not know that it was Thomas Jefferson that made macaroni and cheese popular when our country consisted of only 15 states. Jefferson became smitten with macaroni while in Paris and Northern Italy, and started importing it to his home in Monticello. Early accounts of those who tried the dish were not that stellar, but nevertheless, Thomas really did enjoy what was then called 'macaroni pie.' The cheese used in the dish was originally Parmesan, but eventually made way for the cheddar iterations in the 19th century, thanks to its crossover to Ohio and Wisconsin dairyman. There are many ways to make a good mac and cheese, but my favorite

is baked from a béchamel. Béchamel is a mixture of butter, flour, and milk, that firms up into a thickened sauce. I find a secret to producing a quality macaroni is to cook it al dente, meaning 'to the tooth' in Italian. Al dente cooking method of pasta produces a firm, but fully cooked noodle. There is nothing, in my food recollections, that is worse than soggy pasta.

My favorite recipe for mac and cheese is 'Chef John's,' and comes from allrecipes.com:

- 1 (16 ounce) package elbow macaroni
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1/4 cup all-purpose flour
- 1/4 teaspoon dried thyme
- 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 1/8 teaspoon white pepper
- 3 cups milk

- 1 pinch ground nutmeg
- 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups shredded sharp Cheddar cheese, divided
- 1 teaspoon Dijon mustard
- 1/2 cup panko bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon butter, melted

the sauce just to a simmer. Stir in nutmeg, Worcestershire sauce, and salt; simmer on medium-low heat until thickened, about 8 minutes, whisking often. Turn heat off, then add 2 1/4 cups of Cheddar cheese; stir until melted and combined. Add Dijon mustard.

Preheat oven to 400 degrees F (200 degrees C). Fill a large pot with lightly salted water and bring to a rolling boil over high heat. Once the water is boiling, stir in the macaroni, and return to a boil. Cook the pasta uncovered, stirring occasionally, until the pasta is cooked through but still slightly firm, about 8 minutes. Drain well. Melt 1/4 cup butter in a large saucepan over medium heat. When the butter starts to foam and bubble, stir in the flour; cook on medium heat until flour just begins to turn pale yellow, 3 to 4 minutes. Add thyme, cayenne pepper, and white pepper; cook and stir another minute, then whisk in 1 cup of milk until smooth. Pour in remaining milk and whisk again. Bring

Transfer the macaroni into a casserole dish, then pour in the cheese sauce; stir to thoroughly combine sauce with pasta. Mix panko bread crumbs and 1 tablespoon melted butter in a small bowl, and sprinkle crumbs on top of macaroni and cheese. Sprinkle remaining 3/4 cup of Cheddar cheese on top.

Bake in the preheated oven until bread crumbs and Cheddar cheese topping are golden brown, about 20 minutes.

**Jim Thompson is the Director of Library Services for Holmes Community College and vice-president of the Holmes County Chamber of Commerce. Thompson has over 12 years experience working in diverse restaurants across southern Mississippi.*

14th May

ACROSS

- 1 Wood preservative
- 9 "___ young man"
- 15 Ford midsize car
- 18 Bosh!
- 19 Contribute one
- 20 Enrage
- 21 Brosnan role
- 23 ___ and Abner
- 24 Sipowicz's title: abbr.
- 25 Games organizers: abbr.
- 26 Talks like Grampa Simpson
- 28 National League team
- 29 Stanford University's locale
- 33 Aye in Aix
- 34 Santa Anita transaction
- 35 Pertaining to winter
- 36 A ___ the bucket
- 39 Levantine measure of length
- 41 Fey or Turner
- 43 Arizona Indian
- 44 The Begleys
- 45 Roman satiric poet
- 48 Highland topper
- 49 Barbra, in "The Way We Were"
- 52 "___, vidi, vici"
- 53 Post-college test: abbr.
- 54 Weekly issue
- 55 Blunders
- 56 Vatican devotees
- 58 Ahab's god
- 59 Hook dangler
- 60 It borders all HOMES save M
- 61 Beaucoup
- 62 Singer Simms
- 63 Artist Jean who exemplifies biomorphism
- 64 Zoo fillers
- 66 Fa's follower
- 67 Demur
- 69 Concluding

DOWN

- 70 Constructor
- 74 Cooks crabs
- 76 Like a star with a cameo, briefly
- 80 Coach Blitz in "Cool Runnings"
- 81 Dernier ___
- 82 Responded
- 83 Creator of Lorelei Lee
- 84 Spray type
- 87 "Come ___ My House"
- 88 Halloween's mo.
- 89 Prelude to a kiss
- 90 1986 Spike Lee film
- 97 Still in the wrapper
- 98 ___ regime
- 99 Fade away
- 100 Spike TV, once
- 101 Also-rans
- 102 Lovin' Spoonful hit song
- 1 Middle, briefly
- 2 Forest denizen
- 3 Clown Kelly et al.

ACROSS

- 31 After deadline
- 32 Indians of Alaska
- 35 Avoid observation
- 36 Valleys
- 37 Spencer Davis Group hit
- 38 Viz.
- 40 Caper
- 42 T-men
- 45 Cast goods overboard
- 46 St. school in Durham
- 47 Cy Young Award winner
- 49 Skewered entrées: var.
- 50 Turkish peak
- 51 Equine's brass ring
- 52 Letter-turner turned letter-toucher
- 54 Government security
- 56 Anthracites
- 57 Chat room giggle
- 62 Enter
- 65 Peaks: abbr.
- 66 Brought to court
- 68 Corn syrup brand
- 70 "___ Movie" (Seinfeld film)
- 71 See
- 72 Bawdy material
- 73 Campers: abbr.
- 75 Prayer book
- 77 Reactions to Elvis in the '50s
- 78 Copper
- 79 Not suitable for kids
- 82 Waugh et al.
- 83 What -phile indicates
- 84 "It ___ over 'til it's over"
- 85 Barbara who played Jeannie
- 86 Speed skater Apolo
- 91 Potsdam pronoun
- 92 Deutschland: abbr.
- 93 Actress Gardner
- 94 Statesman-author John Milton ___
- 95 To boot
- 96 Pro ___

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