

2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 MAY 26 AM 10:10

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Keownville Rural Water

Public Water System Name

730004

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: 5/20/2020 / /2020 / /2020

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used U.S. Postal Service. New Albany Gazette

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/20/2020

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: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: 5/20/2020

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.

Wayne Willbite (Pres.)

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

5-21-20

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
 Keownville Water Association
 PWS#: 0730004
 May 2020

MAY 15 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand 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 Keownville Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ellis W. Chism at 662.538.4562. 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 Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Keownville Water 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 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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.4	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and

								electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.1249	.0413 - .1249	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.8	1.4 -- 1.8	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*	.231	.166 - .231	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	90 – 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	81000	51000 - 81000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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>.

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 Keownville 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.

MACEDONIA

Most schools have postponed graduations due to the coronavirus. It will be a year we will never forget. I am so sorry for all the 2020 graduates. They had to give up a little more than the rest of us.

WE are in chapter 7 of our book study, "Don't Procrastinate," in "The 10-Step Depression Relief Workbook" by Simon Rego, Psy. D. and Sarah Fader. The ideas all belong to the authors and I am only paraphrasing what I am learning.

Someone who is depressed may procrastinate about taking any steps toward dealing with their state of mind. Lack of action may be perceived as

laziness, but in reality it may be due to feeling stranded and that there isn't any use in trying. Dealing with depression may feel out of reach; therefore, it is safer to just not try. You might feel inadequate about launching out into what you perceive as unknown territory.

Common causes of procrastination are absence of routine, a task you don't want to do, thinking it will take too long, feeling anxious, and not believing in yourself.

Keeping a routine comes easier to some people; whereas, others have a lot of trouble sticking to a plan of action. To help you stay in a pattern set your alarm for 20 minutes before beginning a task.



Lou McQuary

When the timer goes off, set it for a 5 minute break. Look back over what you accomplished. Take a walk and stay calm. Repeat three more times and bask in what you achieved.

Overwhelming tasks are so easy to avoid, and it is hard to get motivated to complete them. House cleaning chores fit in this category for me. I will put off deep cleaning and feel guilty because it hasn't been done. I just plain don't like working inside the house, especially cleaning it up. Problem is: I like a clean house.

To remedy this, choose a task you don't want to do and break it down into 10 steps. You can take one room at a time and divide the tasks into smaller sections. Divide and conquer.

Viewing the task as too time consuming is a detriment to tackling the task. As long as you feel like it is going to take a "month of Sundays", you won't be able to muster up enough strength and motivation to commit to it. Estimate how long you think the task is going to take. Divide your time into amounts you think you can deal with and get to work.

If you feel anxious about something, you will probably avoid it like the plague. You have probably noticed that

your child avoids the subject that is the n disliked. I get this a time when I am tutoring math, "I HATE MATH! Sure you do, you have what you are not good at doing. Making you take the first step, u lessens the anxiety. Keep reminding you that you will do the best you can do. Do not expect perfection, just completion.

Depression and self-doubt are first cousins and both can wreck in your life. In order to cope with self-doubt recall a time you were successful at something and relive that memory. Past success can lead to a higher self esteem knocking the wind of self-doubt.

The easy part is to

Baptist Union County named a top rural and commu

Baptist Union County in New Albany has been named a 2020 Top 100 Rural & Community Hospital by The Chartis Center for Rural Health.

This annual award honoring rural hospital performance is determined by the results of iVantage Health Analytics' Hospital Strength INDEX, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary in 2020.

"It's an honor to receive this recognition from The Chartis Center for Rural Health," said James Grantham, CEO at Baptist Union County. "Our health care professionals here at Baptist Union County work hard every day to ensure the quality and safety of the health care we provide. We're thankful to have such a talented and dedicated team."

Based entirely on publicly available data, the INDEX is the industry's

most comprehensive and objective assessment of rural hospital performance. Utilizing 50 independent indicators, the INDEX assesses performance across eight pillars of performance that span market-, value- and finance-based categories.

"The Top 100 Rural & Community Hospital award program reminds us that rural providers haven't lost touch with their mission and are committed to delivering better quality, better outcomes and better patient satisfaction," said Michael Topchik, national leader with The Chartis Center for Rural Health. "It's a pleasure to be able to not only recognize this year's recipients, but our larger group of top 100 alumni as we celebrate 10 years of The Hospital Strength INDEX."



Pictured are Dr. H.F. Mason, chief medical officer; Dr. Tim Th medicine; and Dr. Robert Pitcock, medical director of emerg

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Keownville Water Association
PWS#- 0730004
May 2020

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The Keownville Water Association has been committed 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 determination is made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Keownville Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eric W. Chum at 662-538-4952. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Keownville Village 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring was not 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. Radioactive contaminants, such as radon and radium, that may come from sewage treatment plants, geologic systems, agricultural practices and wells; 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, and land-clearing and construction activities; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; and disinfection by-products, including trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, which are formed by the reaction of naturally occurring or man-made substances with disinfectants used for drinking water treatment. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of these substances in drinking water. These substances, which can include both natural and man-made substances, may be reasonably expected to contribute to the overall taste and odor 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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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 "Ideal" (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.

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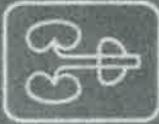
Picis per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant		Year Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detected	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
9	Arsenic	N	2019 ¹	1.4	ppb	None	10	Erosion of natural deposits usually from orchards runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10	Boron	N	2019 ¹	1250	ppm	2	2	Discharge of cooling water, discharge from steel refineries, erosion of natural deposits
11	Chromium	N	2019 ¹	1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pipe mills, 2019 ¹ - 0.17 ppb (below health advisory)
14	Copper	N	2019 ¹	1	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13 Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, systemic erosion of natural deposits
16	Fluoride	N	2019 ¹	231	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong tooth discharge from nuclear and aluminum industries
17	Lead	N	2019 ¹	1	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2019	1.8	90-23	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Boron	N	2019	81000	61000 - 81000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Services, Erosion

¹ Has recent sample, No sample required for 2019.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological



Oxford Urology Associates

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LISA BRADBURN, MD



JORDAN LUSK, MD



JIM HAROLD, MD



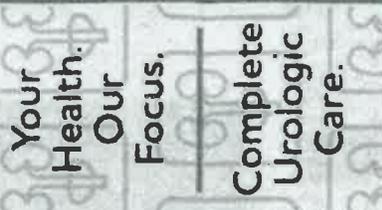
BRENT HILL, MD



CHARLES SLEDGE, MD



JOSEPH GRIFFIN, MD



Your Health. Our Focus.

Complete Urologic Care.