

2019 CERTIFICATION: 25

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Jonestown

Public Water System Name

0140008

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: / /2020 / /2020 / /2020

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /2020
- As a URL (Provide Direct URL)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register

Date Published: 7/22/2020

- 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

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

7-27-2020
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Jonesboro
PWS#: 0140008
July 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenneth Lester at 662.368.4328. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the first Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

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 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 our water system have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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, 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, or 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 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
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Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2018*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0036	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.4	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
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.141	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018*	2.8	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018*	11	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	.8 - 2.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

Our system received a monitoring violation for Chlorine and bacteriological sampling/testing in September 2019. We were required to take 2 samples and took none. We have since taken the required samples. We also received a monitoring violation for not monitoring for VOCs in the third quarter of 2019.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Jonestown
PWS#: 0140008
July 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe water supply. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment processes we are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer. The source of our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our water system are ranked by susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and state drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st. If data wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the ground, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up contaminants from animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates, occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment plants; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural operations, residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, from industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; and radon, which is naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to protect public health, the state prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Bottled water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. Remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand them, we provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other actions that the water provider must follow.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. It is based on 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.

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13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.4	No Range	ppb	100
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.141	No Range	ppm	4
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0
21. Selenium	N	2018*	2.8	No Range	ppb	50

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018*	11	No Range	ppb	0
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	.8 - 2.6	ppm	0

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pi drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service line responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of ma your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead expc minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in y tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State De 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 substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about conter obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the genera such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropri cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinkin

The Town of Jonestown works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. V our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's l