RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2021 JUN 25 AM 9:18

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Baldwyn and Ingram water
Public Water System Name

0590001 0590008
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.

CCR DISTRIBUTION *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	DATE ISSUED
X Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	6-17-2021
□ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*	
□ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
□ Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
□ Posted online 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 MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Nikoma Myhand — Name
Operator — Title
6-18-2021 — Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (*Select one method ONLY*)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

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 PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2021 JUN 14 AM 7:57

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System
PWS#: 0590001 & 0590008
June 2021

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 Nikoma Myhand at 662.365.8171. 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 6:00 PM at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Our water source is wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation 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 system have received a moderate susceptibility ranking 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 , 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, 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 # 0590001				**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	2019	.1236	.1073 - .1236	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.103	.1 - .103	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	19000	18000 - 19000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

39. Endrin	N	2020	.094	No Range	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
43. Heptachlor	N	2020	.13 ppb	No Range	nanograms/1	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	N	2020	.078 ppb	No Range	nanograms/1	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	N	2020	.075 ppb	No Range	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	2020	.121	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
48. Methoxychlor	N	2020	.126	No Range	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
54. Toxaphene	N	2020	2.4	No Range	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	3.04	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.3	.9– 1.7	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0590008 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								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1332	.1224 - .1332	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.114	.113 - .114	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	2019*	20000	17000 - 20000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	3.23	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

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/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 City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed/delivered to each customer. It will be published in the local paper.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System
PWS#: 0590001 & 0590008
June 2021

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 Nikoma Myhand at 662.365.8171. 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 6:00 PM at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Our water source is wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation 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 system have received a moderate susceptibility ranking 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, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, 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 # 0590001 **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	2019	.1236	.1073 - .1236	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge

ODE TO BILLY JOE

FROM PAGE 1

tag team of Mississippi misfits." The society was founded by Mississippi Federal Judge Mike Mills a few years ago as an opportunity to spend time with his colleagues to celebrate Mississippi and the things that make the state truly special: its music, literature, art, and the people who gave birth to those things.

The society includes Tupelo businesswoman, Rubye Dell Harden and her sister Rosa Lee Hardin, U.S. Senator Roger Wicker and well-known Clarksdale businessman, lawyer and co-owner of Ground Zero Blues Club, Bill Luckett. The society spent time at Luckett's home and his club along with the club's other coowner American actor, producer and director, Morgan Freeman.

Gousset and Richey, both singers, were invited to participate in the weekend celebration as members of "The June Bug Band" – a group of musicians organized from members of the society – and closed out the weekend events with a show at Ground Zero Blues Club. Gousset opened the Saturday night show singing Gentry's "Ode to Billy Joe." set (accompanied by Richey on guitar) singing "Wade in the Water" at a memorial service for the fictional Billie Joe McAllister. June Bug member and Tupelo Funeral Home Director Steve Holland officiated over the service and the unveiling of the tombstone. Later that evening, the group gathered near the Tallahatchie River to read excerpts from Tennessee Williams and William Faulkner.

"The service for Billie Joe was fascinating. The members felt it was the right thing to do, give him a proper burial since Bobby Gentry spent time in Greenwood and obviously, he meant a great deal to her. That iconic song and all the stories that are passed along with it are definitely a huge part of the history of that area," Gousset said.

Clark Richey added, "We are always excited to take Six Shooter Studios, and ourselves personally, into new territory and new experiences. Memorializing the death of Bobbie Gentry's Billie Joe McAllister in a real, tangible way and then singing Robert Johnson songs at Ground Zero – with Morgan Freeman and Roger Wicker on stage singing, too – both in the same weekend is beyond surreal. To say that it was un-

54. Toxaphene	N	2020	2.4	No Range	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	3.04	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.3	.9– 1.7	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0590008 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								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1332	.1224 - .1332	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.114	.113 - .114	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	2019*	20000	17000 - 20000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	3.23	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	1.2 – 1.6	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

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/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 City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System 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.

sippi cultural event, and in 2020, they presented papers relating to Money.

ICC's documentary also chronicles the first Mississippi June Bug Conference in Cambridge, Mass. in 2019, where members traveled to conduct a symposium on William Faulkner's novel, "The Sound and the Fury." Boston filmmaker Jeremiah Sjoberg recorded the conference, and Dr. Philip Meredith of Jackson produced the recording, which ICC's film students used in the documentary about the June Bugs.

Filmmakers who worked on ICC's documentary include Telexus Miller of Aberdeen; Peyton Tackett of Hamilton; James Puckett, Baileigh McGillivray, both of Mooreville; Dashanna Harper of Nettleton; Pontotoc; Kylie Seymore of Smithville; Bailey Phillips and Graham Holliday, both of Tupelo.

At last weekend's conference, ICC's students filmed the June Bug members who presented papers on Tennessee Williams. The symposium ended with a concert performed by members of the June Bug band at Ground Zero Blues Club. Co-owner Morgan Freeman joined the band on stage for "Let's Stay Together," which was originally recorded by Al Green. At both conferences, former ICC film students trained current students in various areas of filmmaking. The students are editing this year's conference video, and the current documentary will be available on YouTube in July.

Parkinson's Disease & Paraquat (Gramoxone)

Paraquat is a toxic chemical used as a desiccant and defoliant in many agricultural applications. It is sold under a number of trade names including Gramoxone, Cyclone 2.0, Firestorm, Helmquat, Bonedry, Devour, and Para-Shot 3.0, among others. Paraquat is commonly used in farming a variety of crops including soybeans and cotton. Research has shown that exposure to Paraquat, either directly or through herbicide drift, markedly increases the risk of developing Parkinson's Disease. Our law firm is currently reviewing cases for individuals who have been diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease after having been exposed to Paraquat. If you have been diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease and had prior exposure to Paraquat, you may have a compensable injury. We encourage you to call us as soon as possible for a free evaluation of your claim.

601 714-1153

Lalor & Morgan, PLLC

Attorneys at Law

Ridgeland, Mississippi