

July 6, 2022

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Jonestown

PRINT Public Water System Name

PWS#-0140008

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)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	
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.	
<u>Patricia Malone</u> Name	<u>Town Clerk</u> Title
	<u>7/21/2022</u> 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 Jonestown
PWS#: 0140008
June 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 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 identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Jonestown have received moderate to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Vivian S. Burnett at 662.358.4328. 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 Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall, 267 MLK Street.

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, 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.

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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0027	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	.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*	.144	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*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2020*	2.7	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	2020*	.6	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sodium	N	2021	120	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	15.2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	53.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.3	.6 – 3	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Our system received a follow-up/routine Lead & Copper Rule Violation for 2021 for not monitoring for Lead & Copper, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time.

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.

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 Association 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 Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 4/14/2021, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Condition of Treatment Facilities

Corrective Actions: The system is scheduled to complete corrective actions by 9/13/2021 using a compliance plan or are within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline and is now in enforcement status and must appear before MSDH Enforcement and the state appointed Hearing Officer.

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 Jonestown 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.

Diamond Dawgs shine in Majors

Special to the Press Register

STARKVILLE — Mississippi State has 33 former players playing in professional baseball this season, including eight in the Major Leagues.

The Diamond Dawgs also have three former players coaching at the Big League level in New York Mets manager Buck Showalter (1977), Chicago Cubs bullpen coach Chris Young (2000-02) and New York Yankees first base coach Travis Chapman (1997-2000).

Diamond Dawgs in the Majors are:

- **ADAM FRAZIER**
SEATTLE MARINERS
Lettered at MSU: 2011-13.
The 2021 All-Star went 2-for-3 with a pair of singles at the Angels on June 26.

- **KENDALL GRAVEMAN**
CHICAGO WHITE SOX
Lettered at MSU: 2010-13
Graveman hurled a shutout inning of relief with a pair of strikeouts and earned the save against the Orioles on June 26.

- **DAKOTA HUDSON**
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

Hudson picked up the win against the Marlins on June 28, allowing three runs on six hits with three strikeouts and a walk in five innings of work.

- **NATHANIEL LOWE**
TEXAS RANGERS
Lettered at MSU: 2016
Lowe hit a two-run homer against the Nationals on June 25.

- **HUNTER RENFROE**
MILWAUKEE BREWERS
Lettered at MSU: 2011-13
Renfroe is currently on the 10-day injured list.

- **CHRIS STRATTON**
PITTSBURGH PIRATES
Lettered at MSU: 2010-12
Stratton pitched 1 2/3 perfect innings of relief with a pair of strikeouts at the Rays on June 24.

- **BRANDON WOODRUFF**
MILWAUKEE BREWERS
Lettered at MSU: 2012-14
Woodruff returned from the injured list and fired five strong innings in a win at the Rays on June 28, striking out 10, walking none and only allowing one run on two hits.

MSU's Lopez tops Arnold Palmer Cup

Special to the Press Register

Vandœuvres, Switzerland - Julia Lopez Ramirez competed in the 2022 Arnold Palmer Cup over the July Fourth Holiday Weekend.

Throughout the three-day event, Lopez Ramirez delivered in some key moments to aid Team International to a 33-27 victory.

The Arnold Palmer Cup was co-founded by Arnold Palmer and The GCAA in 1997. The event is a Solheim/Ryder Cup-style tournament featuring the top male/female collegiate golfers matching the United States vs the International Team.

Since 2018, this is the only major tournament that features both men and women playing side-by-side as partners.

In the opening round, the United States won the first two matches, but three demanding victories helped Team International settle in.

One of those wins came from the duo of Julia Lopez Ramirez/Mateo Fernández de Oliveira when they halved the 18th hole to secure a 1-up victory they grabbed on 17.

"We tied a lot of holes with birdies, but we stayed patient and believed in each other," Lopez Ramirez said. "We only

wanted one thing, and that's to bring the points home. Luckily, we did that here on 18," said Fernández de Oliveira, the first Argentinian to participate in the Palmer Cup.

After round two, Team International led Team USA 13 to 11, however, Team USA used a strong showing in the third round to make things even heading into the final round.

In Sunday's final round, Lopez Ramirez carded Team International's first of 13 singles victories on the day. The 2022 SEC Freshman of the Year birdied five holes, including 4-6, to defeat Brooke Seay 4 & 3 in 15 holes.

"I'm so happy for this and the team," Lopez Ramirez said. "I know I'm around great people that treat me very well."

Since its inception, over 125 former Arnold Palmer Cup alumni have gone on to earn cards on the PGA, European, or LPGA Tours; 32 have represented Europe or the USA in the Ryder Cup, Presidents Cup, or Solheim Cup and more than 65 have claimed over 285 victories on the PGA, European, or LPGA Tours, including three major champions in both 2020 and 2021.

The United States leads the Palmer Cup series 13-12-1

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Sodium	N	2021	120	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
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82. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2021	53.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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