2022 JUN 29 AM 7:44

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TOWN OF METCALFE

PRINT Public Water System Name

0760007

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**
☐ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	
☐ On water bill *(Attach copy of bill)*	
☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
☐ Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
☐ Distributed via E-mail as a URL *(Provide direct URL):* _____	
☐ Distributed via Email as an attachment	
☐ Distributed via Email 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 or list here*) "See Attached"	
☐ 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.

Name	Title	Date
[signature]	MAYOR	06/27/2022

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 Metcalfe
PWS#: 0760007
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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. 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 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 Town of Metcalfe have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rosie Chillis at 662.335.0212. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the Metcalfe Town Hall, 315 MLK, Metcalfe.

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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	February	Monitoring	0	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019*	.0034	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.341	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*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	Y	2021	62	2.37 – 73.7	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	71	2.39 – 70.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.8	.6 – 1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.*

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E 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.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Disinfection By-Products:

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. During February 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The system took the subsequent samples the following month that showed no bacteria. Additionally. Testing results from all quarter of 2021 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The standard for HAA5 is .60 MG/L. We are working to minimize the formation of disinfection byproducts while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have taken additional steps to change the disinfectant levels while also increasing the flushing of water lines to determine if our efforts have been effective. Our system also received a Public Notice Violation for not giving the customer notification in a timely manner.

Enforcement Action

On 9/06/2021 this public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in an Administrative Hearing due to violations of the Disinfectant By-Products Rule.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Metcalfe 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.

TOWN OF METCALFE

123315 Martin Luther King · Drive Post Office Box 250 · Metcalfe, MS 38760
Phone: (662) 335-0212 · Fax: (662) 378-8041 · Email: townofmetcalfe@suddenlinkmail.com

Shaping Our Tomorrow Together!

June 25, 2022

CCR Postings

Metcalfe Town Hall
315 Martin Luther King Drive
Metcalfe, MS 38760

U. S. Post Office
401 Highway Road
Metcalfe, MS 38760

Fred's Quick Pack
107 MLK Drive
Metcalfe, MS 38760

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

County of Washington, City of Greenville

Personally appeared before me, Amy LeAnne Hughes, a Notary Public in and for said City and County, who makes oath that she is Clerk of a newspaper printed and published in the City of Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi, called

The Delta Democrat-Times

who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the publication of a notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has been made in said paper 1 day consecutively, to-wit:

In Volume 153 Number 31 Dated June 15, 2022
In Volume ____ Number ____ Dated ____, 20__
In Volume ____ Number ____ Dated ____, 20__
In Volume ____ Number ____ Dated ____, 20__
In Volume ____ Number ____ Dated ____, 20__
In Volume ____ Number ____ Dated ____, 20__

And I further certify that the several numbers of said newspaper containing the above notice have been produced before me and compared with the copy annexed and that I find the same to be a correct publication of the whole thereof as made.

Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of June, 2022

Amy LeAnne Hughes

Printer's Fee $ 3

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AMY LEANNE HUGHES NOTARY PUBLIC Washington County Commission Expires February 16, 2026 NOTARIAL SEAL

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Metcalfe
PWS#: 0760007
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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. 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 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 Town of Metcalfe have received lower rankings in contamination.

bout this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rosie Chillis at alued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at n Hall, 315 MLK, Metcalfe.

taminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to Decemore monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. face of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from ntaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment ultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and lly occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastes production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical conic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and an also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which r be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that PA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water proons. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected ounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these essarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

ny terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better underovided the following definitions:

ation of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements l follow.

vel (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that : MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment

vel Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water own or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ctant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. se that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

ctant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which cted risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to ants

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years 00.

Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or ,000.

TEST RESULTS

Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLG/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
ntaminants						
February	Monitoring	0	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste
nants						
2018*	.0024	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2018/20*	8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2018*	141	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
oducts						
2021	62	2.37 – 73.7	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	71	2.39 – 70.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2021	8	6 – 1	mg/l	8	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

ple required for 2021

Acknowledged Contaminants

(1) Total Coliform/E 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.

Disinfectant By-Product

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Disinfection By-Products

(HAA) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. During February 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The system took the subsequent samples the following month that showed no bacteria. Additionally. Testing results from all quarter of 2021 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The standard for HAA5 is .60 MG/L. We are working to minimize the formation of disinfection byproducts while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have taken additional steps to change the disinfectant levels while also increasing the flushing of water lines to determine if our efforts have been effective. Our system also received a Public Notice Violation for not giving the customer notification in a timely manner.

Enforcement Action

On 9/06/2021 this public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in an Administrative Hearing due to violations of the Disinfectant By-Products Rule.

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. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Metcalfe 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.

Scottish Open

Associated Press

MUNICH — The European tour banned golfers who competed in the Saudi-backed breakaway LIV series from three upcoming tournaments, including the Scottish Open, on Friday and fined them $120,000.

The tour said any players who took part in the inaugural LIV event in England this month would be suspended from the Scottish Open, Barbasol Championship and Barracuda Championship. All three of those events are co-sanctioned by the European tour and the PGA, which has suspended players who competed in LIV. They were also fined 100,000 pounds ($123,000).

There could be "further sanctions" if the players continue to compete in LIV without authorization, the European tour said. The next of eight LIV events is in Portland, Oregon, on June 30-July 2.

The fine levied by the European tour is barely more than the minimum prize money in LIV. Placing last of the 48 players paid out $120,000 in the inaugural event at the Centurion course near London — the richest golf tournament in history. Former Masters champion Charl Schwartzel, who resigned his PGA Tour membership, raked in $4 million for winning the event and another $750,000 for being on the winning team.

"Many members I have spoken to in recent weeks expressed the viewpoint that those who have chosen this route have not only disrespected them and our Tour, but also the meritocratic ecosystem of professional golf that has been the bedrock of our game for the past half a century and which will also be the foundation upon which we build the next 50 years," European tour chief executive Keith Pelley said.

"Their actions are not fair to the majority of our membership and undermine the Tour, which is why we are taking the action we have announced today."

Money from the fines will be split between charitable causes and topping-up prize money, the tour said.

The Scottish Open starts July 7 and has a total prize fund of $8 million. The Barbasol Championship the same week in Kentucky and the Barracuda Championship the following week in California each offer a total $3.7 million.

Four-time major winner Brooks Koepka was announced on the entry list for the Scottish Open earlier this month before he opted to join the LIV series, though he has yet to compete in the Saudi-funded events.

The European tour's announcement came while some players signed to LIV were playing in one of its own events.