

**2021 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Friars Point

PRINT Public Water System Name

0140004

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)

8/17/22

 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) \_\_\_\_\_

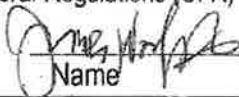
6/28/2022

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**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

 Mayor
   
Title

 6/28/2022
   
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Friars Point  
 PWS#: 0140004  
 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 Sparta 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 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 to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mayor James Washington at 662.383.2233. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular meetings scheduled for the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Town Hall.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	Feb-April	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

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.4	.8 – 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0168	.0164 - .0168	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	5	No Range	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.565	.557 - .565	ppm	4	4	4	Corrosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018*	6.3	3.3 – 6.3	ppb	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2019*	270000	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5	N	2021	16	15.8 – 16.3	ppb	0	60	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	14	13.7 – 13.8	ppb	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	Y	2021	9	0 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	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.

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

**Violations:**

During February – April 2021, our system received a Major monitoring violation for failing to complete the monitoring/testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards. During July 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021 we did not monitoring for TTHA or HAA5, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Additionally, our system received a public notice violation for not letting the customer know of the quality of our drinking water during 2021.

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 Town of Friars Point 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.

# County — Continued from Page 1A

administrator for the county after Vassel retired and supervisors terminated Morgan Wood in December 2020 for vague reasons.

Wood has since filed suit against the county over her termination.

But at the heart of the issue is Hoskins taking on more duties with more pay and then being inappropriately overpaid for her services.

While Hoskins contacted the State Audit Department once the \$40,000 pay discrepancy was found and has paid back most of that money, supervisors seemed concerned with the fact the problem was not brought to them when the overpayment was first discovered by Hoskins and Elmore and another county employee.

Hoskins was being paid \$70,000 as comptroller in December 2020 and when the board terminated former Administrator Morgan Wood, Hoskins saw her pay increase to \$80,000 as interim administrator. Her pay rose to \$100,000 when she was named County Administrator and Comptroller in July 2021. Supervisors gave her a merit raise to \$120,000 in Oct. 2021.

The county's annual audit turned up no problems and an independent audit sought by some supervisors also turned up no findings.

But Courthouse politics saw elected officials push the issue. Three auditors were in town the last week of July and

met with the board, Hoskins and Elmore.

Fletcher Freeman, spokesman with the State Audit Department said the audit department neither "confirms nor denies" it is investigating any county or individual.

Freeman said investigations that result in charges are made public at the time a demand for funds or an arrest is made. He said if the audit department finds no reason to levy charges the case is simply closed without a public report.

Board of Supervisors President Johnny Newson has said he has no comment on the situation.

By state statute the board of supervisors of any county is authorized, in its discretion, to employ a county administrator. The person employed as county administrator shall hold at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and shall have knowledgeable experience in any of the following fields: work projection, budget planning, accounting, purchasing, cost control, personnel management and road construction procedures.

Such administrator, under the policies determined by the board of supervisors are subject to the board's general supervision, and shall administer all county affairs falling under the control of the board and carry out the written policies of the board.

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**TIME CONSTRAINTS APPLY TO THESE CAMP LEJEUNE CASES**

If you or your family were stationed in Camp Lejeune between 1953 and 1987 for 30 days or longer, you may have been exposed to drinking water that was contaminated with toxins.

These toxins cause cancer, death, birth defects, miscarriages, female infertility, and more. If you suffered any medical hardships, it may have been caused by the poisonous water.

You may qualify for significant compensation for your medical costs, continuing issues, or lost loved ones even if you receive VA Benefits.

Contact Us NOW!  
**bobbymoak402@att.net**  
**1-800-595-6244**

The Law Office of Dobby Moak, P.C. PO Box 242, Dogue Chitto, MS 39629

The Mississippi Supreme Court advises that a decision on legal services is important and should not be based solely on advertisements. The background information available appears to be that of these previously mentioned areas of practice does not indicate any certification or expertise therein. For information on these offices you may contact the Mississippi Bar at (601) 978-4171. Phone calls or replies to ads and correspondence does not create Attorney/Client representation which is strictly prohibited.

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<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.4	.8 - 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
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13. Chromium	N	2018*	0	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2019/21	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.565	.557 - .565	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities	
17. Lead	N	2018/21	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenium	N	2018*	6.3	3.3 - 6.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium	N	2018*	270000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
B1. HAA5	N	2021	.16	15.8 - 16.3	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
B2. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2021	.14	13.7 - 13.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	Y	2021	.9	0 - 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

\* Major source sample. No sample required for 2021.

**Microbiological Contaminants:**  
(1) Total Coliforms/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.

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Friars Point 2021 Consumer Confidence Reports were posted on June 28, 2022 at the following locations:

Friars Point Town Hall

Barbie's One Stop

Friars Point, MS Post Office