

**2022 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
<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): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	6/28/23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) <u>(3) Places</u> <u>(See Attachment)</u>	
<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.

Rosie Chillis
Name

Town Clerk
Title

6/30/23
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

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Metcalfe
PWS#: 0760007
June 2023

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2023 JUN 21 AM 8:32

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Contact & Meeting Information

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Source of Water

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.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	June November	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								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.0033	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	2022	.342	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	2022	48	36 -- 57.5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2022	90	1.41 - 143	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	Y	2022	.8	.08 – 1.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(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. 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.

LEAD INFORMATION

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.

VIOLATIONS

During the third and fourth quarters of 2022, our system exceeded the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts in the last quarter of 2022. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is .060 mg/l/ We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant.

During June and November 2022, 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. 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.

ENFORCEMENT

COMPLIANCE MEETING/ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

This public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing on September 3, 2021 due to violating the Safe Drinking Water Act by exceeding the MCL for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Actions this water system has taken to address these issues are: Develop and implement a flushing program and operational plans to address the DBPR concerns with an engineer. If results continue to exceed the MCL, the system's PE is required to begin design and implement a long term treatment or distribution solution that is dependent on the root cause of the DBP exceedance

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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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 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.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Metcalfe PWS#: 0760007
June 2023

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VIOLATIONS

During the third and fourth quarters of 2022, our system exceeded the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts in the last quarter of 2022. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is .060 mg/l/ We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant.

During June and November 2022, 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. 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.

ENFORCEMENT

COMPLIANCE MEETING/ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

This public water system was required by the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply to participate in a compliance meeting or administrative hearing on September 3, 2021 due to violating the Safe Drinking Water Act by exceeding the MCL for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Actions this water system has taken to address these issues are: Develop and implement a flushing program and operational plans to address the DBPR concerns with an engineer. If results continue to exceed the MCL, the system's PE is required to begin design and implement a long term treatment or distribution solution that is dependent on the root cause of the DBP exceedance

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 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.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

County of Washington, City of Greenville

Personally appeared before me, Amey Anne Hughes, a Notary Public in and for said City and County, Amey Anne Hughes 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 weeks-consecutively, to-wit:

- In Volume 154 Number 11 Dated June 20, 2023
- 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 printed before me and compared with the copy annexed and that I find the publication thereof to have been made in accordance with the laws of this State.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of June 2023

Printer's Fee \$ 0



June 28, 2023

CCR Postings

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

**U. S. Postal Office
401 Highway Road
Metcalfe, MS 38760**

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