

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Waynesboro

Public Water System Name

077 0003

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. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

☐ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☐ ☒ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*
- ☐ ☐ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*
- ☐ ☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*
- ☐ ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 05 / 07 / 2020 / / / 2020

☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

☐ CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / 2020

- ☐ ☐ As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct URL)*
- ☐ ☐ As an attachment
- ☐ ☐ As text within the body of the email message

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Wayne County News

Date Published: 05 / 07 / 2020

☒ CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 05 / 08 / 2020

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site 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 Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

[Signature] - Mayor
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

5-11-2020
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

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 a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Waynesboro
PWS#: 0770003
April 2020

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 Aaron James at 601.735.3121. 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 City Hall (Board Room).

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Oligocene (FRHL not included) and Lower Wilcox Aquifers. 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 City of Waynesboro has received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	1.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0634	.0193 - .0634	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	4	1.8- 4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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	2018*	1.02	.783 – 1.02	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018*	4.7	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2018*	6	3 - 22	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	145	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	2.2	0 – 3.21	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium	N	2019	260000	21000 - 260000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm.

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. 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Waynesboro is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride samples results were within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 -1.2 ppm was 88%.

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 Waynesboro 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.

2019 CCR
City Of Waynesboro
PWS ID# - 0770003

A copy of the 2019 CCR was posted on the BULLETIN BOARD at the rear entrance of City Hall (714 Wayne St.)

A copy of the 2019 CCR was posted on the front window of City Hall, directly beside the MAIN ENTRANCE.

Report by Aaron James

AFFIDAVIT/INVOICE

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS
716 SOUTH ST
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

INV. 83

DATE: 5/7/2020

CITY OF WAYNESBORO
714 WAYNE ST
WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

NO	PO

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

\$329.25

Paul Keane

Being

sworn, says that he is Publisher of the Wayne County News, which publishes a weekly newspaper in the County of Wayne, State of Mississippi; and the attached notice appeared in the issue(s) of the Wayne County News.

Publish Dates:

May 7, 2020

Sworn to and subscribed before me on
this 7th day of May, 2020

Notary Public

My Commission Expires 10-21-23



WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS
FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-4341)

BAL. DUE

\$329.25

W.A. baseball's gun raffle moved to June 22-July 3

The Fifth Annual Wayne Academy Baseball Gun Raffle has been moved to June 22-July 3, organizers announced this week.

Originally scheduled for this month, the fundraiser has been moved in order to accommodate more people participating.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the raffle can move forward as planned. That's because winners need not be present to win, and guns can be shipped to authorized FFL dealers.

The fundraiser is one of the largest conducted by the W.A. baseball program each year.

This year, the raffle will take place on weekdays only from Monday, June 22 through Friday, July 23, and results can be found daily at www.wayneacademy.net. Tickets are \$20 each or six for \$100. The raffle will feature the following items:

Day 1: Ruger 10/22 (retail value of \$400)

Day 2: Henry Golden Boy .410 (retail value of \$600)

Day 3: Benelli Montefeltro Silver 12G (retail value of \$1,800)

Day 4: Savage 300 Blackout Threaded (retail value of \$475)

Day 5: Thompson Center Compass .308 (retail value of \$450)

Day 6: Ruger American Go Wild Edition Pick Caliber (retail value of \$650)

Day 7: Winchester Sx4 Hybrid Hunter 12G 3.5" (retail value of \$1,150)

Day 8: Radical AR-15 5.56/.223 (retail value of \$600)

Day 9: Browning X Bolt Stalker Pick Caliber (retail value of \$900)

Day 10: Browning Sweet 16 (retail value of \$1,600)

Guns must be claimed and picked up by June 30.

To purchase tickets, or for more information, contact any W.A. baseball player. They include Ethan Walley, Logan White, Matthew Stevens, Will Hodo, Cole Evans, Blaze Beasley, Kamryn Carlisle, Charlie Poole, Mason Coxwell, Jacob Castle, Sam Cook, Colin Trigg, Stone Ross, Zander Pitts, Haydyn Pickering, Walker Hall, Jackson White, Kadin Johnston and Brayson Odom. Any of those players can either sell you a ticket directly or put you in contact with someone who can.

For more information, call or text Sam White at 601-381-0173.



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