

**TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
for
TOWN, WATER AND SEWER MATTERS**

February 21, 2023

A regular meeting of the Jamestown Town Council sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was called to order at the Jamestown Town Hall, Council Chambers, 93 Narragansett Avenue at 6:31 PM by Commission President Nancy A. Beye.

The following members were present:

Mary E. Meagher, Commission Vice-President
Erik G. Brine
Michael G. White
Randall White

Also, present were:

Jamie A. Hainsworth, Town Administrator
Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk
Edward Mello, Police Chief
Christina D. Collins, Finance Director
Michael Gray PE, Public Works Director
Peter D. Ruggiero Esq., Town Solicitor
Denise Jennings, Water and Sewer Clerk

AWARDS, PRESENTATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

(None)

READING AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1) January 23, 2023 (regular meeting)

Motion was made by Commissioner Meagher, seconded by Commissioner Michael White to accept the January 23, 2023 regular meeting minutes. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Commission Vice-President Meagher, Aye; Commissioner Brine, Aye; Commissioner Michael White, Aye; Commissioner Randall White, Aye.

OPEN FORUM

Commission President Beye noted that this open forum would be for water and sewer matters only.

1) Scheduled requests to address:

(None)

2) Non-scheduled request to address:

(None)

REPORT OF TOWN OFFICIALS

1) **Pumping Report:**

The Public Works Director reported the following:

- JR-1 well remains in service.
- Pumping was down for the month of January and also compared to January of the previous year.
- Rainfall was up for the month of January.
- North Reservoir is @ capacity, usable storage-60 MG.
- South Pond is @ capacity, usable storage- 6 MG

2) **Town project reports:** *(See attached Project Update Report dated February 2023)*

It was the consensus of the Commission, to accept the Public Works Director's report, as submitted.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

(None)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

(None)

NEW BUSINESS

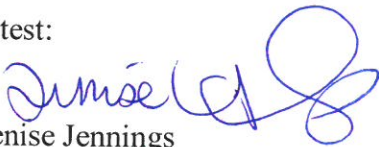
1) **Finance Director's Report:** Comparison of the Water Budget to Actuals as of January 31, 2023.
No action taken.

2) **Finance Director's Report:** Comparison of the Sewer Budget to Actuals as of January 31, 2023.
No action taken.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made by Commissioner Meagher, seconded by Commissioner Brine to adjourn the meeting of the Jamestown Town Council sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners at 6:41 PM. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Commission Vice-President Meagher, Aye; Commissioner Brine, Aye; Commissioner Michael White, Aye; Commissioner Randall White, Aye

Attest:



Denise Jennings
Water and Sewer Clerk

Project Update February 2023

WELLS

JR-1, JR-3

- JR-1 is in service.

TREATMENT PLANT

- Staff have been working on upgrading the raw water pump system at the water treatment plant.
- The water department collected the first round of four for PFAS analysis as required by the EPA. Separately the water department is required to collect one round of samples for PFAS analysis by July. I will report the results to the Commission once we receive them. I have attached sections of the RI Laws that apply and information from the RIDOH and EPA. Regulations will be developed based upon scientific research on health risks.

TRANSFER PUMPING/RESERVOIR

- The level at the North Reservoir is now at the spillway elevation and at full capacity.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

South Pond @ 6 MG

Usable Storage, 6 Million Gallons

North Pond @ 60 MG

Usable Storage 60 Million Gallons

- Our Consultant at Pare Corporation is working on an permit application to the RIDOT for the watermain replacement project. We will be meeting with the RIDOT staff prior to a formal submittal to review the project. We are trying to schedule this meeting early March.
- Atlas Painting was provided an award letter for coating the exterior of the two water towers. They are working on providing the required information to the Town before they receive a notice to proceed. We did have a coordination meeting with the contractor and the three cell carriers to talk scope and schedule. In March the contractor will be mobilizing the site with a crane to begin welding work on the North Tower. Once work is complete they will then clean and overcoat the tank. During the summer months Verizon will then move their equipment from the South to the North Tower. In August the contractor will return to erect staging around the South Tower. AT&T will move their antennae to the staging so the workers can complete the work safely and without impacting any equipment. In September the South Tower will be taken off-line and the exterior will be blasted and coated.
- The annual watermain flushing program for the distribution system will start in March.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

- The monthly average daily flow at the treatment plant for January was 0.727 million gallons per day. The monthly average allowed by our discharge permit is 0.73 million gallons per day. The peak daily flow was 1.93 million gallons.
- The new backup generator for the wastewater treatment facility has been delivered ahead of schedule and was installed on February 16th. Crews are working on wiring to the facility.

Title 46

Waters and Navigation

Chapter 32

PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters

R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-7

§ 46-32-7. Investigation of potential sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination.

(a) On or before November 1, 2023, the director of the department of environmental management shall publish a plan for public review and comment to complete a statewide investigation of potential sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination. As part of this investigation, the director of the department of health shall conduct a pilot project at public water systems by an applicable analytical method to evaluate total PFAS. The director of the department of environmental management shall initiate implementation of the plan not later than January 1, 2024.

(b) On or before June 1, 2024, all public water systems shall conduct monitoring for the maximum number of PFAS detectable from standard laboratory methods.

History of Section.

P.L. 2022, ch. 144, § 2, effective June 27, 2022; P.L. 2022, ch. 169, § 2, effective June 27, 2022.

Title 46

Waters and Navigation

Chapter 32

PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters

R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-3

§ 46-32-3. Drinking water standards for PFAS contaminants.

If the director of the department of health decides to publish a notice pursuant to the provisions of § 46-32-4(b)(1) then on or before June 1, 2024, the director of the department of health shall, pursuant to this section, file under § 42-35-4 a final rule with the secretary of state regarding adoption of the interim drinking water standard level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) as a maximum contaminant level (MCL). Upon the effective date of the final rule, the drinking water monitoring provisions of § 46-32-2 may be suspended, modified, or superseded by the provisions of the final rules.

History of Section.

P.L. 2022, ch. 144, § 2, effective June 27, 2022; P.L. 2022, ch. 169, § 2, effective June 27, 2022.

Title 46

Waters and Navigation

Chapter 32

PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters

R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-6

§ 46-32-6. Surface water quality action levels for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

On or before December 31, 2023, the director of the department of environmental management shall file under § 42-35-4 a final rule with the secretary of state to adopt surface water quality action levels to address the contamination of Rhode Island waters from releases of, at a minimum, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA).

History of Section.

P.L. 2022, ch. 144, § 2, effective June 27, 2022; P.L. 2022, ch. 169, § 2, effective June 27, 2022.

Title 46

Waters and Navigation

Chapter 32

PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters

R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-2

§ 46-32-2. Interim drinking water standard and testing requirements.

- (a) As used in this chapter, “PFAS contaminants” means perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA).
- (b) On or before July 1, 2023, all public water supply systems in the state as defined by § 46-13-2, except transient, non-community water systems as defined by the department of health in 216-RICR-50-05-1 as may be amended, shall conduct monitoring for the presence of PFAS contaminants in drinking water supplied by the system. Regular monitoring shall be conducted as follows until adoption of maximum contaminant level rules pursuant to § 46-32-4:
- (1) If monitoring results detect the presence of any PFAS contaminants individually or in combination in excess of the interim drinking water standard level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt), the public water supply system shall conduct continued quarterly monitoring.
 - (2) If monitoring results detect the presence of any PFAS contaminants individually or in combination at a level equal to or below the interim drinking water standard level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt), the public water supply system shall conduct continued monitoring annually.
 - (3) If monitoring results do not detect the presence of any PFAS contaminants, the public water supply system shall conduct continued monitoring every two (2) years.
- (c) If monitoring results under subsection (b) of this section confirm the presence of any PFAS contaminants individually or in combination in excess of the interim drinking water standard level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt), the department of health shall require monitoring in a manner consistent with applicable regulations governing synthetic organic contaminants, including but not limited to, requiring a confirmation sample, prior to directing the public water supply system to implement treatment or other remedy to reduce the levels of PFAS contaminants in the drinking water of the public water supply system below the interim drinking water standard level.
- (d) On or before July 1, 2023, if the PFAS contaminants exceed the level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt), the public water supply system shall provide potable water through other means to all customers or users of the system. The requirement for a public water supply system to provide potable water to customers and users of the system through other means shall cease when monitoring results indicate that the levels of PFAS contaminants in the drinking water of the public water supply system are below the interim drinking water standard level of twenty parts per trillion (20 ppt).
- (e) The director of the department of health is authorized to enforce the requirements of this chapter in accordance with the provisions of chapter 13 of this title and violations will be subject to the penalties

imposed pursuant to § 46-13-16. A person may contest or appeal a decision of the director, a penalty imposed for violation, or the fact of violation pursuant to the provisions of chapter 35 of title 42 (the “administrative procedures act”).

History of Section.

P.L. 2022, ch. 144, § 2, effective June 27, 2022; P.L. 2022, ch. 169, § 2, effective June 27, 2022.

Health Effects of PFAS



Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a complex group of manmade chemicals that repel water and oil. They are used in many grease-, stain-, and water-resistant consumer products. PFAS can take years to break down in the environment. This is why they are known as “forever chemicals.”

People can be exposed to PFAS by eating food, drinking water, accidentally ingesting dust, or breathing air polluted with PFAS. People who work with PFAS, including firefighters and paper or textiles manufacturers, may be exposed to higher amounts of PFAS.

When people are exposed, PFAS can build up in the body. Nearly everyone has a small amount of PFAS in their blood. After research showed the older, “long-chain” PFAS could build up in the body and cause health problems, they were largely phased out and replaced by newer, “short-chain” PFAS. “Short-chain” PFAS don’t build up in the body as well but still take years to break down in the environment.

Scientists still have questions about the health effects of PFAS, and more research is needed.

Health Effects in Adults

PFAS may:

- Raise cholesterol levels
- Suppress the immune system
- Cause problems with thyroid hormones
- Damage the liver



Health Effects During Pregnancy

PFAS may:

- Increase blood pressure or risk of pre-eclampsia (a serious blood pressure condition) during pregnancy
- Reduce growth and development of an unborn child (fetus), with potential long-term health effects



Health Effects for Infants and Children

PFAS may:

- Disrupt immune system development
- Cause issues with growth and metabolism (how the body changes food into energy)



While breastmilk can expose infants and newborns to PFAS, the health benefits of breastfeeding for children are greater than the risks of health effects from possible PFAS exposure.

People who are willing and able to breastfeed infants should continue to do so.



What should I do?

If you have your own private well and are concerned about PFAS, you can get your water tested or contact the RIDOH Private Wells Program. If you receive public water, you can find PFAS testing results and more information at health.ri.gov/pfas. People who are concerned about PFAS in drinking water can consider a point-of-use treatment system [certified by NSF](#). You can also try to avoid products that are treated to provide oil, water, and stain resistance, such as microwave popcorn bags, non-stick cooking pans, and stain-resistant carpets, waterproof clothing, and waxes.

People concerned about possible exposures can speak to a doctor to determine if blood testing is appropriate. They can also take well-known steps to reduce common health risks, such as:

- Eating healthy,
- Exercising,
- Seeing their doctor for regular check-ups, and
- Following nutritional advice and attending prenatal visits during pregnancy.

A blood test cannot show if exposure to PFAS will cause health problems or if a current condition was caused by PFAS. Commonly performed blood tests for cholesterol levels and immune function can indicate potential future health problems, while PFAS levels cannot.

Rhode Islanders concerned about exposure to PFAS who want more information can contact the RIDOH Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program at health.ri.gov/ehrap.

To learn more, visit health.ri.gov/PFAS



Rhode Island Department of Health

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large group of manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. They have been used since the 1940s to make products water-, grease-, and stain-resistant. Some PFAS take centuries to break down in the environment. This is why they are called “forever chemicals.” Some PFAS break down and form other PFAS. PFAS that don’t break down build up in and pollute the environment.

People can be exposed to PFAS by eating food, drinking water, accidentally ingesting dust, or breathing air polluted with PFAS. PFAS can also build up in our bodies. While more research is needed, studies have shown certain PFAS can contribute to negative health effects.

Health Risks

Nearly everyone has a low level of PFAS in their blood. PFAS can build up in the body and increase to the point where it can harm health.

While more research is needed, studies have shown certain PFAS cause negative health effects. Exposure to PFAS has been linked with a variety of health effects, including:

- Higher cholesterol levels,
- Lower infant birth weights,
- Weakened immune response, and
- Interference with the body’s natural hormones.

Sources of Exposure

Most exposure to PFAS comes from eating or breathing. PFAS are not easily absorbed through the skin. Children younger than two years old are at the highest risk from PFAS exposure. This is because they are exposed to more PFAS than adults and because their bodies are still developing.

People are exposed to PFAS by:

- Eating food packaged in PFAS-containing material,
- Eating foods that have built up PFAS over time,
- Drinking PFAS-contaminated water,
- Using a PFAS-containing consumer product, like accidentally swallowing PFAS-containing lipstick while wearing it,
- Accidentally swallowing contaminated soil or dust, or
- Breathing contaminated air.

What You Should Do

You can take simple steps to reduce exposure to PFAS:

- Avoid grease-resistant food packaging, such as microwavable popcorn bags,
- Replace non-stick cookware with safer alternatives, such as cast iron or stainless steel, and
- Test drinking water from private wells.

When possible, avoid purchasing products advertised as water-, grease-, and stain-resistant. When these products are thrown away and then burned, composted, or sent to a landfill, PFAS can enter the environment.

Reduce the risk of common health problems

PFAS exposures may contribute to common health problems, like heart disease and infections. People concerned about possible exposures should focus on well-known steps to reduce those health risks, such as:

- Eating healthy,
- Exercising, and
- Seeing their doctor for regular check-ups.

If you think there is a source of PFAS in your neighborhood or workplace:

- Contact the RIDOH Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program

 An official website of the United States government



MENU

Search EPA.gov

**PFOA,
PFOS
and
Other
PFAS**

CONTACT US <<https://epa.gov/pfas/forms/contact-us-about-pfoa-pfos-and-other-pfas>>

Increasing Our Understanding of the Health Risks from PFAS and How to Address Them

EPA Determines Health Risks Using a Proven Scientific Process

Identifying the risk a chemical may pose to human health is a scientific process. It involves determining how much of a chemical is present in the environment, how much a person comes in contact with the chemical, and how toxic or harmful the chemical is to people. Risk, or likelihood of harm to human health, is a function of both chemical hazard and chemical exposure.

It is important to understand how toxic a chemical is and how much a person is exposed to the chemical before health risks can be identified and steps to

What EPA is Doing

Learn what EPA is doing to address PFAS.
<<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>>



reduce these risks can be taken.

For example, a chemical can be very toxic but people are very rarely exposed to it, so the risk to human health may be low. If another chemical is only moderately toxic but people are routinely exposed to it in high quantities, then the risk to human health may be high.

EPA is Working to Increase our Understanding of PFAS in Key Areas

There are likely thousands of PFAS that are currently present in the United States. Each of these chemicals has different properties and may be used for different purposes or may simply be present as unintended byproducts of certain manufacturing or other processes. The toxicity of the chemicals varies, and people may be exposed to each chemical in different ways, in varying amounts, and/or with different mixtures.

Robust information about PFAS is needed to better understand the risks they pose and to be able to take effective actions to protect human health and the environment. EPA's research is helping to deepen our understanding of these chemicals so that we can take steps to continue reducing the risks posed by PFAS and provide certainty to state, local, and tribal partners; the regulated community; and the public.

That is why EPA has placed a strong emphasis on research and why this work is vital to addressing PFAS in the environment. EPA is conducting research to help us move forward in two key areas:

Increasing Our Understanding of Risks to Human Health:

What are the best ways to find and measure PFAS?

Researchers are developing new and more effective laboratory methods to find, identify, and measure PFAS in the air, water, ground water, wastewater, soil, and more. These methods will help EPA better understand which PFAS are currently in the environment, at what levels, and how people might be exposed.



How harmful are PFAS?

Researchers are working to better understand how toxic or harmful PFAS are to people and the environment. This process includes conducting long, in-depth evaluations of a few specific PFAS, as well as shorter scientific studies that provide information about hundreds of PFAS. By using multiple approaches, EPA can better understand how harmful specific chemicals can be and use the information to prioritize the agency's work to protect human health and the environment.

How are people exposed to PFAS?

Researchers are developing and testing methods to determine where PFAS come from, how they move through the environment, and how people are exposed. This information is crucial to knowing how to 'break' the exposure pathway and thereby prevent people from being exposed to PFAS.

Increasing Our Understanding of How to Address PFAS in the Environment:

How can we remove PFAS from drinking water?

Researchers are studying the effectiveness of various technologies at removing PFAS from drinking water. This work helps the people who manage water treatment facilities make informed choices about methods or technologies to use. Researchers are also studying the effectiveness of household water filters so that people have the information they need for their own home.

How should we manage and dispose of PFAS?

Researchers are working to help understand how to safely dispose of materials that contain PFAS. Due to their strong chemical bonds, PFAS are difficult to destroy. EPA and other federal agencies' researchers are doing tests to figure out the best ways to destroy and dispose of PFAS, such as through incineration, landfilling, and more. The agency is also working to understand how PFAS at a contaminated site may move into the nearby water, soil, or air.

Other Federal Agencies Are Contributing to Research Efforts on

PFAS

Many other public and private sector organizations are conducting PFAS-related research. Below are few examples of this work at the federal level:

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), which is part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is collaborating with EPA on a wide range of research on human exposure to PFAS. The NIH awards over \$10 million annually in grants to more than 40 universities and research centers studying PFAS. Research efforts are underway to:

- Assess more than 140 PFAS compounds; and
- Explore alternatives to PFAS-containing firefighting foams and other products.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is studying the human health effects of exposure to PFAS in drinking water. In 2019, CDC/ATSDR initiated two community efforts to study PFAS exposure and health effects.

- The first effort is conducting exposure assessments in eight communities near current or former military bases whose drinking water has been impacted by PFAS.
- The second is a national health study with seven partners to learn more about the relationship between PFAS exposure and health outcomes among differing populations. Read more information about ATSDR activities. [🔗](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/activities/index.html)

<<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/activities/index.html>>

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is conducting work to assess PFAS issues related to the general food supply, food packaging, and cosmetics. For more information on FDA’s work in these areas please see:

- Food Supply [🔗](https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/testing-food-pfas-and-assessing-dietary-exposure) <<https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/testing-food-pfas-and-assessing-dietary-exposure>>
- Food Packaging [🔗](https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/authorized-uses-pfas-food-contact-applications) <<https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/authorized-uses-pfas-food-contact-applications>>
- Cosmetics [🔗](https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetic-ingredients/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-cosmetics) <<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetic-ingredients/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-cosmetics>>

- FDA PFAS webpage [🔗 <https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>](https://www.fda.gov/food/chemical-contaminants-food/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas)

The Department of Defense’s Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program is sponsoring a number of projects aimed at developing a better understanding of: (1) the occurrence, fate and transport of PFAS, (2) remedial treatment options, (3) ecotoxicity at sites impacted firefighting foam, and (4) next generation PFAS-free foams. Learn more about DOD's PFAS projects. [🔗 <https://www.serdp-estcp.org/featured-initiatives/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfass>](https://www.serdp-estcp.org/featured-initiatives/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfass)

Where to Go for the Latest Information on PFAS

Federal Government Resources

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [<https://epa.gov/pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas)
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) [🔗 <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH) [🔗 <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/pfc/index.cfm>](https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/pfc/index.cfm)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) [🔗 <https://www.fda.gov/food/chemicals/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>](https://www.fda.gov/food/chemicals/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas)
- United States Department of Defense (DOD) [🔗 <https://www.denix.osd.mil/army-pfas/index.html>](https://www.denix.osd.mil/army-pfas/index.html)
- United States Navy [🔗 <https://www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/pfc-pfas.aspx>](https://www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/pfc-pfas.aspx)
- United States Air Force, Civil Engineering Center [🔗 <https://www.afcec.af.mil/whatwedo/environment/perfluorinated-compounds/>](https://www.afcec.af.mil/whatwedo/environment/perfluorinated-compounds/)

News Releases from EPA about PFAS

Sign up to receive EPA’s press releases and alerts on PFAS related topics. [🔗 <https://epa.gov/newsroom>](https://epa.gov/newsroom)

State Government Resources



- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) <https://www.asdwa.org/pfas/>
- Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) <https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/>
- Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) <https://www.ecos.org/pfas/>
- Environmental Research Institute of the States (ERIS) <https://www.eristates.org/projects/pfas-risk-communications-hub/>

Information on How to Provide Input on Proposed Government Actions

Federal agencies are required to provide an opportunity for public comment when proposing a new regulation and must consider the comments in revising the proposal and issuing a final rule. In carrying out our mission to protect human health and the environment, EPA develops regulations to prevent or to clean up hazardous chemicals released into our air, land, and water, some of which relate to PFAS.

Commenting on a proposed regulation is an important opportunity to make your voice heard. It is a way for you to provide decisionmakers with key information on any or all aspects of the proposed action, including:

- Pointing out key issues in the proposed regulation that you or your community are concerned about,
- Offering additional data and scientific evidence that may not have been considered,
- Identifying factual errors, and
- Proposing alternative solutions.



EPA's regulations will always be announced in the Federal Register and can be found at the following government websites:

What is a Regulation?


Under federal environmental laws, EPA and other federal agencies are authorized to help put those laws into effect by creating and enforcing regulations.

Regulations are mandatory requirements that can apply to individuals, businesses, state or local governments, non-profits, and others.



<https://www.federalregister.gov/>  [<https://www.federalregister.gov/>](https://www.federalregister.gov/), and <https://www.regulations.gov/>  [<https://www.regulations.gov/>](https://www.regulations.gov/).

For some rules, EPA holds a public hearing where you can provide comments in person or remotely. The agency always accepts comments in writing. All comments – whether in person or written – get the same level of consideration. Below are additional resources to help you comment on EPA’s proposed regulations related to PFAS.

- Learn how to get involved with EPA regulations [<https://epa.gov/laws-regulations/get-involved-epa-regulations>](https://epa.gov/laws-regulations/get-involved-epa-regulations).
- Read tips for submitting effective comments on EPA’s proposed regulations [<https://epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>](https://epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets).
- Watch a webinar on “Techniques and Skills for Providing Effective Input in the EPA Rulemaking Process.” 

[PFAS Home <https://epa.gov/pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas)

PFAS Explained

[Action steps to reduce risk <https://epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk>](https://epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk)

[EPA’s current understanding <https://epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas)

Increasing our understanding

[EPA actions to address PFAS <https://epa.gov/pfas/key-epa-actions-address-pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas/key-epa-actions-address-pfas)

[PFAS Strategic Roadmap <https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>](https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024)

[Data and Tools <https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-resources-data-and-tools>](https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-resources-data-and-tools)

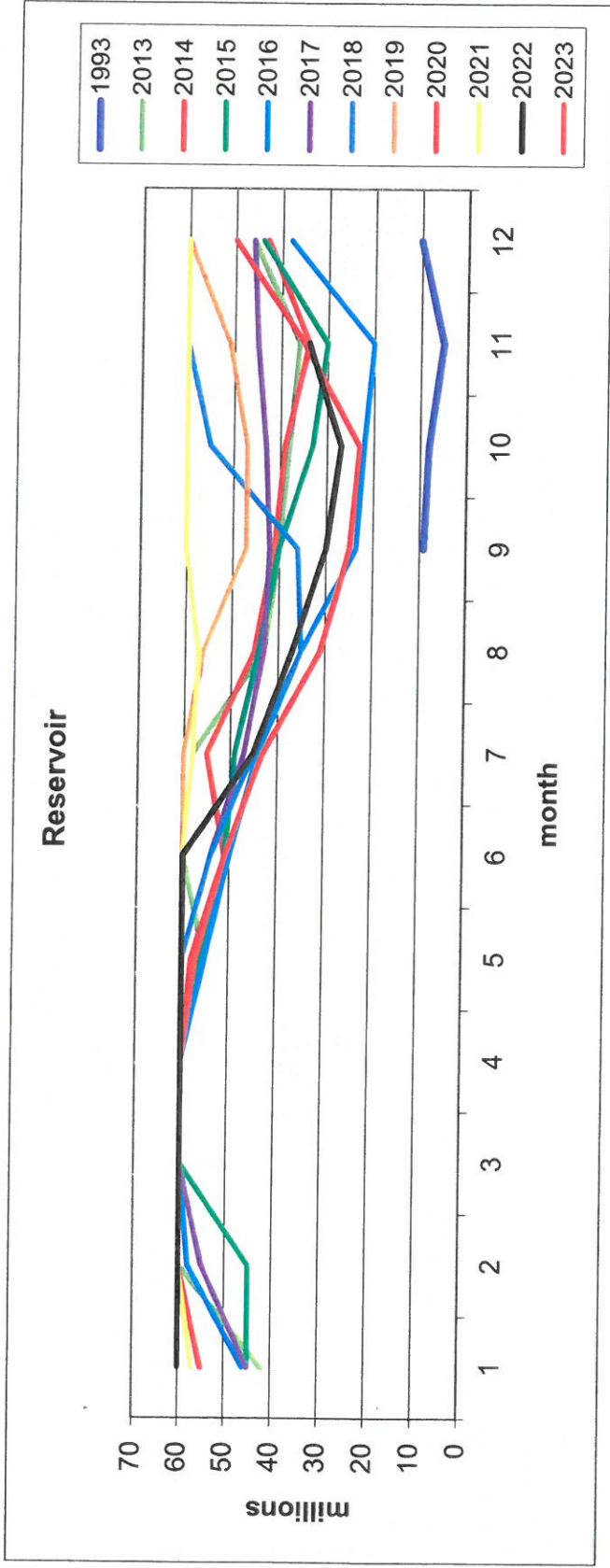
[State Information <https://epa.gov/pfas/us-state-resources-about-pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas/us-state-resources-about-pfas)

[Contact Us <https://epa.gov/pfas/forms/contact-us-about-foia-pfos-and-other-pfas>](https://epa.gov/pfas/forms/contact-us-about-foia-pfos-and-other-pfas) to ask a question,



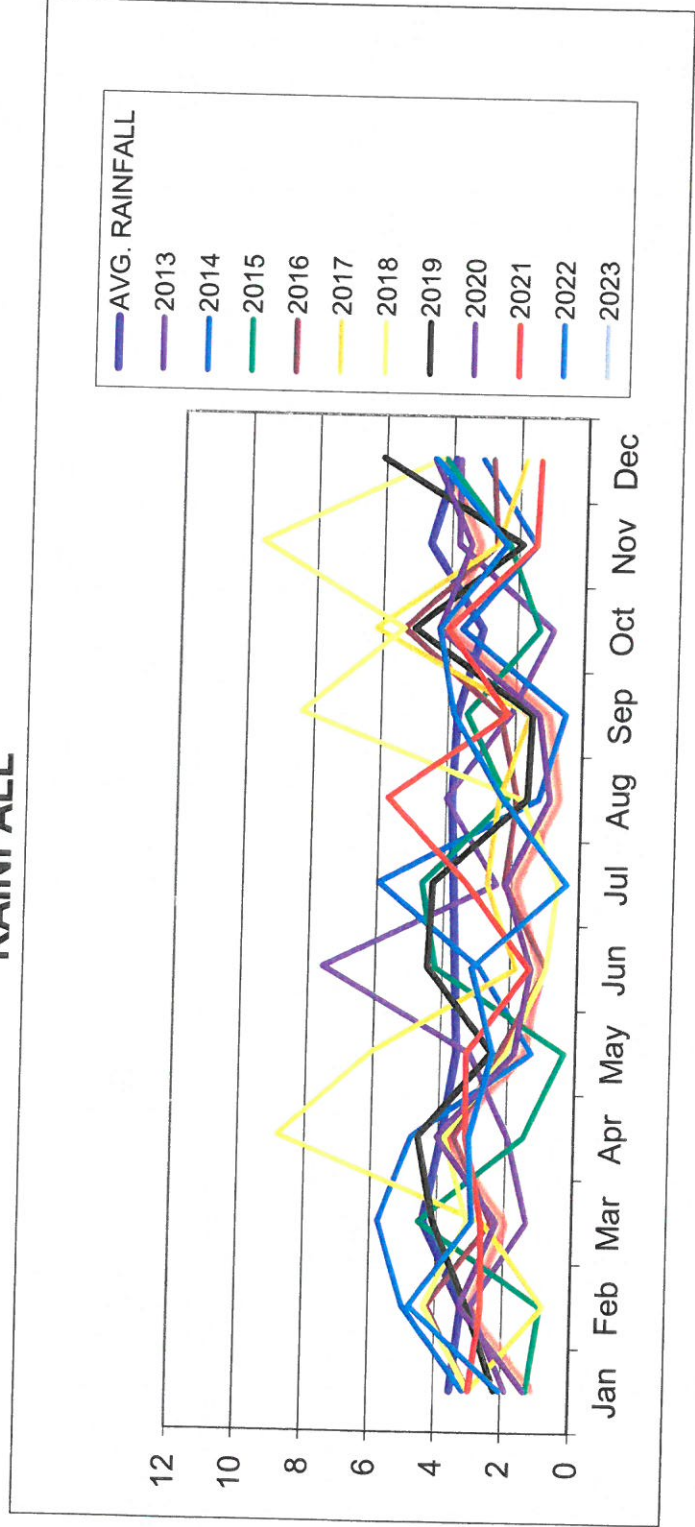
RESERVOIR LEVEL

	1993	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan		42	55	45	46	45	60	60	60	57	60	60
Feb		60	60	45	58	55	60	60	60	60	60	60
Mar		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Apr		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
May		55	58	56	55	60	60	60	57	60	60	60
Jun		60	51	51	50	54	54	60	51	60	60	60
Jul		58	55	49	44	47	45	60	43	58	45	45
Aug	9	43	45	44	35	43	35	56	31	57	37	37
Sep	8	40	41	40	23.5	42	36	47	25	60	30	30
Oct	5	38	39	33	22	43	55	47	23	60	27	27
Nov	10	36	34	30	20	45	60	51	35	60	34	34
Dec		46	43	44	38	46	60	60	50	60	48	48



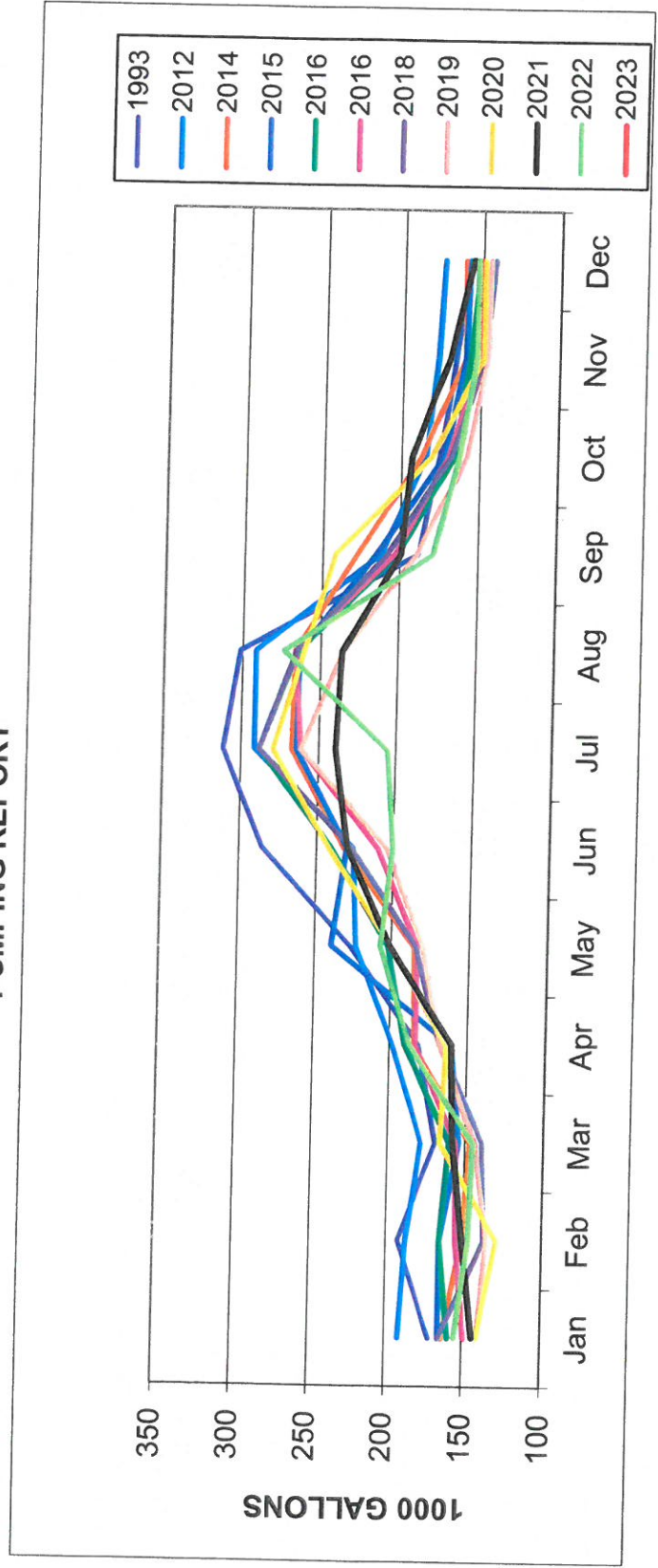
	AVG. RAINFALL												2023
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023	
Jan	3.5	3.1	1.22	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.19	1.3	2.94	2.04	3.84	3.84	
Feb	3.2	4.98	0.86	4.25	0.76	4.33	3.06	1.3	2.62	2.04	3.84	3.84	
Mar	4.4	5.74	4.53	2.36	2.62	3.07	4.11	3.26	2.66	4.77	3.84	3.84	
Apr	3.9	4.8	1.47	3.53	8.8	3.79	4.61	2.21	2.66	2.94	3.84	3.84	
May	3.5	1.27	0.32	2.24	6.03	2.03	2.46	4.03	3.18	3.08	3.84	3.84	
Jun	3.6	2.86	4.2	0.89	1.79	0.89	4.44	1.79	3.2	2.43	3.84	3.84	
Jul	3.7	5.93	4.63	2.19	2.7	0.61	4.33	1.36	1.4	3.11	3.84	3.84	
Aug	3.8	1.23	2.17	1.88	2.4	1.73	1.58	2.16	3.3	0.35	3.84	3.84	
Sep	3.7	0.5	3.41	2.42	1.54	8.35	1.49	0.91	5.71	2.29	3.84	3.84	
Oct	3	3.61	1.31	5.33	6.18	5.34	5.04	1.27	2.19	3.81	3.84	3.84	
Nov	4.6	1.47	2.27	2.63	2.61	9.61	1.89	3.39	4.03	4.28	3.84	3.84	
Dec	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.79	1.81	4.33	6.09	4.53	1.47	2.33	3.84	3.84	
Total	44.8	38.59	30.59	33.45	40.18	47.02	41.29	30.5	34.08	35.91	3.84	3.84	

RAINFALL



	1993	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	171	239	172	155	191	163	165	159	149	165	141	141	144	155	139
Feb	192	210	158	156	187	151	165	165	155	137	135	129	151	147	
Mar	169	198	157	155	178	147	154	160	156	139	144	166	158	145	
Apr	181	210	180	170	198	184	160	190	183	167	167	163	160	187	
May	227	180	212	190	223	185	239	202	183	184	179	200	201	207	
Jun	285	218	226	221	226	232	230	240	210	227	204	242	230	200	
Jul	311	274	279	278	291	267	264	288	261	288	261	279	239	205	
Aug	301	251	254	242	291	266	263	264	266	265	235	260	236	273	
Sep	188	193	205	210	212	227	215	201	203	208	189	241	199	178	
Oct	175	182	175	175	184	187	172	166	170	168	158	180	193	163	
Nov	166	160	164	167	177	160	160	157	151	148	146	149	170	153	
Dec	158	167	158	180	174	161	158	151	151	142	145	149	156	153	

PUMPING REPORT





TOWN OF JAMESTOWN WWTF
MONTHLY REPORT
January 2023

Douglas Ouellette, Superintendent

Parameters

	<u>Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Permit Limit</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Flow	.7273 MGD	.73 MGD	
Daily Max	1.9310 MGD		
BOD Removal	99.1%	85%	% Removed
TSS Removal	92.2%	85%	% Removed
Fecal Coliform	1.0	No limit, report only	
Enterococci	2.11	(<35 cfu/100ml Monthly)	(<276 cfu/100ml Daily)

Environmental Compliance (Violations)

There were no violations for the month of January

Complaints

There were no complaints reported for this period.

Alarms

There is one alarm to report for the month of January, this alarm was at pumping station #3 and is directly related to I&I as a result of excessive rain on top of an already high water table.

Septage

The facility received no septage for the month.

Sludge Production

The facility processed 25,500 gallons of sludge through Wastewater Services Incorporated.

Maintenance Management

The Crew completed 67 work orders for the month of January.

Chemical Use

The facility used 864 gallons of Sodium hypochlorite and 200 pounds of lime for process control.

Collection System

31 pump station inspections were completed. 12 Gen Set inspections were performed. All stations are operating as designed.

Energy Use

Energy use at the plant for the month was: 233 KWH

Precipitation

Precipitation measured in at 5.37"

Graphs

