

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Deana Water Works
Public Water Supply Name

0670006
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 06/11/2009

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Calhoun County Journal
Date Published: 06/11/2009

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Joanna James, Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-12-09
Date

Consumer Confidence Report/Town of Derma

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 3 deep wells located in the Gordo Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The wells for Town of Derma have been determined as low susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-576-7000.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to join us for our monthly board meetings on the first Tuesday night of each month at Town of Derma city hall at 6:00pm.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact the water system.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Town of Derma 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>. In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>				

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.72	0.61	0.72	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.189	1.172	1.189	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.144545	0.14355	0.144545	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.256	0.253	0.256	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.26	0.25	0.26	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.25	0.24	0.25	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.311	3.135	3.311	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.000629	ND	0.000629	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

MCLG or Your MCL or Your

Contaminants MRDLG MRDL Water Violation Typical Source

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) NA 60 ND No By-product of drinking water chlorination (ppb)

Inorganic Contaminants

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) 200 200 ND No Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Dock Gabbert

Address:

P. O. Box 98

Derma, MS 38839

662-628-6635

662-628-4101

6-12-09

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

DERMA WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 11 day of JUNE 2009

Joel McNece
Joel McNece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11 day of JUNE, 2009.

Lisa Denley McNece
Lisa Denley McNece,
Notary Public

My commission expires February 22, 2010

SEAL

Consumer Confidence Report/Town of Derma

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Contaminant	MCLG		MCL		Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL					
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.72	0.61	0.72	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.189	1.172	1.189	2008	No	Errors of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.144545	0.14355	0.144545	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from usual	

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl₂) (ppm)

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)

Barium (ppm)

Water Quality Data Table

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Contaminant	MCLG		MCL		Year	Range	Frequency	Exceeds	Treatment
	MCLG	MCLG	MCL	MCL					

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.51	0.72	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	6	10	1.180	1.172	1.180	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
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Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.144545	0.14355	0.144545	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.224	0.233	0.224	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes dental health; Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
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Nitrate (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.26	0.25	0.26	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
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Nitrite (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.23	0.24	0.23	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
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Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.111	3.153	3.111	2008	No	Discharge from fertilizers and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
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Volatile Organic Compounds

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.000629	ND	0.000629	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum facilities; Discharge from chemical factories
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Contaminant	MCLG		MCL		Year	# Samples	Exceeds	Treatment
	MCLG	MCLG	MCL	MCL				

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	ND	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	0	15	7	ND	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG		MCL		Year	Exceeds	Treatment
	MCLG	MCLG	MCL	MCL			

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Trihalomethane (THM5) (ppb)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Inorganic Contaminants

Chloride (as Free Cl) (ppm)	250	250	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from electric power facilities; Discharge from steel mills; Erosion of natural deposits
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Unit	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Contaminant Definitions

Unit	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not apply to drinking water.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRLD	MRLD: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no health risk associated with this level of disinfectant. It is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no health risk associated with this level of disinfectant. It is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Required
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Dick Gabbit
 Address:
 P. O. Box 98
 Dumas, MS 38829
 662-423-6633

LAURA EDWARDS ACCOUNTING

P O BOX 48 CALHOUN CITY, MS

PH# 662/628-5202

FAX# 662/628-5424

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

TO: <u>Jessie</u>	FROM: <u>Town of Derna</u>
COMPANY:	DATE: <u>6/16/09</u>
FAX NUMBER: <u>601-576-7800</u>	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: <u>6</u>
RE: <u>Corrected CCB</u>	PHONE NUMBER: <u>601-576-7518</u>

- URGENT
 FOR REVIEW
 PLEASE COMMENT
 PLEASE REPLY
 PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

The notification on the water bill will be faxed to you around the 25th when they are printed.

Consumer Confidence Report/Town of Derma-Corrected Copy

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

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Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements; therefore, we cannot be sure of your water quality during this particular time. If you would like a list of the months we were out of compliance, please contact the water system.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Town of Derma 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>. In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public

water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>				

<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.72	0.61	0.72	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.189	1.172	1.189	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.144545	0.14355	0.144545	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.256	0.253	0.256	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.26	0.25	0.26	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as	1	1	0.25	0.24	0.25	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Dock Gabbert

Address:

P. O. Box 98

Derma, MS 38839

662-628-6635

662-628-4101

Nitrogen] (ppm)								sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.311	3.135	3.311	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.000629	ND	0.000629	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2007	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7	2007	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
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Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

TOWN OF DERMA
PO BOX 98
120 SOUTH MAIN STREET
dermach@tds.net

662-628-6635 Office
662-628-4101 Fax
DERMA, MS 38839

DATE: 6-25-09 0070006
ATTENTION: Ms Jessie
FROM: DENECH
NUMBER OF PAGES (including this cover): (2)
COMMENTS: Copy of Water Bill r

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
020301000	05/20	06/20

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
DERMA WATERWORKS
 P.O. BOX 98
 DERMA, MS 38639

PRE-SORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 3
 DERMA, MS

SERVICE ADDRESS
531 VETERANS BLVD E

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
290442	289742		700

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	07/10/2009	SAVE THIS
18.00	2.89	GROSS AMOUNT
		20.89

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE
 AT CITY HALL

SEW 18.00
 NET DUE >>> 18.00
 SAVE THIS >> 2.89
 GROSS DUE >> 20.89

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020301000
 PARKER BROTHERS
 PO BOX 598
 CALHOUN CITY MS 38916-0598