

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Aberdeen
Public Water Supply Name
480001
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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 6/3/09

- 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: MDNRDE JOURNAL
Date Published: 6/3/09

- 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.

Jai Ballard, Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-4-09
Date

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state and county, Barbara Harrington, editor, publisher, clerk and/or manager of MONROE JOURNAL (The Aberdeen Examiner and The Amory Advertiser), a newspaper published in Aberdeen and Amory, in said county and state makes oath that the

Annual Drinking Water Report

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said newspaper as follows:

Volume 2, No. 9 Dated June 3, 2009
Volume 2, No. Dated , 2009
Volume 2, No. Dated , 2009
Volume 2, No. Dated , 2009

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to have been duly made, and that The Aberdeen Examiner and The Amory Advertiser have been established, published and had a bonafide circulation in said towns, county and state for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the article described herein.

Barbara Harrington
Editor, publisher, clerk and/or manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10 day of June, 2009.

Amber Belle
Notary Public

My Commission expires December 9, 2011

Cost of Publication

\$ 367.65



Aberdeen 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Aberdeen's water source is groundwater. The City has eleven wells, ten of which draw water from the Eutaw Aquifer and one of which draws water from the McShan Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: <http://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports.aspx?id=0480001>

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?

If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at the City Hall at 7:00 pm.

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.

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 Aberdeen water supply, MSDH is required to issue a reporting violation. Any violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act subsequently requires public notification.

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. City of Aberdeen 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>.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Sample High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	0.68	0.33	0.74	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.061734	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.787	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	NA		2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.262	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.67	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.771	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Contaminants								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2007	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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