

2009 JUN 30 AM 8:50

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Doddsville  
Public Water Supply Name

0670003  
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 Hand deliver

Date customers were informed: 6/24/09

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/24/09 door to door hand deliver

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

Name of Newspaper: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Published:   /  /  

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.

[Signature]  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/24/09  
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7518

**TOWN OF DODDSVILLE  
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
PWS ID# 0670003**

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2009 JUN 30 AM 8:50

The Town of Doddsville wants to keep you informed about the water and services we deliver to you. For this reason, we are pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. Our goal is and has always been to provide to you a safe, adequate, and dependable supply of drinking water. We at the Town of Doddsville work hard to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. 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.

Our water source consists of two wells pumping from the Tallahatta Formation Aquifer System. We are pleased to report that our drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water standards. Last year we conducted tests for many contaminants, detecting 11, none of which exceeded any drinking water standards.

Our source water assessment is currently under development. When completed, you will be notified as to how you may obtain a copy. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report are available upon request at City Hall. We want you to be informed about your water and our City. If you want to learn more, please attend the City Board meeting. It is held on the first Tuesday of each month, starting at 7:00 pm at the Town Community Center. Should you have questions or comments about this water quality report, please contact Mark Pressgrove at (866) 945-2782 or by mail at 136 East Valley Street, Hernando, MS 38632.

### **Educational Information**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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).

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.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

**MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level-** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**AL-Action Level-** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal-** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

**Ppm-** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**Ppb-** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**N/A-** Not applicable

**TOWN OF DODDSVILLE  
CORRECTED ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
PWS ID# 0670003**

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Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical
		or	AL, or		Low	High			
		MRDLG	MRDL	Water					

**TOWN OF DODDSVILLE  
CORRECTED ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
PWS ID# 0670003**

<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</b>									
Chlorine(asCL2)	Ppm	4	4	1.72	1.3	2.0	2008	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	Ppb	N/A	60	54	N/A	N/A	2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes)	Ppb	N/A	80	39	N/A	N/A	2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Barium	Ppm	2	2	.0009	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	Ppb	5	5	0.1	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	Ppb	100	100	0.5	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	Ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Ppm	4	4	0.51	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	Ppb	0	15	2	N/A	N/A	2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	Ppm	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	Ppb	50	50	0.5	N/A	N/A	2006	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

\*\*\*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. SouthWest Water Company 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 for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Violations and Exceedances**

**\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\***

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.

**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 in May of 2004, August of 2005, and September of 2005. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/2/09

Time: 10:19

PWSID: 670003

System Name: Doddsville

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

5/04  
8/05  
9/05

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s)

TTHMS - 1st qt MCL  
HAA5's - 1/2 } quarter MCL  
2/3

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Mr. Mike Daniels, District Manager  
Stated that Mark Pressgrove had spoken  
with Karen Walters.

*Health Effects Language Required*

Spoke with Mark Pressgrove. he will do corrected copy  
and check with the mayor to see how he want to  
notify the customers by letter or on water bill.

Spoke with Mike McDaniel District Manager 601 876-9311  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Mark Pressgrove 662 429-8891  
E-mail M.Pressgrove@SWWC.com

9/10/09  
SECOND ATTEMPT

9/10/09 12:00  
Toni Troxler Secretary/Clerk  
will have Mike McDaniel call  
me. Back

866-945-2782