



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 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: 6/16/10

- 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: MONROE COUNTY SHOPPER

Date Published: 6/16/10

- 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.

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

June 21, 2010
Date

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Jeff Boozer, editor, publisher and manager of
The Monroe County Shopper, an advertising medium in Amory, in said County and state
makes oath that the
Aberdeen Water Department

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said advertising medium
as follows:

Edition # 1520 Dated 16-Jun 2010

And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding the
first insertion of the article described herein.

Jeff Boozer
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of
June, 2010.

Lisa K. Cummings
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires _____

Cost of Publication

\$250.00

ABERDEEN 2009 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 Etaw 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 activities. 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 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, T1, or T2	Year	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial							
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.84	0.63 0.84	2009	No	Water additive used to control
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2 0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005 0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5 0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfill

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.

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>.

Unit Descriptions

- Ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- NA: Not applicable
- ND: Not detected
- NK: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of 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:** 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:** Monitor not regulated
- MPL:** State assigned maximum permissible level

Water Quality Data Table

This table 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.

For more information please contact:
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