



2011 JUN 10 AM 9:39

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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 (checked)
- On water bills
- Other

Date customers were informed: 6/1/11

- 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: 6/1/11

- 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: Jim Ballard-mason
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 6/6/11

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

ABERDEEN 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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=048000>

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, which 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.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Uses a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Minimize excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wildlife protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contaminants. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in the table.

For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: Ed White
 125 West Commerce • Aberdeen, MS 39170
 Phone: 662-369-2881 • Fax: 662-369-4118

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	MCL, PDE, or MHDG	Year	Range	Units	Violations	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.85	0.84	1	2010	No	
Chlorine Dioxide (as ClO ₂) (ppm)	NA	0.0	0	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	NA	0.0	0	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizers and Leaching from septic tanks, septic systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.03	0.03	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, septic systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Antimony (ppm)	6	6	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Ferrous and manganese; erosion of natural deposits, iron addition	
Arsenic (ppm)	0	10	0.3	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from gas and electronic production, water	
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.042	0.047	1,080	2010	No	Runoff from drilling wastes, Discharge from natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning facilities; Discharge from nuclear, uranium, and thorium industries	
Cadmium (ppm)	2	2	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from metal refineries; runoff from waste incineration and pipes	
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Discharge from acid and pipe mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.167	0.167	0.332	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppm)	2	2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from crop/land	
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	0.5	0.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide (as Free Cl ₂) (ppm)	200	200	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/chemical 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 (ug/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.							
MHDG	MHDG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MHDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
MHDL	MHDL: 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							

10/18/11

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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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 # 1570 Dated 1-Jun 201 1

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 7th day of
June, 20 10.

Lisa Cummins
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires _____

Cost of Publication

\$250.00