

TOWN OF DODDSVILLE
2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID# 0670003

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Our water source consists of two wells pumping from the Tallahatta Formation Aquifer System. Our source water assessment has been completed. Both of our wells were ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of this report and the swap report are available upon request. 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, comments, or need copies of this water quality report or the swap report, please contact Mark Pressgrove toll free 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).

Health Effects Information

*****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. The Town of Doddsville 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.

*****Additional Information for Trihalomethanes (THM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Water Quality Information

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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

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| Contaminants (units) | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL,AL, or MDDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation YES/NO | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine(asCl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.14 | .60 | 2.0 | 2010 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppm) | N/A | 0.060 | 0.014 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | N/A | 0.080 | 0.044 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0027 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ppm) | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0005 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppm) | .1 | .1 | 0.0009 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.397 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium (ppm) | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.0025 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | # of Samples Exceeding AL | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source | |
| Copper-action level at taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0293 | 0 | 2009 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead-action level at taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 2009 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits | |

Violations and Exceedances

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. During the fourth quarter sampling period for 2009 haloacetic acids (HAA5) test results exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MCL for TTHMs is 80 ppb and the MCL for HAA5s is 60 ppb. Test results for HAA5 on our water were 73 ppb. Test results for TTHMs on our water were 52 ppb. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have any increased risk of getting cancer.

We have lowered the amount of chlorine injected into the water system and increased the amount of flushing of dead end lines to reduce the levels of Disinfection Byproducts.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations (Public Notice Requirements Not Met)

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2009. We are required to mail or hand-deliver Public Notice to each customer when a violation occurs. We received a Public Notice violation for exceeding the MCL on HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) for the monitoring period 10/01/2009 through 12/31/2009. We did not do that by the required deadline.