

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2016 JUN 29 AM 10:36

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015City of Aberdeen, MS
Public Water Supply Name480001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/29/2016 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____

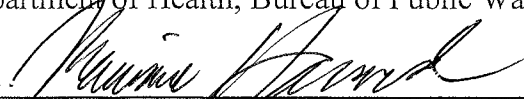
- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*Name of Newspaper: Monroe County ShopperDate Published: 6/29/2016CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.


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

6/29/16
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Aberdeen have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Robertson at 662.369.2881. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 5:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	.4	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2014*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0744	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	7.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2015	52	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.216	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2015	.8	.4 – 3.1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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.

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Aberdeen works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF ABERDEEN PWSS#: 0480001 JUNE 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water wells drawing from the Fawcett Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination has been conducted has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Aberdeen have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Robertson at 662-569-2381. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 5:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where you do not see a contaminant listed, it means that the contaminant was not detected in any of the samples collected over the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials and its source water. Some of these materials are naturally occurring minerals, such as calcium and magnesium, and others are man-made. These materials can be transported to your tap water by natural processes, such as leaching from the ground, or they can be introduced to your tap water by human activities. Some of these materials are agricultural pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural practices, residential use of pesticides, and herbicides. Some of these materials are also introduced to your tap water by industrial processes, such as the production of fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals. Some of these materials are also introduced to your tap water by natural processes, such as the production of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that your drinking water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water including bottled drinking water is usually expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) - or **Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - or **Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Radioactive Contaminants - **Becquerels per liter (Bq/L)**, **picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**, or **Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

As you can see by this table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance all monitoring requirements, MSBDI now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control lead in materials and components in your home. To help reduce lead in your drinking water, 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 contact your water utility for more information. For more information on lead testing methods and steps you can take to minimize lead in your drinking water, visit the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or call 1-800-426-4791.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that can be naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be minerals, pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural practices, residential use of pesticides, and herbicides. Some of these materials are also introduced to your tap water by industrial processes, such as the production of fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals. Some of these materials are also introduced to your tap water by natural processes, such as the production of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that your drinking water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water including bottled drinking water is usually expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about water quality can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov> or call 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce exposure to contaminants in drinking water can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov> or call 1-800-426-4791.

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Contaminant	Vendor/Vol	Date Collected	Location/Device	Type of Sample (e.g., Running, Stagnant, First Draw)	Sample Volume (Liters)	TEST RESULTS		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
						Result	Units			
Radioactive Contaminants										
5. Gross Alpha	N	2015	4	No Sample	500	0	15		15	Boron or mineral deposits
Inorganic Contaminants										
8. Arsenic	N	2015	8	No Sample	500	0	10		10	Evidence of natural deposits, runoff from roads, runoff from golf courses
10. Boron	N	2015	0.7/0.4	No Sample	500	2	2		2	Discharge from mining activities
13. Chromium	N	2015	7.2	No Sample	500	100	100		100	Discharge from steel and metal mills; runoff of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16	3	0	500	13	13		13	Discharge from steel and metal mills; runoff of natural deposits
15. Cyanide	N	2015	52	No Sample	500	200	200		200	Discharge from steel and metal mills; runoff of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015	216	No Sample	500	4	4		4	Discharge from steel and metal mills; runoff of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2014/16	1	0	500	0	AL-015		0	Discharge from steel and metal mills; runoff of natural deposits
22. Nitrate (as N)	N	2015	02	No Sample	500	1	1		1	Discharge from fertilizer use, including runoff from golf courses, municipal facilities, etc.

Disinfection By-Products										
Chemical	N	2015	8	4-4.31	100	0	MRLG	4	0	Water utilities used to regulate
*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.										

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF ABERDEEN
 PWS#: 0480001
 JUNE 2016

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or organic chemicals and are not regulated. Some of these include: nitrate, nitrite, and volatile organic compounds, including benzene, toluene, and xylene. These substances are found in natural water at levels that are usually very low. However, in some areas, they can be found at higher concentrations. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and 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/CDC guidelines for immunocompromised people are available at <http://www.epa.gov/cdc>. Copies of these guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Level of Exposure (Maximum/Action Level)	MCL/GS	MCL	LHA (Source of Contaminant)
Radioactive Contaminants							
8. Gross Alpha							
N		2015	4	16 Range	500	0	15 Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
8. Ammonia							
N		2015	3	No Range	100	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from livestock, runoff from agriculture
N		2015	0.74	No Range	1.0	2	Discharge of drilling water
N		2015	7.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	2	0	1.5	1.5	Discharge from oil and gas operations, runoff from agriculture, runoff from livestock, runoff from agriculture
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations
N		2015	0.2	No Range	100	100	Discharge from oil and gas operations

Distinction By Product						
Customer	N	2015	4-4-21	ppg	0	MCL
Water activity used to compare						
Most recent sample, No sample required for 2015						

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2016 JUN 29 AM 10:36

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
City of Aberdeen Water Department

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

Edition # 1835 Dated 29-Jun 2016

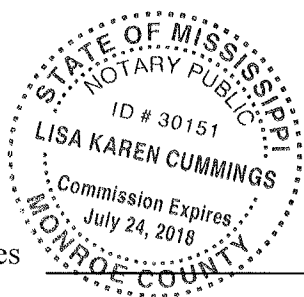
And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding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

Jeff Boozer
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of
June, 20 16.

Lisa Karen Cummings
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires _____

Cost of Publication

\$250.00