

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Town of Derma Waterworks
Public Water Supply Name

0070006
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: 4/22/2015 / /

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: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 4/22/2015

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* City Hall Date Posted: 4/22/2015

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

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

4/20/15
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Derma Waterworks
 PWS#:0070006
 April 2015

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 Gordo 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 Derma Waterworks have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shane Childs at 662.628.6635. 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 Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Board Room located at 120 S. Main Street, Derma, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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 for 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2014	2.8	2.3 – 2.8	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2014	.1359	.1325 - .1359	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014	7.2	3.8 – 7.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014	.246	.245 - .246	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2014	10.1	7.3 – 10.1	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2014	.80	.4 – 1.1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

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 Derma Waterworks 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.

Note: This report will only be published in the local paper.

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

DERMA WATER WORKS CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 22 day of APR 2015

Joel McNeece
Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22 day of APR, 2015.

Lisa Denley McNeece
Lisa Denley McNeece,
Notary Public

My commission expires March 28, 2018



Annual Water Quality Report Derma Waterworks

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Derma Waterworks
FWWSR 02/10/15
April 2015

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

The source water assessment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to naturally occurring sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Derma Waterworks have resulted lower to moderate rankings in terms of vulnerability to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact: Shana Clark at 602-624-6635. We want all water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you cannot learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Board Room located at 120 S. Main Street, Derma, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table breaks into all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, this 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 activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 discharge, 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 products, and radon, which can be released from gas stations and testing systems, radon is a naturally occurring gas that is naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA provides regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally exposed to certain inorganic and organic chemicals. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many names 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Ideal 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a 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.

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.

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values for All Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MRDL	MCL	MCLG	Health Impact of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
8 Arsenic	N	2014	2.9	2.3 - 2.8	ppb	10	10	10	Exposure to arsenic increases the risk for chronic health problems, including cancer.
10 Barium	N	2014	155	132 - 155	ppm	2	2	2	Exposure to drinking water containing high levels of barium can cause constipation and other health problems.
13 Chloride	N	2014	72	3.8 - 72	ppm	100	100	100	Exposure to drinking water containing high levels of chloride can cause health problems, including hypertension.
14 Copper	N	2014	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Exposure to drinking water containing high levels of copper can cause health problems, including liver and kidney damage.
16 Fluoride	N	2014	246	245 - 246	ppm	4	4	4	Exposure to natural deposits and water in which fluoride is being used can cause health problems, including tooth decay and skeletal fluorosis.
17 Lead	N	2014	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	0	Exposure to lead from plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and natural deposits, including lead, can cause health problems, including developmental delays and other health problems.
21 Selenium	N	2014	10.1	7.5 - 10.1	ppm	50	50	50	Exposure to selenium from natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines, and other sources can cause health problems, including cancer.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chloroform	N	2014	80	4 - 11	ppm	0	MRDL = 1	0	Exposure to disinfection by-products can cause health problems, including cancer.

* We use a sample size of 100 for each location. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that no contaminants 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 comply with monitoring requirements, MCHL now notifies customers 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 not responsible for lead in drinking water, but we do advise you to use the following practices to reduce lead exposure. 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please call 601-576-7542 if you want 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 microbial, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 1-800-426-6789.

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/MSDC maintains an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

The Derma Waterworks work around the clock to provide you 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.

Note: This report will only be published in the local paper.

REGISTERED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
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DERMA, MS

DERMA WATERWORKS
P.O. BOX 96
DERMA, MS 38839

ACCOUNT NO. 010003000
SERVICE FROM 03/20
SERVICE ADDRESS 04/20

110 CR 418
CURRENT METER READINGS
REGIONS USED

769980	766100	3880
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

WTR 35.46
CREDIT BALANC 3.87-
NET DUE >>> 31.59
SAVE THIS >> 5.32
GROSS DUE >> 36.91

PAY NET AMOUNT ON CR BEFORE DUE DATE	05/10/2015	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
31.59	5.32	36.91

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE
AT CITY HALL

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
010003000
GIDGETT BAILEY
110 CR 418
CALHOUN CITY MS 38916