

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Goodman  
Public Water Supply Name

260008  
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: 06/01/2017 / / 06/08/2017

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: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 06/08/2017

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 06/01/2017

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

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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

John L. Estep, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/08/2017  
Date

### Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO  
02-0053002 04/20 05/30  
SERVICE ADDRESS

15 ST. MARYLAND CHURCH  
METER READINGS

CURRENT 349440  
PREVIOUS 348550  
USED 760

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 21.50  
NET DUE >>> 21.50  
SAVE THIS >> 2.15  
GROSS DUE >> 23.65

TOWN OF GOODMAN  
WATER & SEWER DEPT.  
GOODMAN, MS 39079

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 5  
GOODMAN, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
21.50	05/12/2017	23.65
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT

FOR AVAILABLE IN TOWN HALL  
OUT-OFF IS THE 21ST, NO EXCEPT

02-0053002  
ROOSEVELT MALLEY  
POST OFFICE BOX 233

GOODMAN, MS 39079

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Goodman  
PWSID: 230006  
April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and drinking water safety in your area. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the actions we take to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from four water sources from the Aftonian Upper and Lower Maumee Aquifers.

The current 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 assessment was made can be found on the public water system's website or available for viewing upon request. The results for the Town of Goodman have remained below or marginally susceptible ratings for contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or monitoring your water utility, please contact Joe Spelt at 602-265-0991. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall, Goodman.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring occurred in 2016, the table indicates the exact date of the result. An asterisk indicates the number of tests or underground injections that occurred during this period. In some cases, additional monitoring and testing for monitoring or compliance with the presence of nitrate or iron in water supply. Reported contaminants such as nitrate and bacteria. For data from January through December, specific testing for nitrate and bacteria, which may occur from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential septic systems. Bacteria, including coliforms and fecal coliforms, which are by products of biological and non-biological sources, are found in the environment and in some household systems. Effective contamination control can be implemented by monitoring for these contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be contaminated by these contaminants from natural sources. 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 terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand them terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - An 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 feasible taking into the cost of treating the water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG values are for a range of years.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** - This level of a disinfectant allows distribution 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 ounce 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 ounce in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Action Level	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values of Public Drinking Water	Unit Name	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Usage Volume of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
10. Fluoride	N	2016	0.99	0.73 - 1.22	ppm	4.0	4.0	0	0	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from oil field operations, discharge from electric power plants
14. Copper	N	2016	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	ALP=3	0	Discharge of industrial effluent, corrosion products, runoff from metal storage tanks, atmospheric deposition
17. Lead	N	2016	0	0	ppm	0.01	0	ALP=0	0	Discharge of industrial effluent, corrosion products, runoff from metal storage tanks, atmospheric deposition
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
41. Trihalomethanes (THM)	N	2016	0.1	0.0 - 0.2	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
42. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2016	0.1	0.0 - 0.2	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	2016	0.1	0 - 1	ppm	0	0	MRDL=0.5	0	Water additive used to control microbes

*\*MCLG values are for a range of years.*

A year that has no data for a contaminant indicates that the drinking water system did not monitor for that contaminant. We have tested through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe if these levels.

We are committed to keeping your drinking water safe. We routinely monitor for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We also complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that are required by law. 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Minnesota State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory phone lead testing. Please contact 651-255-2239 if you wish to have your water tested.

In general, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for children. Lead in drinking water is generally from pipes and other plumbing installed before our lead abatement program. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. We cannot control the quality of materials used in drinking water. When you notice lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested for lead. You can call your water utility for more information. We encourage you to have your water tested 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Minnesota State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory phone lead testing. Please contact 651-255-2239 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are susceptible to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or from agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential septic systems. Effective contamination control can be implemented by monitoring for these contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be contaminated by these contaminants from natural sources. It is important to remember that the presence of these 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 1-800-424-6767.

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 women, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSD is advised on appropriate actions to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and provide help for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-424-6767.

The Town of Goodman wants to assure the best possible drinking water quality to every tap. We seek help in our customers help us protect our water system, which is the basis of our community, and every drop we deliver to you.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Goodman  
 PWS#: 260008  
 April 2017

2017 MAY -9 PM 3: 12

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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper and Middle Wilcox 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 Town of Goodman have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Spell at 662-260-9001. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Town Hall, Goodman.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0136	.0135 - .0136	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2014*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	5.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.5	1 – 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Goodman 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.