CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of DLo
Public Water Supply Name: 064 C0003

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: 6/22/17

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: The Magee Courier / Simpson County News

Date Published: 6/22/17

CCR 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 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.) __________________________

Date: 6/22/17

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

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!
# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Town of D'Lo

PWS#0640003 May 2017

We are pleased to present you with our 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is intended to inform you about the quality of 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 take to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to meeting the needs of our customers and we assure you that we are continuously working to improve the quality of water you receive.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall suitability of its 16,078,000 gallons/day water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The report contains detailed information on how the treatment plant (TTP) determines whether an organism is present in the water. The plant has been monitored monthly to ensure compliance with the new MCL values. The Town of D'Lo has remained below the MCL limits for all parameters since the new MCLs became effective.

The town of D'Lo has exceeded the lead concentrations of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in one of the water samples collected. This level is above the maximum level allowed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health, especially to infants and young children. Lead can enter drinking water from lead and lead-based service lines and fittings. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you should contact your local health department or the Town of D'Lo for more information.

## TEST RESULTS

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation YN</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detectable Levels</th>
<th>Exceeding MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>Unit Meas.</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2012*3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling water: discharge from metal rods, erosion of natural deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.1-2.1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing system: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2012*4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Erosion of mineral deposits: water additive which promotes sludge formation; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fluoride</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2013*4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing system: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Violation YN</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detectable Levels</th>
<th>Exceeding MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>Unit Meas.</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coliforms</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2014*3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7-7.7</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control precipitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Y* means violation(s) occurred, *N* means no violation(s) occurred. 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 service lines and components associated with your home and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality of water once it leaves our system. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can take simple steps to minimize the lead going down your drain. For more information, contact your local health department or the Town of D'Lo.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be received, leached, or organic chemical or radiological substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain certain contaminants that may be regulated to ensure the health of those who consume it. The Town of D'Lo is committed to providing a safe and reliable water supply to ensure the health and well-being of our customers. We are always working to improve the quality of our water, and we are committed to keeping you informed about the steps we take to ensure the safety of our water supply.
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of D’Lo
PWS#: 0640003
May 2017

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 Miocene Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 D’Lo have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John H. Berry at 601.947.1921 or 601.624.4910. 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 7:00 PM at the Town Hall located at 2158 Simpson HWY 149.

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 1st to December 31st, 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 contaminants. It's 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TEST RESULTS**
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2013*</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2013*</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>.18 - 2.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3 AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2013*</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>.135 - .14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0 AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>.9 - 1.7</td>
<td>0 MDRL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


We're required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Our system has received a major monitoring violation for Inorganic contaminants for the period of 1/01/2014 – 12/31/2016.

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](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 D’Lo 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.
Dear Water System,

Please find enclosed your 2016 Consumer Confidence Report. Be sure to inform your customers about the report by the means of your choice, fill out the Certification form and mail it along with a complete copy of the actual report to the MS Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

If you have any questions concerning the report, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Cecilia Garris
Office Manager
MsRWA

5400 N. Midway Road • Raymond, MS 39154-8202
Phone: 601-857-2433 • Fax: 601-857-2434 • Watts: 800-343-2520
Website: www.msrwa.org • Email: msrwa@msrwa.org