

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Derma Water Works

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/22/2019 / / /2019

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed: / /2019

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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: 5/22/2019

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Town Hall Date Posted: 5/22/2019

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____

(Provide Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Jack H. Gubert Mayor
Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

5-24-2019
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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Derma Waterworks
 PWS#:0070006
 May 2019

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 Dock H. Gabbert, Mayor 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 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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 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/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018	4.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2018	.1409	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.247	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018	5.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2017*	6.02	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.9	.7 - 1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 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 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 79%.

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 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

WATER QUALITY REPORT DERMA WATERWORKS

has been made in said newspaper four times, consecutively, to-wit:

On the 22 day of MAY 2019

Joel McNeece

Joel McNeece
Publisher

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

Celia D. Hillhouse

Celia D. Hillhouse,
Notary Public

My commission expires February 18, 2023

SEAL



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Derma Waterworks
DWWSR001006
May 2019

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 number one 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 the best asset. Our water comes from the North Fork of the Grand River.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall effectiveness of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the water quality data were collected has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The data for the Derma Waterworks have indicated lower to moderate concern in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don H. Gaskett, Mayor at 601 628 9820. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water safety. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the Town Board Room located at 170 N. Main Street, Derma, MS.

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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 lawns. 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 auto repair facilities, motor vehicle exhaust, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining 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.

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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 do not allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is emerging 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 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 molecule in one million or one part in 1,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter** - One part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 2,000,000,000 or one part in 2,000,000,000.

Contaminant	Volume	Date	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contaminant
TEST RESULTS							
Range of Results at All Sampling Points							
MCL/MRDL							
Inorganic Contaminants							
2 Arsenic	g	2018	1.7	ppm	0.05	0.05	Trace of natural deposits, soil from existing well from other and adjacent properties nearby.
10 Boron	mg	2018	1.0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from natural sources, presence of natural borates.
14 Cadmium	mg	2018	0.1	ppm	0.1	0.1	Corrosion of lead-acid storage batteries, leaching from lead-acid batteries, leaching from lead pipe.
16 Fluoride	mg	2018	1.47	ppm	4	4	Discharge from natural sources, water within which potassium bromide is used to produce bromine, and natural sources.
17 Lead	ppb	2018	0	ppb	0	0	Corrosion of lead-acid storage batteries, leaching from lead pipe.
21 Selenium	mg	2018	0.2	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and coal refining processes, natural sources.
Disinfection By-Products							
19 Trihalomethanes	mg	2017	0.1	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
20 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	mg	2017	0.1	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

1. Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) regulated by 2018.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have balanced the cost of monitoring and testing that assure contaminants have been detected against the EPA's recommendation that your water be safe to drink.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health objectives. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MCLG's have notified residents of any existing health concerns.

If persistent 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 installing or replacing your water pipes, faucets, or showers, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 1 minute 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 at 1-800-426-8269. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-578-1332 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Notification of Community Water Suppliers", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to notification of our water system. The number of reports in the previous calendar year in which average lead levels sample results were within the optimal range of 0.5 to 1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that met within the optimal range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm was 72%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic or 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 1-800-426-4731.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Vulnerable populations include: infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, people who have compromised immune systems, people with kidney disease, people with certain chronic conditions, some cancer patients, and others. You can minimize the risk of exposure to these contaminants by using bottled water that meets EPA's drinking water health care products (EPA) guidelines on appropriate means to ensure the risk of exposure by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are eliminated from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4731.

The Derma Waterworks works around the clock to provide the highest quality water to every tap. We will continue to invest in our water system, which is the heart of our community, for the benefit of you and our children's future.

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