

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Goodman

Public Water System 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 (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: ___ / ___ / 2020 / ___ / ___ / 2020 / ___ / ___ / 2020

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: ___ / ___ / 2020

- 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: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 05/07/2020

Town Hall, Post Office

Date Posted: 05/07/2020

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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

Anthony McNeill

May 13, 2020

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

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, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Goodman
 PWS#: 260008
 April 2020

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anthony McMullen at 662.472.2263. 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, 9912 Main Street, Goodman.

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.

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, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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

Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2018*	.0223	.021 - .0223	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	.6	.5 - .6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2019	14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	15.5	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.3	.5 – 2.8	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium	N	2019	58000	No Range	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Goodman
PWS# 220006
April 2020

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anthony McMullen at 662.472.2263. 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 6:30 PM at the Town Hall, 9912 Main Street, Goodman.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper and Middle White 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.

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, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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 auto 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 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:

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TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violated Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or if of Gamma Corrected MCL/GAL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	0	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria at 5% of monthly samples
Inorganic Contaminants								
12. Barium	N	2019*	0.225	0.1 - 0.225	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	0	0 - 0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015-17*	0	0	ppm	1.3	ALM 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2016-17*	0	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2018	14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM4 (haloacetic acid)	N	2018	13.0	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
83. Haloacetonitriles	N	2018	1.2	1 - 2.8	ppm	0	MRL 1.4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2018	88000	No Range	ppm	NONE	NONE	Hard tap water treatment chemicals; water softeners and storage fillings

* Most recent sample; the date reported is 2019.

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/leadinwater>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.375.7562 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 inorganic, organic or radioactive. 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 1.800.426.4761.

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 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 1.800.426.4761.

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Vol. 62, No. 19 the 7TH
day of MAY, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2020

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2020

Maria M. Edwards
Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this
the 7th day of May, 2020.
Charles Lu Jette Chancery Clerk
by _____ D.C.
16 words 1 time(s) Amount \$ 126.00

ACCOUNT NO.	010263102	03/25	04/28
SERVICE ADDRESS	117 PARKER STREET		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED	
1181960	1176960	5000	
CHARGE FOR SERVICES			

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
156.44	05/11/2020	161.46
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
156.44	5.02	161.46

CCR AVAILABLE @ TOWN HALL!!!
 BOARD MEETING MAY5TH@5:30PM!!!

WTR 23.25
 SWR 12.15
 GRB 14.80
 PAST DUE 106.24
 NET DUE >>> 156.44
 SAVE THIS >> 5.02
 GROSS DUE >>> 161.46

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010263102
 ADORIA JOURNIGAN
 117 PARKER STREET
 GOODMAN, MS 39079



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offers free youth mental health aid training for educators

Mississippi Department of Health is offering free Youth First Aid for educators, families, summer of 2020, training at 11 cities in the state. Mental Health First Aid is a 7.5-hour training for each professional to help people who may be experiencing a mental health or crisis. Parents, teachers, caregivers, school staff, peers, and others are welcome for one of the space is limited on the DMH on the DMH. Mental Health First Aid how to recognize and symptoms and sub-a young per-tourney Little-DMH Division and Training.

filing the CCC-576 are still required to file a CCC-576, Notice of Loss, within the required 15 calendar days. For losses on crops cov-

“What if there was something you could do to help youth in your school or your community? Well, there are things you can do, and this training teaches you what those are.”
The course introduces common mental health challenges for youth, reviews typical adolescent development, and teaches a five-step action plan for how to help young people in both crisis and non-crisis situations. Topics covered include anxiety, depression, substance use, disorders in which psychosis may occur, disruptive behavior disorders (including AD/HD), and eating disorders.
It will also introduce participants to mental health services that are available in their local area.
DMH is able to offer the training to school district employees, school resource officers, parents and caregivers due to a federal grant from the Substance Abuse Services and Mental Health Administration. The Mental Health Awareness Training grant is a three-year grant

within 15 days of the occurrence of the disaster or when losses become apparent. For more information contact Holmes County FSA office at 662-834-4688 Ext. 2.

SAMHSA awarded to DMH that allows the agency to provide this training at no cost to these groups. The training is scheduled for the following cities and dates: Brandon, July 9; Booneville, June 20; Clarksdale, July 17; Greenville, July 7 and July 8; Greenwood, June 29 and June 30; McComb, July 22; Meridian, July 16; Oxford, June 8 and July 14; Tupelo, June 12 and July 10; Vicksburg, June 9 and July 7; and West Point, June 23.
The training is offered in partnership with Community Mental Health Centers around the state, and has been approved for continuing education units for educators and school resource officers.
While the training is provided free of charge, participants' lunch will be on their own.
For registration information, email Courtney Littleton at courtney.littleton@dmh.ms.gov, or visit DMH online at www.dmh.ms.gov or www.facebook.com/dmh-mississippi.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Goodman PWRS: 20000 April 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 actions we take to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water utility, please contact Anthony Mashburn at 602 472 2263. We want your valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend July 14, 2020, regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Town Hall, 5012 Main Street, Uniontown.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Mountain Upper and Middle Water 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 some moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels (all of Samples Exceeding MCL/G)			MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
				Min	Max	Units			
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	1	NA	0		presence of bacteria	Not usually present in this community
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019	820	81 - 820	ppm	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes	Discharge from metal refineries
13. Chloride	N	2019	5	0 - 5	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pipe mills	Discharge from metal refineries
14. Copper	N	2019/17	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL-13	Discharge of industrial effluents	Discharge of industrial effluents
15. Lead	N	2018/17	1	0	ppm	0	AL-15	Discharge of household plumbing	Discharge of household plumbing
Disinfection By-Products									
21. HAA5	N	2019	14	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
22. THM5 (Trihalomethanes)	N	2019	18.4	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
23. Chloroform	N	2019	1.3	0 - 2.2	ppm	0	MCL-4	Water treatment used to control microbial	Water treatment used to control microbial
Unregulated Contaminants									
Radon	N	2019	8000	No Range	ppm	None	None	Risk that Water Treatment	Radon, Water Treatment and Storage Facilities

1. Total Coliform Bacteria - Most people adapt to the water supply for 2019.

10. Barium - As you can see by the table, our system had no significant 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 because the EPA has determined that your water is BAWP at these levels.

13. Chloride - 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 also notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

14. Copper - 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 safety 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/leadandwaterfund>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-573-7532 if you wish to learn your water test.

15. Lead - All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or that 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 1-800-426-4219.

21. HAA5 - Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly at risk from infections. Some 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 immunocompromised and other vulnerable individuals are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4219.

22. THM5 (Trihalomethanes) - The Town of Goodman works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We seek out all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.