



CITY OF FOREST
120 S. DAVIS STREET
P. O. BOX 298
FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 39074

NANCY N. CHAMBERS
MAYOR

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
WATER SYSTEM ID # 620002
June 18, 2008

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City's water comes from 7 ground water wells, which draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact H. Randall George at the City Of Forest at (601) 469-2921. 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 city meetings held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:15 p.m. in the City Hall Auditorium.

The City Of Forest routinely monitors for 154 constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st 2007 to December 31st, 2007**. For this period of time we have no violation. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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- ALDERMEN -

JAMES C. CLARK

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BILLY PRICE

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic Well # 6	N	2005	0.002	0	Ppm	0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Well # 2 Well # 5 Well # 6 Well # 7 Well # 8	N	2006	0.003158 0.004147 0.003020 0.007609 0.009347	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium Well # 6	N	2005	0.0005	0	Ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium Well # 2 Well # 5 Well # 6 Well # 7 Well # 8	N	2006	0.002355 0.002709 0.002887 0.000883 0.001827	0	Ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Well # 2	N	2005	0.009	0	Ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Well # 2 Well # 5 Well # 6 Well # 7 Well # 8	N	2006	0.851443 1.231105 1.045704 0.958338 0.804875	0	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel Well # 3 Well # 6	N	2004	0.001 0.002	0	Ppm	0.1	0.1	Acute: EPA has not found nickel to potentially cause health effects from acute exposures at levels above the MCL.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Well # 2 Well # 4 Well # 5 Well # 6 Well # 7 Well # 8	N	2007	0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08		ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) Well # 2 Well # 4 Well # 5 Well # 6 Well # 7 Well # 8	N	2007	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02		ppm	1.0	1.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Well # 5	N	2006	0.001371	0	Ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants

[TTHM] Total Trihalomethanes	N	2007	0.02155	0	Ppm	0	0.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination
[HAA5s] Total Haloacetic Acids	N	2007	0.0161	0	Ppm	0	0.060	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SOCs Sample Results (ppb): ** SOC Sampling Waived for this System **

Asbestos Sample Results (MFL): **Asbestos Sampling Waived for this System **

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Copias de este reporte estan obtenible en español en el Forest City Hall, 120 S. Davis St., Forest, Ms.

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 (800-426-4791).

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.

Thank you,

H. RANDALL GEORGE
Public Works Director