

TVA Partner March 9, 1934

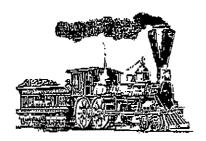
Home of "The Railroad Festival" and "Stars Over Mississippi"

CITY OF AMORY UTILITIES ELECTRIC AND WATER

Office-129 Main Street N, P.O. Box 266 Amory, Mississippi 38821 Office: (662) 266-5633 Fax: (662) 256-6335 a-util@midsouth.com



Tony Swan - Menager
Judy Moore - Accountant
Amy McCarley - Office Menager
Charles Sisson - Elec. Opts. Supt.
Mike Keller - Weter Opts. Supt.
Charle Ashcraft - Water Treatment
Opts. Supt



Name: Jessie
From: Amy McCarley Comments: Please find the following to the a copy of our customers bill
with the notification about Chlorine that was left off our CCR report. Please call me and let me know if this is okay.

480002

Date: <u>1-10-09</u>

Number of pages including cover <u>2</u>

Fex# <u>(00] - 576 - 7800</u>

MAYOR HOWARD BOOZER CITY CLERK: SUZANNE MOBLEY BOARD:

Gien Binghem Peggie Wilkerson Tony Poss Dan Rogers John Darden CITY ATTORNEY: John Creekmore

Have A Nice Day!



001-3901-3

JUN 4 2009

9

M J HARRIS INC

801 EARL FRYE BLVD 48399357

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO: 001-3901-3 PAST DUE BALANCE: 100.00-CURRENT MONTH'S CHARGE: 46.51 NET AMOUNT DUE: 53.49-PAST DUE AFTER: 25 2009 JUL PENALTY AND DATE .00 ANCIUMI DUE AFTER PAST QUEDATE! 53.49-This bill is now due and payable. Service may be discontinued without further notice.



0000000028

hulludenthilubleficht

M d HARRIS INC

DNE RIVERCHASE RIDGE
SUITE 300
BIRMINGHAM AL 35244

ACCOUNT NUMBER:

CUSTOMER NAME.

SERVICE ADDRESS

METER READING DATE

DAYS BILLED



PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN TOP PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL

This bill is now due and payable. Service may be discontinued without further notice.



Amory Water & Electric

129 Main Street North • P.O. Box 266 Amory, MS 38821 Phone (662) 256-3633 After Hrs: (662) 256-3931

SERVICE	PRESENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	AMGUNT USED	AMOUNT
ELECTRIC (KILOWATT HOURS) MATER(ONE UNIT=100 GALLONS) IVA FUEL COST ADJ	35270 13157	35014 13152	256 F 5 F	42.08 2.25 2.20
TVA FUEL COST ADJ				2.20
FINAL BILL THIS LOCATION				
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				48.51
		OREDIT	γ	

AMOUNT PROM	ATE CHARGES	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	DENTE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	BALANCE FORWARD PAST DUB		NET AMOUNT DUE
119,58	.00	119.58-	100.00-	100,00-	48,51	53,49~

PRHIX

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE LISTED REPORT: DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS CHLORINE

CHLORINE
CLE OR MRDLE & MCL OR MRDL= 4
YOUR WATER= 1.05
LOW TO HIGH RANGE: 0.98 - 1.11
SAMPLE DATE: 2008

001-3901-3

COMPARE YOUR USAGE

PERIOD	DAYS	ELECT. KWH USED	AVB. AVB.	WATER GALS IJSED	DAILY AVG GALS
CURRENT	9	256	28	500	56
LAST MONTH	52	909	28	2000	62
YEAR AGO	53	1183	36	2200	67



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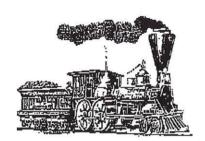


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Name: JESSIE
Company:
From: Amy Marley aty of Amory Water Dept.
Comments: Pws Tb# 480002
The following is a capy of the screen
to add message to austomens bill. Due
to limited space I could not do the chart
as it was an the CCK report. Please
look at this and let me know it this
Format is ox. My number is 662-256-5633

Date: 6 7-1-09 Number of pages including cover_2 Fax#__1001 - 576 - 7800

MAYOR HOWARD BOOZER CITY CLERK: SUZANNE MOBLEY BOARD:

Glen Bingham Peggie Wilkerson Tony Poss Dan Rogers John Darden CITY ATTORNEY: John Creekmore

Have A Nice Day!

07/01/2009 ************* EB075

ENVELOPE BILLING MESSAGE SYSTEM

DISTRIBUTOR: 009 MESSAGE NUMBER: 01

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE LISTED REPORT:

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CHLORINE

MCLG OR MRDLG & MCL OR MRDL= 4

YOUR WATER= 1.05

LOW TO HIGH RANGE: 0.98 - 1.11

SAMPLE DATE: 2008

VIOLATION: NO

PRIORITY: 0

NO ERRORS FOUND, PRESS F7 TO ADD MESSAGE

F: 7=ADD MESSAGE

12 OR CLEAR = RETURN TO MENU



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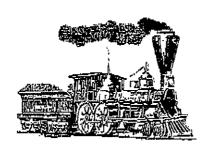
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Charle Ashcraft - Water Treatment
Opts. Supt.



Name: <u>UESSIE</u>
Company:
From: Army McCarley City of Among Water Dept.
From: Army McCarley City of Army Water Dept. Comments: Pus I.D. # 480002
Please find the folkruing to
be a corrected copy of our CCR
report. Phase let me knowlif
this is correct.
Thanks

Date: <u>7-1-2009</u>

Number of pages including cover_5

Fax#_601 - 576 - 7800

MAYOR HOWARD BOOZER CITY CLERK: SUZANNE MOBLEY BOARD:

> Gien Bingham Peggie Wilkerson Tony Poss Dan Rogers John Darden CITY ATTORNEY: John Creekmore

> > Have A Nice Day!

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/1/09 Time: 11:54
PWSID: 480002
System Name:
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s)
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.
Will do Corrected Copy and notify Customers of available Corrected Report on Water bill and Send us a Copy.
Spoke with Charlie Ash Craft 663 356-3931

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF WATER SUPPLY

CALANDER YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF AMORY WATER DEPARTMENT PWS ID#480002

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:

Advertisement in local shopper:

June 17, 2009

Copy of CCR displayed on counter in Utilities Dept. Office.

CCR was published in local shopper:

The Monroe County Shopper, June 17, 2009

CCR was posted in public place:

1. Displayed on counter of the Utilities Dept. Office, beginning June 11, 2009.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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, Division of Water Supply.

Tony Swan, Manager of Utilities

Date

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF MONROE

\$250.00

Before the undersigned, a	Notary Public in				
And for said state and cou The Monroe County Shop makes oath that the City of Amory Water Dep	per, an advertising m	edium in 7	editor,publishe Amory, in said (r and manager County and sta	r of ate
Of which the article hereu as follows:	nto attached is a true	copy,was	published in sa	id advertising	medium
Edition #1468	Dated	17-Jun	200 <u>9</u>		
And I hereby certify that therof to have been duly nand had a bonafide circulation of the article first insertion of the article first will be a series of the article first insertion of	nade, and that The Montion in said town, counted described herein.	onroe Cou inty and st	nty Shopper ha	s been establis	shed, published
Sworn to and subscribed be Sworn to another subscribed by Sworn to another	pefore me this/8 , 20	d	ay of		
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(Seal)					
My commission expires	MISSISSIPPT STANDENO MY COMMISSION EXPIRES L BONDED THRU STEGALL NO	JULY 24, 2010	E		
Cost of Publication					



2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF AMORY WATER DEPARTMENT

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from 6 wells drawing from the Gordo Aquifer.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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 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, over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. Food and Drug Administration 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 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. Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking

How can I get involved?

utility staff. Our Board of Aldermen meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, 6:00 P.M. in the Board Room at City Hall at 109 Front Street. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want additional information, contact our utility office at 256-5633 to schedule a meeting with the water

Additional Information for Lead

components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Amory Utilities PWS I.D. #480002 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the 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. 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 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 variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposures by flushing your tap for 30

A message from MSDH concerning radiological sampling

public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice

as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue

Unit Descriptions

Ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter mg/L)

Positive samples/month: number of samples taken monthly that were found

be positive

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to heal MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasily using the best available treatment technology MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant t

contaminant in drinking water. TT Freatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level

AL. Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceed triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

microbial contaminants. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to cont water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to heal MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of drink

addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of

MNR: Monitor not regulated

MPL: State assigned maximum permissible level

Water Quality Data Table

necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise no calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does change frequently. than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not report. The EPA or State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less the date presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 된 표

For more information please contact:

662-256-3931 or 662-256-5633 Amory, MS 38821 Charlie Ashcraft P.O. Box 266

F

A G A Cop

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3	Соогапинань	DIGSN	TORDY	Water Water Wier	robiologica	Contain	Viction I	
ಕ				Micr	Wicrobiological Contaminants	Conta	- 3	minants
1	Total Coliform Bacteria	0		0		2006		Z
	Inorganic Contaminants Adumony 0.096	aminants	0.006	5000	NA NA	Solic		Z
	Amenic	N/A	9.05	0.0005	ΑN	2006		z
	Barium	į.	13	0.00880	VA	2006	~	Z
	Beryllium	0,004	0.004	10000	NA	2006	8	06 Z
	Cadmium	0.005	0.005	1000	Ž	ایر	2006	N 89
	Cliromium	D.I	0.1	0.0005	NA.	- i	2006	006 N
ing in	Cyanide	0 12	02	0.003	NA.	- 13	2006	006
Пo	Fluoride		4	1.03937	×χ		2006	966 - Z
if a	Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0,002	0.0002	Ϋ́		2006	9006 N
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	ъ	80.0	NA		2008	200 <u>5</u>
	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)		-	0.02	Z	33.55	2008	2008. X
the	Selemum	0.05	0.05	2.0005	Z		2006	
oted,	Thallium	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA A		2006	2006 N
less	Nitrate+Nitrite (As N)	10	io	1.0	NΑ		2008	N SUD

M		0.080	0.080 0.01151 NA	NA	NA NA N	z	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
5		0.060	0.060 0.0023 NA	Z	2007	Z	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
ad &Copper	MCLG AL	AL.	Your Water	Your Sample Water Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
pper -action level t consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	ដ	.0076 2007	2007	Û	8	Corrosion of household plumbing system: Erosion of natural deposits
ad- action level consumer taps (ppm)	0	I.	.0021 2007	2007	0	Z	Comosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF AMORY WATER DEPARTMENT



Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

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Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

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Additional Information for Lead

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. City of Amory Utilities PWS I.D. #480002 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 exposures 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.

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TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR: Monitor not regulated

MPL: State assigned maximum permissible level

Water Quality Data Table

This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the date presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Conteminants	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL TT,or MRDL	Yours Water	R Low	ange <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
			Mi	crobio	logical	Contai	minants	
Total Coliform Bacteria Inorganic Conta	o minants		0			2006	N	Naturally present in the environment
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.0005	N	A	2006	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	'N/A	0.05	0.0005	N.	A	2006	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium	2	2	0.008803	NA	2006	N	Disabases of Julian
Ŧ			-			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	0.004	0.004	0.0001	NA	2006	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	0.005	0.005	0.0001	NA	2006	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff fre waste batteries and paints
Chromium	0,1	0.1	0.0005	NA	2006	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nati
Cyanide	0.2	0.2	0.005	NA	2006	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge fror plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	4	4	1.039374	NA	2006	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.002	0.0002	NA	2006	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineric and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitragen)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanl sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	N	Runoff from fortilizer use; leaching from septic tant sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sclenium	0.05	0.05	0.0005	NA	2006	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA	2006	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Vitrate+Nitrite (As N)	10	10	0.1	NA	2008	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			Di	sinfectio	n By-Produc	ets	
TTHM		0.080	0.01151	NA	2007	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 Chlorine (as C12) (ppm	4	0.060 4	0.0023 1.05	NA).98 – 1.11	2007 2008	N N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection Water additive used to control microbes
Lead &Copper	MCLG	ΑĽ	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper -action level At consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0076	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead- action level At consumer taps (ppm)	O	1.5	0021	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

For more information please contact: Charlie Ashcraft

Charlie Ashcraft
P.O. Box 266
Amory, MS 38821
662-256-3931 or 662-256-5633

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