

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DIVISION OF WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 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 16, 2010  
Copy of CCR displayed on counter in Utilities Dept. Office.

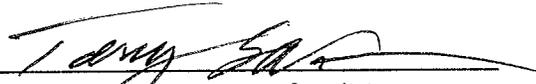
CCR was published in local shopper: The Monroe County Shopper, June 16, 2010

CCR was posted in public place:

1. Displayed on front counter of the Utilities Dept. Office, beginning June 9, 2010.

**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

6-25-10  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Judy Jones, editor,  
publisher, clerk and/or manager of THE MONROE JOURNAL,  
a newspaper published in Amory,  
in said County and state makes oath that the

Annual Water Report

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true  
copy, was published in said newspaper  
as follows:

Volume 3, No. 11 Dated 6-16-10

Volume    , No.     Dated    

Volume    , No.     Dated    

Volume    , No.     Dated    

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have  
Been examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to  
Have been duly made, and that The MONROE JOURNAL has  
Been established, published and had a bonafide circulation  
In said town, county and state for more than one year next  
Preceding the first insertion of the article described herein.

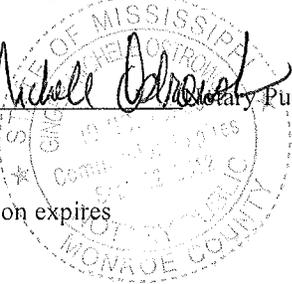
Judy Jones

Editor, publisher, clerk and/or manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this

16th day of June, 2010

Doug Mitchell Notary Public



My Commission expires

Cost of Publication

\$ 371.70

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED  
JUN 22 2010  
UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Jeff Boozer, editor, publisher and manager of  
The Monroe County Shopper, an advertising medium in Amory, in said County and state  
makes oath that the  
City of Amory Water Department

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said advertising medium  
as follows:

Edition # 1520 Dated 16-Jun 2010

And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication  
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published  
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding the  
first insertion of the article described herein.

Jeff Boozer  
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18<sup>th</sup> day of  
June, 20 10.

Lisa K. Cummings  
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of Publication

\$250.00

# 2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## CITY OF AMORY WATER DEPARTMENT

Is my water safe?  
 Last year, as in 1989 past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?  
 Our water source is from 6 wells drawing from the Florio Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability  
 Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-256-5633.

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 operations, and other activities; 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?  
 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 utility staff. Our Board of Aldermen meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, 6:00 PM, in the Board Room at City Hall at 109 Frost Street.

Water Conservation Tips  
 Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 460 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.  
 • Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. • Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and showering and save up to 500 gallons a month. • Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 150 gallons a month. • Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. • Water plants only when necessary. • Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. • Adjust your sprinkler so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation. • Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill! • Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips  
 Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:  
 • Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. • Pick up after your pets. • If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system. • Dispose of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center. • Volunteer in your watershed cleanup. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team. • Organize a storm drain cleaning project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message near the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Waters". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information  
 Any customers that would like more information on this report, please feel free to call our office at 662-256-5633. NOTICE: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available upon request of the water office.

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 Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water is being siting 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>.

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 data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change frequently.

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set for a range of contaminants.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
TR	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. State or EPA requirements may not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA requirements may not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant 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 continuing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitor not regulated.
MPL	State assigned maximum permissible level.

For more information please contact:  
 Contact Name: Charlie Ashcraft  
 Address: P.O. Box 266  
 Amory, MS 38821  
 Phone: 662-256-5633 Fax: 662-256-6335  
 E-Mail: [c-ash@midouth.com](mailto:c-ash@midouth.com)

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL (ppm)	Year	Sample Date	Result	Exempt	Notes	Typical Source	
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>The presence of chlorine in the absence of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</i>								
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	0.08	ND	0.08	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (Total HAA5)	NA	80	0.06	ND	0.06	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (CFM) (Total CFM)	1.0	4	1.00	ND	1.00	2008	No	Water additive used to control corrosion
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
<i>Notes: (enclosed in brackets) (ppm)</i>								
Aluminum (enclosed in brackets) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	ND	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from water intake, erosion of natural materials
Mercury (enclosed in brackets) (ppm)	1	1	0.01	ND	0.01	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from water intake, erosion of natural materials
Arsenic (ppm)	5	10	0.05	ND	0.05	2006	No	Discharge from natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizers, Runoff from glass and ceramic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5	5	0.006	ND	0.006	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, iron and steel production, ceramic, electronic, rubber, and other industries
Boron (ppm)	2	2	1	ND	2	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Bromine (ppm)	4	4	0.004	ND	0.004	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and metal-bearing facilities, Discharge from chemical, electronic, rubber, and other industries
Cadmium (ppm)	1	1	0.001	ND	0.001	2006	No	Discharge of galvanized pipe, Discharge from natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries, metal from water, battery and other facilities
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	0.1	ND	0.1	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pipe mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cy) (ppm)	200	200	0.2	ND	0.2	2006	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, Discharge from industrial facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	ND	1	2006	No	Discharge from electric power production, water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and phosphate factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppm)	1	1	0.001	ND	0.001	2006	No	Discharge from refineries and chemical facilities, Runoff from pesticide, Runoff from metal refineries
Monomers (ppm)	30	30	0.03	ND	0.03	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Discharge from natural deposits, Discharge from steel mills
Radon (ppm)	0.5	3	0.001	ND	0.001	2006	No	Discharge from electric power production, steel, and Leaching from ore processing, mine, slag
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>								
<i>Notes: (enclosed in brackets) (ppm)</i>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCE) (ppm)	50	50	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge from chemical facilities
1,1-Dichloroethane (DCE) (ppm)	70	70	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (TCE) (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, Discharge from chemical facilities
1,2-Dichloroethane (DCE) (ppm)	1	1	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, Discharge from chemical facilities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCE) (ppm)	100	100	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (TCE) (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
1,2-Dichloroethane (DCE) (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
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