

2010 JUN 28 AM 10: 04



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Morris Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0650005
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 6/16/10

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Smith County Reformer
Date Published: 6/16/10

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www. _____

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.

Handwritten signature: Kelly Valentine
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Handwritten date: 6/25/10
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 * 1-866-HLTHY4U * www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2006*	.053	.041 - .053	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
12. Cadmium	N	2006*	.2	.1 - .2	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
13. Chromium	N	2006*	3	1 - 3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
15. Cyanide	N	2006*	8.32	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenium	N	2006*	.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	N	2005*	27	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2005*	34	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chlorine	N	2009	1.5	1 – 1.9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you 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 constituents 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 constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2010 we did not monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We were required to take 1 sample and we took 0, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time. 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 Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 Morris Water Association in conjunction with MsRWA and MSDH provide the information in this report annually to better inform the public of our continued drinking water quality. We work 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

The State of Mississippi,
County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2009 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report
4x17

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 16 day of JUNE 2010

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

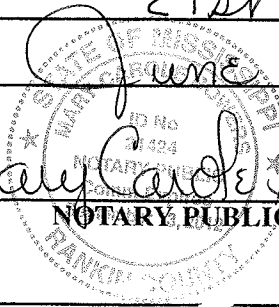
On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

Neil Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,
this the 21st
day of June 2010

Mary Carol Davis
NOTARY PUBLIC



_____ Words

_____ Cost

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS# 0650005 - June 2010

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Forest Hill Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Morris Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gaynell Ainsworth at 601-733-2751. 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 Thursday of the month at 6:30 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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 oil refineries; radon, a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some areas; and disinfection by-products which are formed when disinfectants like chlorine are used to kill bacteria and other pathogens. 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 for 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 minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
PWS ID #	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCM/CL	Unit Measurement	MCLB	MCL	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2009	0.03	0.01-0.03	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal canisters; erosion of nat. dep.
12. Cadmium	N	2009	0.2	1-2	ppb	5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of nat. dep.; discharge from metal ref., runoff from waste batteries & paints.
13. Chromium	N	2009	3	1-3	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nat. dep.
14. Copper	N	2009	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.; leaching from wood pres.
16. Cyanide	N	2009	8.32	No Range	ppb	200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories, dis. charge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
17. Lead	N	2009	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat. dep.
21. Selenium	N	2009	8	No Range	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Disinfection By-Products									
H1. HAAG	N	2009	27	No Range	ppb	0	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
H2. TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2009	34	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.5	1-1.9	ppm	0	MDRLL=4		Water additive used to control microbes.

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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community
(C)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: 0650005

PWS ID #: _____

For Violation: did not monitor for chlorine residuals April 30, 2018

Occurring on: _____

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by CCR report Newspaper on 6/16/10
(alternate method if applicable) (date)

Raynell Ainsworth
(Signature)

secretary
(Title)

6/25/10
(Date)