



2011 JUN -2 AM 9:32

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Amory Water Department
Public Water Supply Name

480002

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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 5/25/11

- 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: Monroe County Shapper

Date Published: 5/25/11

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) City of Amory Utilities office

Date Posted: 5/23/11

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: 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. 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, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Signature of official (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 5-23-11

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

Handwritten number 4810

2011 JUN -2 AM 9:32

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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: May 25, 2011
Copy of CCR displayed on counter in Utilities Dept. Office.

CCR was published in local shopper: The Monroe County Shopper, May 25, 2011

CCR was posted in public place:

1. Displayed on front counter of the Utilities Dept. Office, beginning May 23, 2011.

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

5-23-11
Date

Certification Form

2011 JUN -2 AM 9:32

CWS name: City of Amory Water Department

PWS I.D. no: 480002

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Charlie Ashcraft

Title Water Treatment Superintendent

Phone # 662-256-3931 Date May 19, 2011

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

480002

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years 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 Gordo 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?

Corrected Report
as requested to show
changes in chlorine
and copper

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 Alderman meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, 6:00 PM in the Board Room at City Hall at 109 Front Street.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 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 shaving 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 750 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 without flushing, 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 sprinklers 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 for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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 community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. 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 stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Water	Low			
	MRDLG	MRDL						
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	16.3	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	ND	1.9	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01292 7	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.791	NA		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	NA		2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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 allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	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: a-util@midsouth.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED

MAY 30 2011

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 # 1569 Dated 25-May 2011

And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication thereof 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 26th day of May, 2011.

Lisa Cummins
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires

Cost of Publication

\$250.00

2011 JUN -2 AM 9:32

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF AMORY WATER DEPARTMENT

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years 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.

Where does my water come from? Our water source is from 6 wells drawing from the Gordo 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 sometimes 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).

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 236-0633 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 Front Street.

Water Conservation Tips. Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 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.

Other Information. In compliance with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Amory is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 58%.

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.

Water Quality Data Table. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water.

Table with 2 columns: Unit Description and Definition. Rows include ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NA (Not applicable), ND (Not detected), and NR (Monitoring not required, but recommended).

Table with 2 columns: Term and Definition. Rows include MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal), MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level), TT (Treatment Technique), AL (Action Level), MRLDLG (Maximum residual disinfection level goal), MRLDL (Maximum residual disinfection level), MNR (Monitor not regulated), and MPL (State assigned maximum permissible level).

For more information please contact: Contact Name: Christie Ashcraft, Address: P.O. Box 206, Amory, MS 38821, Phone: 662-256-5633, Fax: 662-256-6335, E-Mail: c.ashcraft@amorywater.com

Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, MCLG, MCL, Year, Sample Date, Violation, Exceeds, and Typical Source. Lists various contaminants like Arsenic, Barium, Boron, Cadmium, Chloride, Copper, Fluoride, Lead, Manganese, Nitrate, Selenium, and Sulfate.

Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, MCLG, MCL, Year, Sample Date, Violation, Exceeds, and Typical Source. Lists contaminants like Copper, Lead, and Sulfate.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were not detected in your water.

Table with 10 columns: Contaminant, MCLG, MCL, Year, Sample Date, Violation, Exceeds, and Typical Source. Lists various undetected contaminants like 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyethanol, Atrazine, Barium, Boron, Cadmium, Chloride, Copper, Fluoride, Lead, Manganese, Nitrate, Selenium, and Sulfate.

48/02



Amory Water & Electric
 129 Main Street North • P.O. Box 266
 Amory, MS 38821

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO:	062-1390-1
PAST DUE BALANCE:	145.41
CURRENT MONTH'S CHARGE:	156.07
NET AMOUNT DUE:	301.48
PAST DUE AFTER:	AUG 5 2011
PENALTY AMOUNT:	.00
AMOUNT DUE AFTER PAST DUE DATE:	301.48

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



0000000028

AMORY WATER DEPT
 BOOSTER PUMP
 GLENN DRIVE
 AMORY MS 38821

Amory Water & Electric Department
 P.O. Box 266
 Amory, MS 38821-0266



PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN TOP PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL

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

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	062-1390-1
CUSTOMER NAME:	AMORY WATER DEPT
SERVICE ADDRESS:	GLENN DRIVE 334341
METER READING DATE:	JUL 5 2011
DAYS BILLED:	30



Amory Water & Electric
 129 Main Street North • P.O. Box 266
 Amory, MS 38821
 Phone (662) 256-5633
 After Hrs: (662) 256-3931

2011 JUN 21

SERVICE	PRESENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	AMOUNT USED	AMOUNT
ELECTRIC (KILOWATT HOURS)	43018	41707	1311	156.07
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				156.07
BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE)				145.41

AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUS BILL	LATE CHARGES ADDED	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER DEBITS/CREDITS	BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE)	CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT DUE
145.41	.00	.00	.00	145.41	156.07	301.48

A CORRECTED COPY OF THE ANNUAL CCR REPORT FOR 2010 IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

062-1390-1

COMPARE YOUR USAGE

PERIOD	DAYS	ELECT. KWH USED	DAILY AVG. KWH	WATER GALS. USED	DAILY AVG. GALS.
CURRENT	30	1311	44	N/A	N/A
LAST MONTH	31	1251	40	N/A	N/A

FX1871

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/3 Time: 9:20

PWSID: 480002

System Name: Amy

Lead/Copper ~~language~~
Fluoride

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
GWR

Format

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.

See attached results
12 RA & TV range
"Corrected copy"

Spoke with Molly - 662-256-5633
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)