



2011 JUL 16 AM 8:37

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Morris Water Assoc. 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. 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: 6/8/11

- 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: Smith County Reformer

Date Published: 6/8/11

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

- 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.

Ruby Valentine Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-13-11 Date

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



## Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	.048	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	2	No Range	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
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.35	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	1	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	Y	April Monitoring	1.37	.35 – 2.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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.

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER  
MORRIS WATER ASSOC  
PWS#: 0650005  
MAY 2011**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report to you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our environment ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from the Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to identified potential susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are contained in detailed information on how the susceptibility determination to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The Morris Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please call Ainsworth at 601.733.2751. We want our valued customers to be able to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, May 10, 2011 at the Morris Water Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water and the table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we monitor from January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required, we report results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it can pick up minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources; storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to know that the presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires corrective action to be taken to protect public health and the environment.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required treatment for a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable Concentration" of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at or below the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the water quality below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of disinfectant which there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The highest level of disinfectant which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not apply to disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - One part per billion is equal to one millionth of a gram or one millionth of a liter. One part per billion is equal to one millionth of a dollar or one millionth of a year, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Elec  
Ter**

Paid for & approved by

**Legal**

**NOTICE OF TRUST**  
WHEREAS, the United States Trust Company, acting by and through its duly authorized representative, the Trustee, has received from the holder of the following real estate trust, securing an indebtedness and covering certain interests in real estate (hereinafter described) located in the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, said deed(s) of trust, recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Parish of Orleans, in and for said County and Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, and GRANTORS - Christoph and Tonya D. Westberry, DATE EXECUTED - February 1, 2011, TRUST DEED BOOK - 4: PAGE - 94

WHEREAS, default has occurred in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed(s) of trust, and the Trustee, as Beneficiary of said deed(s) of trust, and I, as Substituted Trustee, have foreclosed said deed(s) of trust and sale at public auction in accordance with the statutes made therefor.

THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale conferred by said deed(s) of trust and in accordance with the statutes made and provided therein, said deed(s) of trust will be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the County Clerk's Office, City of Raleigh, Mississippi, said County and Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, (being between the hours of 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM) on June 13, 2011, at 10:00 AM, to satisfy said indebtedness now due under said deed(s) of trust.

I will convey only such title as I have as Substitute Trustee.

The premises to be sold at public auction shall commence at a 1/4 inch Rod (Corner of Lot 11, Section 1, Township 2 North, Range 6 East, Smith County and Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, and run West 547.60 feet to the Right-of-Way line of Smith County, No. 503; thence run along the Right-of-Way line 16.00 feet West, 134.62 feet to a Point of Beginning, thence run South 17 Degrees 16 Minutes 00 Seconds East, 225.01 feet to a 1/2 inch Rod, thence run North 80 Degrees 41 Minutes 00 Seconds West, 390.98 feet to a Point of Beginning, thence run North 17 Degrees 16 Minutes 00 Seconds East, 225.00 feet to a Point of Beginning, thence run South 80 Degrees 41 Minutes 00 Seconds East, 390.97 feet to a Point of Beginning. Containing more or less and all being in the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, Township 2 North, Range 6 East, Smith County, Mississippi.  
Date - May 18, 2011

Kenneth E. Wright  
Substitute Trustee  
Duly authorized to act in and for said County and Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, in instrument dated June 9, 2011, recorded in Book 3, Page 123, of the Official Public Records of the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
3x21

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

On the 8 day of June 2011

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 9 day of June 2011  
Maureen Carter Davis  
NOTARY PUBLIC

Words \_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday, June 8, 2011

**2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS#: 0650005**  
**MAY 2011**

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 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 the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, August 16, 2011 at 6:30 PM at the Morris Water 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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 septic systems; 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. 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 of 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** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000

years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Constituent	Unit	Max. Allowed	Level Detected	Range of Detected (No. of Samples)	Max. Allowed (MCL/MCLD)	Unit	MCLG	SMCL	Usual Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Asbestos	mg/L	2.0	0.0	No Range	1.5	0	0	0	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Barium	mg/L	2.0	0.0	No Range	1.5	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Boron	mg/L	2.0	0.0	No Range	1.5	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Calcium	mg/L	2.0	0.0	No Range	1.5	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Chloride	mg/L	2.0	0.0	No Range	1.5	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.0	No Range	1.0	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	0.0	No Range	1.0	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Lead	mg/L	0.05	0.0	No Range	0.05	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Nitrate	mg/L	10	0.0	No Range	10	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
Sulfate	mg/L	250	0.0	No Range	250	0	0	0	Discharge from metal, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from landfills, discharge from disposal
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
THM5	mg/L	0.1	0.0	No Range	0.1	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAs	mg/L	0.01	0.0	No Range	0.01	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	mg/L	0.05	0.0	No Range	0.05	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no 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. Please contact 601.576.7382 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. Immunocompromised 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 Merit Water Association in conjunction with MrWA 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.