

2016 MAY 10 AM 8:27

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Amory Water Department
Public Water Supply Name

480002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill) *will mail copy when new bills are available*
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/2/16

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: / /

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Monroe County Shopper *will mail proof of publication when available*

Date Published: 5/11/16

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* *copy of report at Amory City Office* Date Posted: 5/6/16

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Bruce Bran
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-6-16
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

8/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

Copy of 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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). 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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). 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). 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.

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 in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation,

6/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

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.

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.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0480002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride

6/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

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>. 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>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	.93 MG/L	2.20 MG/L	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes

6/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

								MRDL Range: 0.93 MG/L to 2.20 MG/L
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21.8	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.01096	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.79	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.101	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	NA	NA		2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	NA	NA		2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	NA	NA		2015	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	NA	NA		2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

6/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

6/7/2016

CCR Report Preview

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: Buddy Brown
Address: P O Box 266
Amory, MS 38821
Phone: 662-256-5633

Copy of 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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). 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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). 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). 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.

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 in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation,

flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

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.

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.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0480002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride

samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

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>. 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>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.6	0.9	2.20	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
				MG/L	MG/L			

								MRDL Range: 0.92 MG/L to 2.20 MG/L
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21.8	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.01096	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.79	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	NA		2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.101	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	NA		2014	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/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: Buddy Brown
Address: P O Box 266
Amory, MS 38821
Phone: 662-256-5633

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Wren Water District, Inc.
PWS ID#: 0480013 • May, 2016

CCR Committee
 Director Helen Burton
 Chairperson

CCR Committee
 Director Dennis Renfro
 Co-Chairperson

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 protect the water you drink and the resources we use to ensure the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Enewe-McShan Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 Wren Water District, Inc. have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Carvaz at 662-256-8734. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our annual meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 16th, 2016 at 7:30 PM at the Wren Community Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. Increases above permitted levels are required in 2015. 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, radionuclides and 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; radon, a naturally occurring element that forms from the natural decay of uranium and radium in natural materials; and disinfection by-products. 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 contaminants. 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.

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 to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that our 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 your water monitoring are the responsibility of either for not our drinking water treatment health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological, chemical, physical, and radiological. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDJH routinely 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 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 601-576-7582 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 inorganic and organic chemical contaminants. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. The health effects of the substances that are naturally occurring or man made are not known. For 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's guidelines for drinking water that are safe for these vulnerable groups are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Wren Water District, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to you. 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.

Your annual consumer confidence report will not be mailed to you individually, but will be published in the Monroe County Shopper also available for viewing at the water district office and at wrenwaterdistrict.com.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Values	Health Advisory Level	MCLG	MCL	Legal Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10 Lead	ppb	2015	20	0-20	500	0	150	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
13 Chromium	ppb	2015	3.4	1.8-7.4	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
14 Copper	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
15 Nitrate	ppm	2015	1.0	1.0-1.0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
16 Sulfate	ppm	2015	127	110-134	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
17 Total Hardness	ppm	2015	2	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
18 Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	2015	2	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
19 Total Solids	ppm	2015	2	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
20 Chloride	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
21 Fluoride	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
22 Nitrite	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
23 Nitrogen	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
24 Ammonia	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
25 Cyanide	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
26 Selenium	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
27 Cadmium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
28 Barium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
29 Boron	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
30 Manganese	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
31 Silver	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
32 Vanadium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
33 Zinc	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
34 Chlorine	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
35 Bromine	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
36 Iodine	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
37 Fluoride	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
38 Sulfate	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
39 Nitrate	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
40 Nitrite	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
41 Ammonia	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
42 Cyanide	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
43 Selenium	ppm	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
44 Cadmium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
45 Barium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
46 Boron	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
47 Manganese	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
48 Silver	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
49 Vanadium	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass
50 Zinc	ppb	2015	0	0	0	0	0	Drinking water lead and copper levels from metal plumbing, solder or brass

* Lead action level: 0.05 mg/l. No sample required for 2015.