

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) *with mail copy when 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 *with 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 Brown
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!

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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- 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.

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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

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								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

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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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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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

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								MRDL Range: 0.92 MG/L to 2.20 MG/L
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TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21.8	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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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

Gaines Trace Water District

PWS #: 0480017
April 2016

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 ensure the safety and quality of the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from two wells drawing from the Ocala Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on the water supply system, including a list of potential sources of contamination, is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Gaines Trace Water District have received a lower susceptibility ranking for contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ralph Dill at 666-540-8944. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the office building, Zion Road, Annual meeting held on the second Tuesday of August at 6:00 p.m. at the same location.

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 detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table indicates the monitoring frequency. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, chemical substances that may come from agricultural or domestic activities. The presence of minerals or from human activity, microbial contamination, animal and human waste, and chemicals which can be naturally occurring or result from plant, septic systems, agricultural practices, operations and wildlife. Inorganic compounds, such as nitrates, nitrites, and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from mining activities, and pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, which may come from lawn care, agriculture, and other uses. Organic compounds, such as volatile organic compounds, which may come from petroleum production and can also come from gas stations and other systems, radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or result from mining activities, and disinfection byproducts, which are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic compounds. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides, which may be naturally occurring or result from agricultural or domestic activities, and disinfection byproducts, which are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic compounds. Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic compounds. Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic compounds.

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:

As-set Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLG's are set in order to protect public health. MCLG's are based on 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 health risk. MCLG's 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 of microbial contaminants.

Testing Method: Disinfection-By-Product (DBP) Testing
 Disinfection-By-Product (DBP) testing is a drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Testing Method: Inorganic Contaminants
 Inorganic contaminants include naturally occurring substances, such as radon, nitrate, nitrite, fluoride, arsenic, and selenium. Inorganic contaminants can also be introduced into drinking water from natural sources, such as minerals and salts, and from human activities, such as mining and industrial processes.

Testing Method: Organic Contaminants
 Organic contaminants include synthetic and naturally occurring substances, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Organic contaminants can also be introduced into drinking water from natural sources, such as minerals and salts, and from human activities, such as mining and industrial processes.

Testing Method: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
 Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) include a group of organic chemicals that easily evaporate at room temperature. VOCs can be found in many household products, such as cleaning agents, paints, and solvents. VOCs can also be found in drinking water from natural sources, such as minerals and salts, and from human activities, such as mining and industrial processes.

Testing Method: Pesticides and Herbicides
 Pesticides and herbicides are chemicals used to control pests and weeds. They can be found in many household products, such as lawn care products and agricultural products. Pesticides and herbicides can also be found in drinking water from natural sources, such as minerals and salts, and from human activities, such as mining and industrial processes.

Contaminant	Section	Year	Level	Range of Concentration or % of Sample (MCL/G)	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	MCLD	MCLL	Other Source of Contamination	
					2015	2016						
Inorganic Contaminants												
As	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Barium	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cadmium	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chloride	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Copper	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fluoride	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Iron	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manganese	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nitrate	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nitrite	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Radon	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Selenium	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sulfate	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Hardness	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zinc	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Year	Level	Range of Concentration or % of Sample (MCL/G)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chloroform	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dibromochloromethane	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10
Trihalomethanes	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10

As you can see by the table, our water is safe and of high quality. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have tested our water for numerous contaminants, and the results show that our water is safe and of high quality. We're committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ralph Dill at 666-540-8944. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the office building, Zion Road, Annual meeting held on the second Tuesday of August at 6:00 p.m. at the same location.

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 lead service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the amount of lead that is released into the water supply from lead pipes, solder, or brass in your home. To minimize lead in your water, you may wish to flush your water lines. 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Phone: Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-576-5882 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in your area. These substances can be inorganic, such as radon, and pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. All drinking water containing bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of these substances. The presence of these substances 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly at risk from infection. These people should also consult with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

NOTICE: This report will not be mailed to each customer. Copies are available upon request to the water office.

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



ACCOUNT NUMBER:	200407 - 100412
CUSTOMER NAME:	CITY OF AMORY UTILITIES
SERVICE ADDRESS:	129 MAIN ST N
METER READING DATE:	Jun 02 2016
DAYS BILLED:	31



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

SERVICE	PRESENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	AMOUNT USED	AMOUNT
ELECTRIC (KILOWATT HOURS)	11666	11543	4920	574.07
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				574.07
BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE)				411.74

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 2016 JUL -5 AM 10:41

AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUS BILL	LATE CHARGES ADDED	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER DEBITS/CREDITS	BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE)	CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT DUE
411.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	411.74	574.07	985.81

DEMAND BILLED EQUAL 20.000
 Copy of CCR Annual Water Report available upon request.

200407 - 100412 - 244321

COMPARE YOUR USAGE

PERIOD	DAYS	ELECT. KWH USED	DAILY AVG. KWH	WATER GALS. USED	DAILY AVG. GALS.
CURRENT	31	4920	159	N/A	N/A
LAST MONTH	30	3640	121	N/A	N/A
YEAR AGO	31	5680	183	N/A	N/A

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN LOWER PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL



Amory Water & Electric
 129 Main Street North * P.O. Box 266
 Amory, MS 38821
 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

C: 02
 R: 010

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO:	200407 - 100412
PAST DUE BALANCE:	411.74
CURRENT MONTH'S CHARGE:	574.07
NET AMOUNT DUE:	985.81
PAST DUE AFTER:	Jul 02 2016
PENALTY AMOUNT:	0.00
AMOUNT DUE AFTER PAST DUE DATE:	985.81

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

0000000028

CITY OF AMORY UTILITIES
 PO BOX 266
 AMORY MS 38821

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

244321

