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

City of Moorhead
Public Water Supply Name

6700008
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)***

- [X] Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- [ ] On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- [ ] Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- [ ] Other_____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/23/16, / / , / /

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: Enterprise Tocsin

Date Published: 6/23/16

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 6/16/16

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.

_____ 6/23/16
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) *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!

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Moorhead
PWS ID#: 0670008
June 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 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 three wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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 in the City of Moorhead have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Branch at 662-207-8447. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Moorhead City Hall.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't 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, 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.

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 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

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.215	.192 - .215	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2014*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2015	.9	.73- 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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. 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 system 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 601.576.7582 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 City of Moorhead is proud to continue to offer a great product to each customer. Our water is health dept. tested each month. 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.

SOUTHERN GARDENING

Mississippi gardens can excel with hibiscus

By GARY R. BACHMAN
MSU Horticulturist

Hibiscus has to be one of the best groups of plants you can have in your garden and landscape. Here's several reasons why.

Cajun tropical hibiscuses have exciting colors that are a Technicolor dream with fantastic selections ranging from bright yellows to pink, red and white. Some of the more spectacular selections are blends and those with bright, red eyes.

The size of these flowers can be unbelievable, with the diameter of some blooms exceeding 9 inches. The foliage is dark green and glossy, providing a nice background to display the colorful blooms.

Cajun hibiscuses are perfect for adding a tropical flair to a porch or patio. Plant them in combination with other tropicals, such as bananas and/or cannas, which require similar care and management.

Cajun hibiscus plants need winter protection. Those planted in the ground will have to be dug up for winter. Prune the branches and roots back a bit and repot using a good potting mix. In the spring, transplant back into the landscape. Or make this an easy task by growing them in containers that can be moved ahead of freezing temperatures.

Hardy hibiscus is very different from tropical hibiscus. These plants are winter hardy and the foliage is not as glossy. But a trait both varieties share is their production of bright, beautiful and even gaudy flowers. Hardy hibiscuses add value to late summer landscapes with their displays of enormous flowers.

When I say the flowers of hardy hibiscuses are huge, I mean they are sometimes up to 12 inches across. In fact, they are often called dinner-plate hibiscuses. I love the gaudy colors available with the different varieties of hardy hibiscus.

Hardy hibiscuses are bushy plants, ranging from 2 to 5 feet tall. Foliage colors can be light to medium green, with some selections even offering burgundy and dark-purple leaves.

The dinner-plate-sized flowers of the hardy hibiscus hybrids always get the most attention. But the home gardener should not forget about the native species of hibiscus that are found in the swamps and ditches along the Gulf Coast from Texas to Florida.

Our hardy hibiscuses back hard to about 6 inches in the spring any time before new growth starts to appear.

You'll probably have to use loppers or a tree saw, as the stems can be quite woody and tough. Be patient with your hardy hibiscus, as it will be one of the last plants in the landscape to get growing in the spring.

Mahogany Splendor hibiscus is different from these other landscape hibiscus varieties I've described. On these plants, the foliage is the main attraction. At first glance, you might think this plant is a purple Japanese maple, and it's easy to see why.

When planted in full sun, Mahogany Splendor has dramatic, purple-burgundy leaves with coarse, deeply serrated edges. It is perfect for our Mississippi gardens, as the plant withstands high heat and is drought tolerant.

This vigorous grower easily reaches a height of 5 feet or more. Mahogany Splendor tolerates pruning well. This hibiscus is a perennial that will die back to the ground after a frost or freeze. In early spring, prune the stems back to about 6 inches.

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CITY OF MOORHEAD
P.O.BOX 578
801 JOHNNY RUSSELL; MOORHEAD, MS 38761
(662)246-5461 OFFICE; (662)246-5037 FAX

CCR WAS POSTED IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:
MOORHEAD CITY HALL (801 JOHNNY RUSSELL DR.)
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE MORRHEAD (900 EAST DELTA AVE.)