

2017 CERTIFICATION

2018 JUN -4 AM 9: 04

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Amory Water Department

Public Water System Name

MS480002

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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)* 5-23-18
- On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)* 5-23-18
- Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 16 / 2018 5 / 23 / 2018 / / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / 2018

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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

Date Published: 5 / 23 / 18

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* ^{copy of report posted at City of Amory office} Date Posted: 5 / 16 / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____

(Provide Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

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

5-16-18
Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

Copy of 2017 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 0.6-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 75%.

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	Detect In 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	1.9	.95 MG/L	2.60 MG/L	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes MRDL Range: .95 MG/L to 2.60 MG/L
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.54	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0108	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.27	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum 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	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

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Variences and Exemptions	Variences 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

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	203711 - 103437
CUSTOMER NAME:	CITY OF AMORY
SERVICE ADDRESS:	. MCALPINE LAKE PUMP
METER READING DATE:	May 18 2018
DAYS BILLED:	30

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



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)	6447	5876	571	79.28
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				79.28
BALANCE FORWARD				19.50

AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUS BILL	LATE CHARGES ADDED	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER DEBITS/CREDITS	BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE)	CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT DUE
39.00	0.00	19.50-	0.00	19.50	79.28	98.78

We now offer automated phone and online payment options. See cityofamoryms.com for further information or call 662-256-5633 during normal business hours Monday thru Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM. After hours numbers are 662-256-3931 or 662-646-0024. Copy of CCR Annual Water Report available upon request.

203711 - 103437 - 359312

COMPARE YOUR USAGE

PERIOD	DAYS	ELECT. KWH USED	DAILY AVG. KWH	WATER GALS. USED	DAILY AVG. GALS.
CURRENT	30	571	19	N/A	N/A
LAST MONTH	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YEAR AGO	30	908	30	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: 06

R: 135

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO:	203711 - 103437
PAST DUE BALANCE:	19.50
CURRENT MONTH'S CHARGE:	79.28
NET AMOUNT DUE:	98.78
PAST DUE AFTER:	Jun 18 2018
PENALTY AMOUNT:	0.00
AMOUNT DUE AFTER PAST DUE DATE:	98.78

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

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CITY OF AMORY
 . MCALPINE LAKE PUMP
 AMORY MS 38821



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

359312



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF MONROE

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in

And for said state and county, Jeff Boozer, editor, publisher and manager of
The Monroe County Shopper, an advertising medium in Amory, in said County and state
makes oath that the
City of Amory Utilities

Of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said advertising medium
as follows:

Edition # 1934 Dated 23-May 2018

And I hereby certify that the issue above mentioned has been examined by me, and I find the publication
therof to have been duly made, and that The Monroe County Shopper has been established, published
and had a bonafide circulation in said town, county and state for more than one year next preceding the
first insertion of the article described herein.

Jeff Boozer
Editor, publisher and manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of
May, 2018.

Lisa Karen Cummings
Notary Public

(Seal)



My commission expires _____

Cost of Publication
\$250.00

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Amory Water Department

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 - 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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRODLG (ppb)	Detect in 100 Gallons of 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	1.9	0.95-2.60	2017	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes MRODLG Range: 95 MGB/L to 2.60 MGB/L
Halooxeno Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	4	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	9.44	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	0.108	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.27	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Organic 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
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)							
	0	1.5	0	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chemicals							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Axetone (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder; lead addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipe; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Year	Violations	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Terms	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Variances and Exemptions	Definition
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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

without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new one can save you up to 10 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only on cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation 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 source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system and 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 group in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network (www.watershed.org).
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government to distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains are not to be used for anything but rain.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Systems," the City of Amory Water Department is responsible for reporting certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the range of 0.7 to 1.2 ppm was 75%.

Addition Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems in children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components such as home plumbing. City of Amory Water Department is responsible for testing and cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. However, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and how to reduce lead exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Addition Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does not balance the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low-level arsenic exposure. Arsenic is a known cause of cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health problems such as cardiovascular disease.

Water Quality Data

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes maximum contaminant levels for certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists the contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Only those substances listed below were found in your water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in some cases, not in the best interest of protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the table lists the maximum level of each contaminant detected during the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to test for certain contaminants on a regular basis. The EPA or the State requires us to test for certain contaminants on a regular basis because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly over time and is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, these contaminants may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and definitions that help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions for these terms.