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2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CITY OF MORTON

Public Water System Name

620009

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*)
 - On water bills (*Attach copy of bill*)
 - Email message (*Email the message to the address below*)
 - Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 22 /2019 5 / 29/2019 / /2019

- 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: ____ / ____ /2019
 - 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: Spirit of Morton

Date Published: 05 / 22 / 2019 & 05-29-19

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: ____ / ____ /2019

- 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

Carol Kerton, Sr. Mayor

June 4, 2019
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, 2019!

**2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Morton
PWS#: 620009
May 2019**

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta 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 City of Morton have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Terrell Harvey at 601.750.1711. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at 19 West First Ave.

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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0246	.013 - .0246	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	2.6	2 – 2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.812	.672 – .812	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	5.72	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.9	.80 – 3.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 contaminants 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system 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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 86%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Morton works 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.

Guest Column

by Rick Cleveland



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So, the book came in the mail last week and I couldn't wait to get at it: "Casey Stengel: Baseball's Greatest Character."

A little background here: I grew up a Yankees fan before CBS and George Steinbrenner ruined them for me. I ditched them long ago but well remember the Yankees of the 1950s and '60s fondly.

My parents were Yankee fans, dating back to the time of Joe DiMaggio. Really, I had no choice. I was born on Oct. 7, 1952, the same day the Yankees beat the Brooklyn Dodgers in the deciding Game 7 of the World Series.

My mother used to tell this story. She wanted to listen to Game 7 on the radio, but I wouldn't wait. The game was tied 2-2 in the fifth inning when listening to the game became secondary to far more pressing matters. Me.

She missed young Mickey Mantle, her favorite player, hitting the go-ahead home run. She missed the Yankees finishing off the Dodgers four games to three for the fourth of Stengel's five straight world championships to begin his successful run as Yankees manager.

Apparently, there was strong consideration of naming me Mickey, but Disney's Mickey Mouse was really popular then, and they decided they didn't want people to think they had named their first child after a rodent. Instead, they named me Rickey, since shortened.

I grew up with Stengel's Yankees. Don Larsen threw his famous perfect game the day after my fourth birthday. I had just turned 8 when Pittsburgh Pirate Bill Mazeroski homered off Ralph Terry to win Game 7 of the 1960 series. We were watching on the black and white console TV in

our den. I went face down on the rug and sobbed.

So now, maybe you understand why I couldn't wait to get my hands on that book. The Casey Stengel I remember was a short, stooped, craggy-faced, gray-headed man who called the shots from the dugout. My folks were crazy about him and, of course, so was I.

Stengel, nicknamed the "Ol' Professor" really might have been baseball's all-time greatest character. Author Marty Appel surely makes a strong case. As a player, Stengel's contemporaries were the likes of Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Ty Cobb and Christy Mathewson. Stengel was a solid if not spectacular player. Something I didn't know: In 1923, playing for the New York Giants, Stengel went up against the Yankees in the first World Series game played at Yankee Stadium. Yes, and Stengel, not Ruth or Lou Gehrig, hit the first World Series home run at Yankee Stadium, an inside-the-park, walk-off job that gave the Giants a victory in Game One. Stengel also homered in the Giants' other victory in the '23 Series, but the Yankees prevailed four games to two.

Stengel was traded after the season, causing Casey to opine, "It's a good thing I didn't hit three homers or (John) McGraw would have traded me to the Three-I (a Class D) League."

Appel's book is filled with

Stengel's wit – and his wisdom. These are fascinating stories and Appel tells them well. He also tells of Stengel's venture into Mississippi in 1914. Stengel at the time played for the Brooklyn Dodgers but was nursing a shoulder injury from the previous season. In January of that year he received an invitation from his old high school coach, Bill Driver, by then the athletic director at Ole Miss, to help him coach the Ole Miss baseball team. Stengel decided it might be a good way to work his shoulder back into shape before joining the Dodgers. He accepted the offer.

Since there was no paid position of assistant baseball coach, the 23-year-old Stengel was assigned the title of assistant professor so he could draw some salary. Interviewed by the school newspaper, Stengel said, "Be sure to tell I'm single yet." Clearly, he knew of the beauty of Ole Miss coeds. Stengel, it turns out, was popular with both the coeds and his players, who gave him a gold-plated cane before he left for spring training. Those Rebels finished 13-9 and won the state championship. One player called Stengel "a peach of a coach."

And that's how Casey Stengel, who really might have been baseball's greatest character, became known as the "Ol' Professor" – at Ole Miss.

Email syndicated columnist Rick Cleveland at rcleveland@mississippitoday.org.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Morton
PWS# 62D-03
May 2019

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected between the 1994 and 2001 period. We are currently working to correct these violations.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the zero level as possible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): - The "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are often set as a fraction of the MCLG.

Maximum Contaminant Level Action Level (MCLAL): - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is a continuing potential for violation of a MCLAL if necessary to correct residual contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): - The level of a disinfectant which is considered safe for drinking water. There is no expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): - one part per million corresponds to one molecule in ten million or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): - one part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 1,000,000,000 or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violations	Date Detected	Level Detected	Range of Results or Exceedance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MCLAL	MRDLG	MRDL	1. Body Source of Contamination
Inorganic Constituents											
16 Arsenic	N	2018	0.04	0.3 - 0.04	ppb	2	2				Discharge of drinking water discharge from your tapwater.
13 Chromium	N	2018	2.8	2 - 1.0	ppb	100	100				Discharge from your tapwater.
14 Copper	N	2014/18	4	0	ppm	1.3	1.3				Discharge from your tapwater.
18 Fluoride	N	2018	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	ppm	4	4				Discharge from your tapwater.
17 Lead	N	2014/18	2	0	ppb	5	5				Discharge from your tapwater.
Disinfection By-Products											
81 Trihalomethanes	N	2018	2	0 - 2.1	ppm	0	0				Discharge from your tapwater.
82 Total Trihalomethanes	N	2018	5.7	0 - 2.1	ppm	0	0				Discharge from your tapwater.
83 Haloacetic Acids	N	2018	1.0	0 - 2.1	ppm	0	0				Discharge from your tapwater.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected between the 1994 and 2001 period. We are currently working to correct these violations.

We are obligated to notify your drinking water by specific contaminants 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 compliance all monitoring programs are required to monitor for the following substances:

If specific chemical 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. Our current control the source of lead in your tapwater. 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: Drinking Water Health and Safety you can find in the lead in drinking water section of the Safe Drinking Water Act or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers free testing. Please contact 801.526.7882 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Protection of Groundwater Water Supplies," our system is required to report certain results pertaining to maximum of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average annual results were within the overall range of 0.5-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of months sampled exceeded in the previous calendar year that was within the overall range of 0.5-1.2 ppm was 22%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be contaminated by certain inorganic and organic chemicals. 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 1.800.426.6171.

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 are at greater risk from drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on drinking water for immunocompromised persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.6171.

The City of Weymouth works around the clock to provide you quality water to every drop. We don't stop at our customers' needs. We provide safe water to every drop, which is the heart of our community. We don't stop at our customers' needs. We provide safe water to every drop.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The state of Mississippi

County of Scott

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the Undersigned, a Notary Public in and for SCOTT COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, the Managing Editor of "*SPIRIT OF MORTON*", a local newspaper, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the *SPIRIT OF MORTON* did in fact publish the following

Advertisements:

Notice of Sealed Bids for:

1. **Water Quality Report (City of Morton)**
for the City of Morton

Ran on:

5/22/19 and 5/29/19



Frank Edmondson, Managing Editor

SPIRIT OF MORTON Newspaper

SWORN to and subscribe before me, this the

29th Day of May 2019.



Notary Public



Contact Name: Steve Womack
Address: PO Box 956
Magee, MS 39111
Phone: 6018494631