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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Midway Community Water Assn
Public Water Supply Name

0820010 0820027 0820028
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 6/30/10

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: Yazoo Herald

Date Published: 6/30/10

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above.

Daisy Ward - Bookkeeper
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/30/10
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

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 wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Midway Community Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patsy Ward at 662-673-2682. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Midway County Office Bldg.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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 for 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.

PWS ID#: 0820010		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	2006*	.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;

								erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2009	12	0-30	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	45.59	32.05 – 69.86	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.76	.5 – 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0820027 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	2006*	.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	Y	2009	55.5	52 - 61	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	64.25	59 - 69	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.95	.6 – 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0820028 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	2006*	.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2009	29	28 - 30	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	55.75	50 - 61	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.8	.6 – 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.*

Inorganic Contaminants:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

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. Testing results we received showed, our system # 820027 exceeded the MCL for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) in the 4th quarter of 2009. To correct this we have reduced the chlorine and implemented a regular flushing schedule.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 Midway Community Water Association 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.

1700/011 WWWW
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
County of Yazoo.

ed at the regular session of the Mississippi
Legislature of 1948, amending Section
1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary

Public in and for the County and State aforesaid

who being by me first duly sworn states on oath, that he is

Editor of The Yazoo Herald, a newspaper
published in the City of Yazoo City, State and County aforesaid, and that
the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been

made in said paper _____ times as follows.

VOL. No. 139 Number 20 Dated June 30, 2010

VOL. No. _____ Number _____ Dated _____, 20 _____

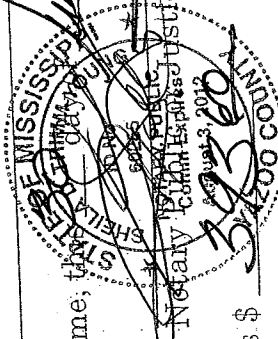
VOL. No. _____ Number _____ Dated _____, 20 _____

VOL. No. _____ Number _____ Dated _____, 20 _____

Affiant further states that said newspaper has been established for at
least twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

(Signed) [Signature] 20 10

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, 2010



3x16 display / _____ times \$ 396.00
words

Proof of Publication 3

TOTAL \$ 396.00

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Mifery Community Water Association
 PWSID: 0820010, 0820017 & 0820028
 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water service we deliver to you. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water quality and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells (driving from the Western Upper Water Aquifer).

The annual water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of the system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The goals for the Mifery Community Water Association have been based on higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patsy Ward at 601-475-2842. We want our various customers to be informed about their water utility. If no water is used more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mifery County Office Bldg.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table shows all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring was required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and petroleum production; and pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use; 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.

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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. MCLG is set for a range 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 microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Microgram per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

PWS ID#: 0820010 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or of Compliance Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	APL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
10 Barium	N	2009	611	No Range	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2009	2.1	No Range	ppm	100	100				Discharge from steel and pulp mills, discharge from metal refineries
14 Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
17 Lead	N	2009	4	0	ppm	0	0	AL-17			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
Disinfection By-Products											
31 THM5	N	2009	13	0-20	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
32 Trihaloethylene	N	2009	43.80	32.00 - 60.00	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N	2009	78	5-11	ppm	0	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control iron

PWS ID#: 0820017 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or of Compliance Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	APL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
10 Barium	N	2009	509	No Range	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2009	1.1	No Range	ppm	100	100				Discharge from steel and pulp mills, discharge from metal refineries
14 Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
17 Lead	N	2009	4	0	ppm	0	0	AL-17			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
Disinfection By-Products											
31 THM5	N	2009	53.3	52-81	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
32 Trihaloethylene	N	2009	64.23	50-100	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N	2009	95	8-12	ppm	0	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control iron

PWS ID#: 0820028 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or of Compliance Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	APL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants											
10 Barium	N	2009	301	No Range	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2009	2.8	No Range	ppm	100	100				Discharge from steel and pulp mills, discharge from metal refineries
14 Copper	N	2009	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-13			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
17 Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	0	AL-17			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives
Disinfection By-Products											
31 THM5	N	2009	37	30-50	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
32 Trihaloethylene	N	2009	50.73	50-81	ppb	0	0				By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N	2009	8	4-2	ppm	0	0	MRDL-4			Water additive used to control iron

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.
 Inorganic Contaminants
 (M) (Maximum Contaminant Level) - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
 This is 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. Testing results we received showed our system is 100% in compliance with the MCL for Hexavalent Chromium (HXA6) in the 4th quarter of 2009. To correct this we have reduced the chlorine and implemented regular flushing schedule.
 If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the service lines and home plumbing.
 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 public 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 1-800-426-4781.
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants on appropriate occasions to lessen the risk of infection. By monitoring for these contaminants we are able to provide the best possible drinking water for our customers.
 The Mifery Community Water Association works around the clock to provide you with quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, for the benefit of the present and the future of our children.