



2011 JUN 28 AM 9:34

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Midway Community Water Assn. Public Water Supply Name

082-0010 082-0027 082-0028 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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 6/18/11

- 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: The Yazoo Herald

Date Published: 6/18/11

- 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. 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.

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

6/24/11 Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Midway Community Water Association
 PWS#: 0820010, 0820027 & 0820028
 May 2011

2011 JUN -2 AM 8:13

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. The annual meeting is held the first Tuesday of February at the Yazoo 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, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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	2010	.011	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	6.9	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
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.386	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	61.2	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.9	.6 – 1.2	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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2010	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010	.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	3.1	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
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.311	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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	2010	38	RAA	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	51	RAA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.06	.8 – 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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010	.007	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	2.1	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
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.32	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	55.38	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.08	.7 – 1.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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 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 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. 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE

The State of Mississippi
County of YAZOO

2011 JUN 28 AM 9:34

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid GARY ANDREWS, who being by me first duly sworn state on oath, that he is PUBLISHER 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. 140
Number 13
Dated June 8, 20 11

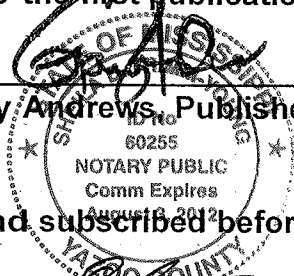
Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

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) _____
Gary Andrews, Publisher

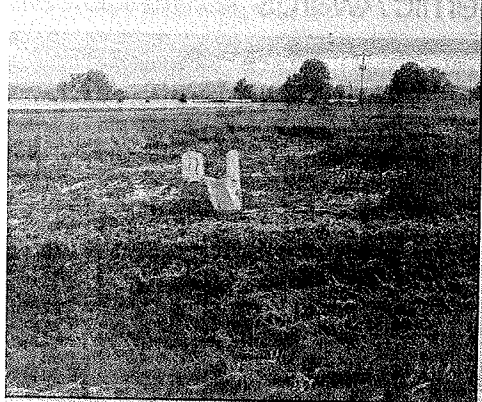


Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20 day of June, 20 11

(Signed) _____
Sheila D. Trimm-Young
Notary Public or Justice of the Peace

Words 3x16 min
Time 1
Amount of legal \$ 393.60
Proof of Publication \$ 3
Total Amount \$ 396.60

Legal # 3x16 (48 inches) 8.20 per inch



A child's slide came to rest in a previously flooded wheat field off of River Road. Flood waters are still visible in the background toward White's Lane.

Airport (from page 1): Lake City voting precinct will open for August election

paired in plenty of time for the August primary election. Circuit Clerk Suzie Bradshaw told the board of Supervisors it needs to be sure that the precinct will be ready because it takes time to get approval from the Justice Department for a change of location. "It's a big concern because we can't just change it a week before and get approval," Bradshaw said.



"They will require at least a few weeks," Cobie Collins, president of the board, said the precinct will be ready. "The primary election is Aug. 2."

Help is available!

YAZOO HUMANITARIAN RECOVERY (LONG TERM RECOVERY COMMITTEE)

Working to serve Yazoo County residents in recovery from flood damages sustained from rising waters.

Providing the following unmet needs assistance where possible:

- Assistance in working through the process of locating and utilizing the services of all assistance organizations available to properly FEMA registered Yazoo City / County citizens.
- Serving as central coordinator for local and out of town volunteer groups for cleanup and reclamation of private property.
- Providing assistance through volunteer groups for re-entering homes or relocation needs.

Note: All who apply for assistance through Yazoo Humanitarian Recovery must be registered with FEMA

Contact Number for Yazoo Humanitarian Recovery: 601 720-4316

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mississippi Community Water Association PWSID: 0820010, 0820027 & 0820028 May 2011

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 safe and consistent supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our resources. We are committed to keeping the quality of your water safe and clean. Our water is tested for over 100 different contaminants.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to assess the overall quality of the drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general responsibility remains assigned to each user of this system. We provide immediate notification of any potential contamination on how the treatment process works and how the water is treated to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The title for the Mississippi Community Water Association has provided lower to higher susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Peter Wiers at 601-720-2682. 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 Lake County Office Bldg. The annual meeting is held the first Tuesday of February at the Yazoo County Office Bldg.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring was required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. All 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 both 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 areas, storm-water runoff, and residential lawn-care. 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 auto service stations. Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that results from the natural decay of uranium and thorium in the soil. Other contaminants in water include radon, which can be a natural source of drinking water, may be naturally occurring in some wells, and may be added to water by public water systems. All drinking water containing certain drinking water may be naturally 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.

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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. 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 to 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 ounce in two years for a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#: 0820010 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Drinking Water Contaminants (MCLG)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2010	0.1	No Range	ppm	1	1	1	1	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	0.3	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	0.4	0 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from wood preservatives, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.6	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008	0	0 - 0.05	ppm	0	0	0	0	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
81. THM (Trihalomethanes) Chloroform	N	2010	0.12	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2010	0	0 - 1.2	ppm	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PWS ID#: 0820027 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Drinking Water Contaminants (MCLG)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
8. Arsenic	N	2010	0	No Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Discharge of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	2010	0.07	No Range	ppm	1	1	1	1	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	3.1	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	0.4	0 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from wood preservatives, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.11	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008	0	0 - 0.05	ppm	0	0	0	0	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
81. THM (Trihalomethanes) Chloroform	N	2010	0.08	0 - 0.1	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2010	0.1	0 - 1.2	ppm	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PWS ID#: 0820028 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Drinking Water Contaminants (MCLG)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2010	0.07	No Range	ppm	1	1	1	1	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	3.1	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	0.4	0 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from wood preservatives, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.2	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008	0	0 - 0.05	ppm	0	0	0	0	Discharge of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
81. THM (Trihalomethanes) Chloroform	N	2010	0.08	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2010	1.08	0 - 1.2	ppm	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

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 tested through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

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 protect your health, we have installed advanced monitoring equipment. EPA requires systems of any drinking water supply to be tested at the completion of each year.

In general, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from leaded pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the risk of 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 is available at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or you can call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-426-4771.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water is naturally tested with other substances that can be harmful to your health. EPA's guidance on potential contaminants in drinking water is available at <http://www.epa.gov>. The Mississippi Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory can be contacted by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, pregnant women, people with HIV/AIDS, 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 actions to lessen the risk of infection by immunocompromised and other susceptible persons are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

The Mississippi 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 source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.