



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 Measure -ment	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 Measure -ment	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

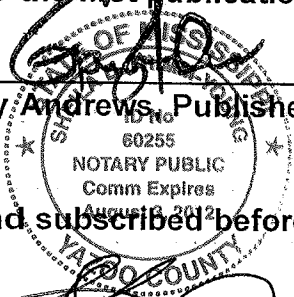
Vol. No. _____
Number _____
Dated _____, 20 _____

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 rotating 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."



Bradshaw

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

Mohavee Community Water Association
 PWSID# 0820010, 0820020 & 0820027
 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 a safe and responsible supply of drinking water. You need you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to keeping the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Jackson-Lake Water Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall sustainability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general sustainability metrics assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the sustainability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The table for the Mohavee Community Water Association have been listed to higher sustainability (higher to contamination).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patsy Yvett at 802-473-2343. We want our water 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 the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mohavee County Office Bldg. The annual meeting is held the first Tuesday of February at the Yazoo County Office Bldg.

We routinely monitor for contaminants at your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the most frequently detected contaminants that were detected during the period of January 31st to December 31st, 2010. It lists where monitoring naturally occurring materials and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or concentrations from the presence of certain pesticides, agricultural fertilizers, animal waste, and other natural materials. Some of these materials, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, are not harmful to humans. However, synthetic or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or industrial waste, such as chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial or naturally occurring activities, can be the result of air, soil, and water contamination. These contaminants, which can be produced and processed, and not all come from gas drilling and septic systems. However, some contaminants, which can be produced and processed, and not all come from gas drilling and septic systems. However, some contaminants, which can be produced and processed, and not all come from gas drilling and septic systems. However, some contaminants, which can be produced and processed, and not all come from gas drilling and septic systems.

In this table you will find many forms 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" MCLGs are 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 disinfectants are necessary for certain important 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 minute in two years (or a single penny in \$10,000,000).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Contaminant	Water Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	H	2010	211	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
11. Chromium	H	2010	6.2	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	H	2010	0.5	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge from household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	H	2010	2.60	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
17. Lead	H	2008	0	0	ppm	0	1.5	Discharge from household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	H	2010	0.2	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	H	2010	0.9	0-1.2	ppm	0	MRL 1.2	Water additive used to control turbidity.

Contaminant	Water Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	H	2010	0	No Range	ppm	0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from agricultural operations, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
10. Barium	H	2010	207	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	H	2010	3.1	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	H	2010	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge from household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	H	2010	3.11	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
17. Lead	H	2008	0	0	ppm	0	1.5	Discharge from household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	H	2010	0.2	0-0.3	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	H	2010	1.08	0-1.3	ppm	0	MRL 1.2	Water additive used to control turbidity.

Contaminant	Water Type	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	H	2010	1097	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	H	2010	1.1	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	H	2010	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge from household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	H	2010	3.2	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
17. Lead	H	2008	0	0	ppm	0	1.5	Discharge from household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	H	2010	0.26	No Range	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	H	2010	1.08	0-1.2	ppm	0	MRL 1.2	Water additive used to control turbidity.

As you can see by the table, our system had 10 violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have followed through on monitoring and testing that some violations have been detected however the EPA has determined that our water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants in 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 a regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure a regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

If recent, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the safety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds or 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers free testing. Please contact 601-720-4316 for more information.

All instances of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, synthetic, or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. A drinking water including bottled water, necessarily includes all of these substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more sensitive 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 reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other protozoan contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4761.

The Mohavee Community Water Association works toward the goal 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.