

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

WALKER SWITCH WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0710011

PWS ID#(s) (List 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:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date customers were informed: 6 / 2 / 2011

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 & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette

Date Published: 5 / 19 / 2011

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. \_\_\_\_\_

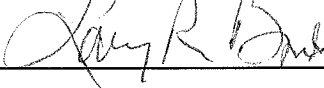
**CERTIFICATION**

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 official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

**Larry Bonds, President**

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print

Signature



6 / 2 / 2011

Date

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Walker Switch Water Association

### PWS ID #0710011

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#### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **Where does my water come from?**

Our water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability:**

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 at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka where Walker Switch purchases water.

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

#### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 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 (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday, August 18, at 7:00 PM at Mt Gilead Church. We will answer any questions about this report at that time. This is a very important meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Walker Switch Water Association</i>
<i>ATTN: Larry Bonds, President</i>
<i>Po Box 412: 305 West Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-423-5057</i>

### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Walker Switch 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.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

This system purchases water from The City of Iuka and During 7/1/2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because The City of Iuka did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. They were not required to take samples but the system has been mandated to go to 4-log monitoring permanently and maintain the required records.

According to EPA CFR 141.21(a)(4), public water systems that are required to collect 6 or more routine bacteriological samples monthly may not collect all samples the same day. The City of Iuka collects 8 routine bacteriological samples per month. During August, 2010 they collected all 8 samples in the same day and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date.

The table below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

# Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID # 0710011

2011 JUN -5 AM 11:10

## 2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

### Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.13	0.50	1.10	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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### Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
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### Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)

Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

### Unit Descriptions

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

2011 JUN -5 AM 11:10

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Notary Public court, in and for said county, John H. Biggs, of the Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the Town of Iuka, in said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the "notice," a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for one consecutive weeks, to wit:

In Vol. .... <u>127</u> .....	No. .... <u>41</u> .....	Dated <u>May 19,</u> .....	20 <u>11</u> .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of May, A.D., 20 11

Fees \_\_\_\_\_  
John H. Biggs, Publisher  
Charlotte B. Myler  
Notary Public My Commission Expires  
March 4, 2013

Water Quality Report STATEMENT

Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion .....	\$ <u>150.00</u>
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion .....	\$ _____
.....	\$ _____
Making proof of publication .....	\$ <u>3.00</u>
.....	\$ _____
Total .....	\$ <u>153.00</u>

**2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Walker Switch Water Association**  
 PWS ID # 0710011

**Why water safe?**  
 We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. We are committed to providing you with information to help you make informed decisions about the water you drink.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**  
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from drinking water. If you are pregnant, nursing, or preparing for pregnancy, you should consult your health care provider about drinking water. For more information on other vulnerable populations, please contact your health care provider. EPA's vulnerable populations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Where does my water come from?**  
 Our water is purchased from the City of Lika which consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Palomoto Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Creek Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability:**  
 The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the source water to various potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on the source water assessment was made available to our public water system. It is available for review at our 6000 60th Street. Listed below are the ratings for the water of the City of Lika where Walker Switch purchases water.

- Well # 710000 01 - Moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710000 02 - High rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710000 03 - Moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710000 04 - Low rating on source water assessment

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**  
 All living things, including drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by reading the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activities. In some cases, agricultural practices, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, which may come from lawns and gardens, can also contribute to the contamination of water. Other sources of contamination include: industrial processes, such as power plant cooling towers, air conditioning units, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production, mining, and petroleum products; urban stormwater runoff; and residential uses, such as septic systems, and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and industrial processes and petroleum production, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's regulations require that the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, and bottled water for private water systems, be controlled by public health laws. Public water systems that are required to provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**  
 We encourage you to get involved with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday, August 10, at 7:00 PM at the Grand Church. We will answer any questions about the report at that time. There is a special meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**

*Walker Switch Water Association*  
 ATTN: Larry Bonds, President  
 P.O. Box 418, 305 West Eastford Street  
 Lika, MS 38952  
 Phone: 662-427-5051

**Additional Information for Lead**  
 If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Walker Switch Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the pipes or materials used in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the amount of lead in drinking water by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you use bottled water for drinking, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, it is available on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) now offers a lead testing kit for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-516-7022 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**  
 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are a combination of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for lead in public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant is 0.01 mg/L. We will continue to monitor for lead in drinking water. We will continue to monitor for lead in drinking water. We will continue to monitor for lead in drinking water. We will continue to monitor for lead in drinking water.

This system purchases water from the City of Lika and during 7/16/2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because the City of Lika did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. They were not required to do so because the system has been mandated to go to a log monitoring permanently and maintain the required records.

According to EPA CFR 141.21(b)(1), in the water systems that are required to collect 6 or more routine bacteriological samples monthly may not collect all samples the same day. The City of Lika collects 6 routine bacteriological samples per month during August, 2010 they collected all 6 samples in the same day and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water. To correct this problem, we will insure all samples are collected and reported in the appropriate date.

The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Under the SDWA, public water systems are required to test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

**Walker Switch Water Association**  
 PWS ID # 0710011

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE									
Contaminant (units)	MCL or MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples	Exceeds MCL	Violation Date	Typical Source	Sample Date	Sample
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
<b>Coliform (per 100 ml)</b>	5	0	0	112	0	0	0	2010	NO
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>									
<b>Chloroform (ppm)</b>	0.05	0.05	0.0001	NA	0	0	0	2010	NO
<b>Styrene (ppm)</b>	0.03	0.03	0.0011	NA	0	0	0	2010	NO
<b>Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppm)</b>	0.2	0.2	0.0011	NA	0	0	0	2010	NO
<b>Lead (ppm)</b>	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	2008	NO
<b>Lead (ppm)</b>	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	2006	NO

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**  
 MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set for all drinking water contaminants. MCLGs are not enforceable because they are based on health risk alone.  
 MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as enforceable standards for all drinking water contaminants, except for total dissolved solids (TDS), which are measured in total dissolved solids (TDS).  
 AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that is designed to reduce the level of the contaminant in drinking water.  
 THM - Trihalomethanes: A group of three chemicals that are formed when chlorine is used to disinfect drinking water. THMs are not known to be carcinogenic, but they are known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM4 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of four trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, and chloroform) in drinking water. THM4 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM4 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM5 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of five trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, and bromoform) in drinking water. THM5 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM5 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM6 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of six trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, and dibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM6 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM6 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM7 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of seven trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, and dibromodibromochloroform) in drinking water. THM7 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM7 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM8 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of eight trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM8 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM8 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM9 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of nine trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, and dibromodibromodibromochloroform) in drinking water. THM9 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM9 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM10 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of ten trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM10 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM10 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM11 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of eleven trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform) in drinking water. THM11 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM11 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM12 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twelve trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM12 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM12 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM13 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM13 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM13 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM14 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of fourteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM14 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM14 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM15 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of fifteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM15 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM15 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM16 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of sixteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM16 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM16 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM17 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of seventeen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM17 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM17 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM18 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of eighteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM18 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM18 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM19 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of nineteen trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM19 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM19 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM20 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM20 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM20 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM21 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-one trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM21 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM21 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM22 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-two trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM22 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM22 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM23 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-three trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM23 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM23 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM24 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-four trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM24 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM24 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM25 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-five trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM25 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM25 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM26 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-six trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM26 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM26 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM27 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-seven trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM27 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM27 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM28 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-eight trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM28 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM28 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM29 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of twenty-nine trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM29 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM29 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM30 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM30 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM30 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM31 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-one trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM31 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM31 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM32 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-two trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM32 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM32 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM33 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-three trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM33 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM33 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM34 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-four trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM34 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM34 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM35 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-five trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM35 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM35 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM36 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-six trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM36 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM36 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM37 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-seven trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM37 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM37 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM38 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-eight trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM38 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM38 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM39 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of thirty-nine trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM39 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM39 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM40 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM40 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM40 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM41 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-one trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM41 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM41 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM42 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-two trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM42 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM42 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM43 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-three trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM43 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM43 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM44 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-four trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM44 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM44 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM45 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-five trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM45 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM45 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM46 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-six trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM46 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM46 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM47 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-seven trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM47 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM47 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM48 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-eight trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM48 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM48 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM49 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of forty-nine trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM49 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM49 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM50 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of fifty trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM50 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM50 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM51 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of fifty-one trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromochloroform, dibromobromoform, chloroform, bromoform, dibromodichloroform, dibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromochloroform, dibromodibromodibromodichloroform, dibromodibromodibromodibromochloroform, and dibromodibromodibromodibromodichloroform) in drinking water. THM51 is a measure of the total amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water. THM51 is not known to be carcinogenic, but it is known to be associated with an increased risk of cancer.  
 THM52 - Total Trihalomethanes: The sum of fifty-two trihalomethanes (bromochloroform, dibromoch

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METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
060111	2340	061511	2574	

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