

2012 JUN 25 AM 10: 54

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 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 / 01 / 2012
- 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 / 10 / 2012
- 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

Date

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

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID #0710011

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 1st to December 31st, 2011. 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 16, 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.

Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID # 0710011

2011 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) {WSWA} | 4 | 4 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (ppm) {City of Iuka} | 4 | 4 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 1.01 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb) | 0 | 60 | 6.0 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | By Product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM{Total Trihalomethanes} (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 4.0 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| 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. |
| Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 | |
| Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | No | 2011 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | No | 2011 | 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 know 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. Ther 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 - Moitoring not required, but recommended | | | |

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Walker Switch Water Association

ATTN: Larry Bonds, President

Po Box 412; 305 West Eastport Street

Iuka, MS 38852

Phone: 662-423-5057

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. During April of 2011 our water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements. During April 2011, we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants as required; therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 0. To correct this problem we will insure that all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date. 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.

Although Walker Switch Water Association did not have any Significant Deficiencies, this system purchases water from the City of Iuka and that system had a Significant Deficiency so, therefore; we must list the below statement.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective Actions: This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2012.

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taking action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2012 JUN 25 AM 10: 54

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>128</u> | No. <u>39</u> | Dated <u>May 10,</u> | 20 <u>12</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 |

John H. Biggs, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of May, A.D., 20 12

Fees _____
Charlette B. MWay

Notary Public
My Commission Expires
March 4, 2013

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <u>2011 Annual Water Quality Report</u> STATEMENT | |
| Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion | \$ <u>300.00</u> |
| Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion | \$ _____ |
| | \$ _____ |
| Making proof of publication | \$ <u>3.00</u> |
| | \$ _____ |
| Total | \$ <u>303.00</u> |

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 your 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 for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. During April of 2011 our water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements. During April 2011, we did not monitor for bacteriological contaminants as required; therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. The number of samples required was 2. We took 0. To correct this problem we will insure that all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date. 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.

Although Walker Switch Water Association did not have any Significant Deficiencies, this system purchases water from the City of Iuka and that system had a Significant Deficiency so, therefore, we must list the below statement.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies):
 Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks
 Corrective Action: This system is currently under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2012.

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7516.

The table below lists 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 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

| Contaminant (Units) | MCLG (M) | MCL (M) | Year (Y) | Range (L-H) | Sample (S) | Violation (V) | Typical Source |
|---|--|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) (WSWA) | 4 | 4 | 0.50 | 0.50 - 0.80 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (ppm) (City of Iuka) | 4 | 4 | 0.90 | 0.89 - 1.01 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 6.0 | N/A | 2011 | No | By Product of drinking water chlorination |
| THM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 0 | 80 | 4.0 | N/A | 2011 | No | By Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0091 | 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 | 2010 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Discharge of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.15 | N/A | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppm) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.0011 | N/A | 2010 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Contaminants (Metal) | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2011 | No | 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. | | | | | | |
| MRDG - 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. | | | | | | |
| MNL - Monitored Not Regulated | | | | | | | |
| MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level | | | | | | | |
| Units of Measurement | | | | | | | |
| ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) | ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) | | | | | | |
| pcv - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) | N/A - Not applicable | | | | | | |
| ND - Not detected | NR - Not required, but recommended | | | | | | |

**2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Walker Switch Water Association
 PWS ID #0710011**

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 1st to December 31st, 2011. 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 draws 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 mean 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 contaminants, such as radon; inorganic substances, such as salts, pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; and organic substances, such as petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, and pesticides. Contaminants also can be introduced into the water supply from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; residential uses; organic chemical production, and can also come from agricultural operations, such as animal waste, and septic systems; and radioactive production, and can also come from natural sources, such as uranium and radon. 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 16, 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:

Walker Switch Water Association
 ATTN: Larry Bonds, President
 P.O. Box 412, 305 West Eastport Street
 Iuka, MS 38852
 Phone: 662-423-5057

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.

Walker Switch Water Assoc
P.O. Box 412
Iuka MS 38852-0412
(662)423-5057 (662)423-5061

IUKA WSWA
First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
Paid 1 oz. 4
PERMIT NO. 4

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

~~061512~~ 5160 5280

1-2650

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|------|---------|
| 12650 ROBERT MURPHY | | METER READING | | USED | CHARGES |
| TYPE OF SERVICE | PRESENT | PREVIOUS | | | |
| WA | 2868 | 2868 | | | |
| DUE FROM PREVIOUS | | | | | 3960 |
| | | | | | 1200 |
| METER READ | NET DUE | AFTER THIS DATE | PAY GROSS | | |
| 060112 | 5160 | 061512 | 5280 | | |

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

ROBERT MURPHY
204 COUNTY ROAD 169
IUKA, MS 38852

WTF

THE 2011 CCR REPORT IS
AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE



RECEIVED - MAIL
2012 JUN 25 AM 10:54