

2013 MAY 29 AM 8: 21

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

CITY OF MOORHEAD

Public Water Supply Name

670008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 05 / 23 / 2013 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / /
 As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: ENTERPRISE TOCSIN

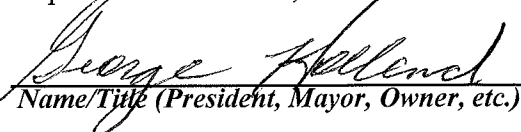
Date Published: 05 / 23 / 2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 04 / 29 / 2013

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.


 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

05-24-2013
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Moorhead
 PWS ID#: 0670008
 April 2013

2013 MAY 29 AM 8: 22

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 three wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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 upon request. The wells in the City of Moorhead have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Branch at 662-246-5461. 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 second Wednesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Moorhead City Hall.

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, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

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*	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2010*	11.4	3.3 – 11.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.225	.207 - .225	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2011*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	3.11	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.5	.21 - .72	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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.

******April 1, 2013 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Moorhead is proud to offer a great product to each customer. Our water is health dept. tested each month. We work 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.

2013 MAY 29 AM 8:21

CITY OF MOORHEAD
PHONE (662) 246-5461 FAX (662) 246-5037

GEORGE HOLLAND, MAYOR

MELVIN CHAMBERS, CITY MANAGER
LAKESHIA JONES, CITY CLERK

DERRELL WRIGHT	WARD I
ROBIN ROBERTS	WARD II
HARVEY GREEN	WARD III
T.J. FAIRLEY	WARD IV

CCR was posted in the following locations:

MOORHEAD CITY HALL (801 JOHNNY RUSSELL DR)

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, MOORHEAD (900 EAST DELTA AVE.)

801 JOHNNY RUSSELL DRIVE * P.O. BOX 578 * MOORHEAD, MS 38761-0578
"WHERE THE SOUTHERN CROSSES THE YELLOW DOG"

COPS & Robbers

The Indianola Police Department made the following arrests last week:

Emmanuel Caston, 26, 1103 Kinlock Road, was arrested and charged with failure to comply when he continued to use profanity and cause a disturbance after officers instructed him to leave Los Molcajates restaurant.

Atresha Mays, 37, 325 Clay St., was arrested and charged with possession of drug paraphernalia, no seatbelt, no driver's license and no insurance after officers recovered two crack pipes in her pants pocket while conducting a routine traffic stop.

Maurice Martin, 40, 1205 B.B. King Road, was arrested and charged with shoplifting after he ran out of Double Quick with nine Snickers candy bars in his pocket that he did not pay for.

Jerome Jackson, 30, 429 Grey Ave., was arrested and charged with failure to cooperate with officers as they stopped him for questioning in an investigation.

The Indianola Police Department received several reports, including the following, last week:

Police issued an appearance ticket to a man for public drunkenness after finding him lying on the ground near the corner of Walker Street and Garrard Avenue. The suspect, who was asleep when police arrived on the scene, told officers that he had been hit by a car. However, police noted that the suspect suffered no apparent injuries and that there weren't any skid marks in the roadway.

A woman notified police after another woman assaulted her son when he threw a water balloon at the suspect's brother as they were playing outside.

Police received a report of child abuse after a man and a woman reportedly left their son in a vehicle for more than 30 minutes as they were shopping at Wal-Mart.

A woman filed a report after an identified suspect fired shots outside of her Galaxie Drive home. Police located one projectile in a car parked at the residence, another nearby the vehicle, and a third one outside of a nearby home.

An unknown suspect broke into Save-A-Lot grocery store through the roof, cutting several electrical wires and making off with more than \$1,000 from a cash drawer that was in the store. The suspect was seen on video surveillance.

A woman filed a report after a relative stole two necklaces, valued at more than \$400 and \$300 in cash from her purse that was in the bedroom of her Galaxie Drive home.

A man filed a report after a woman pulled a black hand gun out and pointed it at him at a car wash beside Double Quick on U.S. 82. She was with a man he was arguing with. Employees at the Depart-

ment of Human Services notified police after a woman reportedly became hostile, causing a disturbance and using profanity, after being informed that she wasn't dressed properly.

An unknown suspect broke into the city's nursery, located at the end of Jackson Street, by cutting the fence. Police believe the suspect may have also broken into the nearby Ludlow building, as copper tubing was recovered next to the fence.

A pregnant woman told police that she was walking with her baby down Coolidge Street when three young females jumped her, assaulting her with a bat. The woman told police that the girls were trying to assault her over someone that she hangs with.

A woman notified police after noticing her 2005 Ford Focus was jerking as she attempted to drive it, soon afterward discovering that an unknown suspect had poured sugar in the vehicle's gas tank.

A woman filed a report after an identified man

knocked out the driver's side window to her Ford Explorer.

An employee at Carver Elementary School notified police after a 11-year-old student stole her iPhone. The phone was later recovered at the student's residence using an iPhone tracker app.

Managers at Double Quick on Second Street filed charges after an identified man was spotted on surveillance stealing two cases of Budweiser beer valued at \$31.78.

A woman who told police that her family was in a dispute with the "Uptown" gang notified officers after finding two bullet holes in her vehicle that was parked outside of her Roosevelt Street home.

A woman notified police after receiving several threatening letters in the mail from an unknown suspect.

A woman told police that a man grabbed her by the collar of her shirt and took her cell phone and purse after accusing her of talking to another man.

A man filed a report after an unknown suspect stole an

orange and beige Weedeater, valued at \$250, from the back of his truck while he was in Wal-Mart.

An identified man walked out of Wal-Mart without paying for an air conditioner unit, which was later recovered inside of a silver Yukon truck, used as the get-away vehicle,

parked outside of a home on Pershing Street.

A woman filed a report after a juvenile struck her in the face, causing physical damage and knocking out her tooth, as she was pushing another man in a wheelchair on Garrard Avenue.

A man filed a report after

another man and a woman assaulted him using a hot sauce bottle and a cane, reportedly because he showed his baby's mother in the face during a heated argument.

An unknown suspect drove off without paying for \$48.76 worth of gas from Murphy USA.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Inverness PWS# 0670007 April 2013

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 are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water 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 upon request. The wells for the Town of Inverness have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Smith at 662.258.3741. 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 5:30 PM at the Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally seeping systems, naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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.

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	0.01	0.007 - .001	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	5.5	3.9 - 5.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.55	.14 - .53	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
61. HAAS	N	2011*	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2011*	0.92	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2012	8	4 - 1.18	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.
*Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l. 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.

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To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the TOWN OF INVERNESS is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 54%.

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/MSDH guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
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The Town of Inverness 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.

Cash Plus - Title Plus
Payday Loans - Title Loans

Cash Loans up to \$400
Title Loans up to \$2500

NO CREDIT CHECK!



Come by and register for a chance to win a **FREE** gas grill!

Drawing will be held July 3rd.

224 Hwy 82 W • Indianola, MS
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Smith Heating, Cooling & Electric

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