

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

NORTH MS UTILITY COMPANY
Public Water Supply Name

170002 (BRIGHTS) and 170006 (EUDORA)
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: ____/____/____, ____/____/____, ____/____/____

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: Desoto Times Tribune

Date Published: 5 / 29 / 14

1481 Byhalia Rd
NORTH MS office
Date Posted: ____/____/____

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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

www.msrsa.org/2013ccr/northmsutilities.pdf

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.

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

6.2.14
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 North Mississippi Utilities
 PWS#:170002 & 170006
 May 2014

2014 JUN -5 AM 10:15

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand and Lower 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 for the North MS Utilities have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bill Roberson at 662.429.9509. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at the annual meeting scheduled for January 10th at 2:30 PM at 1481 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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 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 to 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

| PWS # 170002- Brights | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .03 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 14. Copper | N | 2011/13 | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011/13 | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2013 | .37 | .23 - .37 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------|-------|----------|-----|----|----|---|
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2013 | .0008 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
|-------------|---|------|-------|----------|-----|----|----|---|

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 2.04 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | 1.5 | 1 - 1.7 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS # 170006 – Eudora

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2011* | .6 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .03 | .008 - .03 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2012* | .3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .484 | .385 - .484 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2010/12* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2011* | 15 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 1.98 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | 1.7 | 1.4 - 2 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

** 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.

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 system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system – Eudora # 170006, is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 62%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The North Mississippi Utilities 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.

AFFP

PN: CCR Report

Affidavit of Publication

DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI } SS
COUNTY OF DESOTO }

North Ms Utility
CCR report
May 29

DIANE SMITH, being duly sworn, says:

That she is a Clerk of the DESOTO TIMES-TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, published in Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is printed hereon, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

May 29, 2014

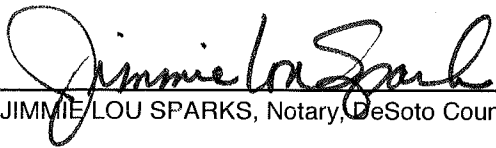
That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED



Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 29th day of May 2014.



JIMMIE LOU SPARKS, Notary, DeSoto County,

My commission expires: August 13, 2017

00003347 00029647

Rhonda Alliston
North Mississippi Utility Co
P O Box 362
Herando, MS 38632



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
North Mississippi Utilities
PWS# 17002 & 17006
May 2014

When placed in contact with 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 primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are our best asset. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand and Lower Volcanic 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 observations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North MS Utilities have received lower to moderate ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bill Robinson at 662-426-8559. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please join us at the next meeting scheduled for January 17th at 2:30 PM at 1481 Spryale Road, Hattiesburg, MS 38922.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrate and fluoride, that may come from sewage treatment plants, effluent systems, agricultural (pesticide/ herbicide) applications, and volcanic/sedimentary 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 lawns; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations and auto repair facilities; 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 naturally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as low as possible 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 to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - This 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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

PicoCurie per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

| PWS # 17002 - Brights | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|------|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACTION/GOAL | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Utility Source of Contamination | |

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|--|---|--|--|
| 10. Boron | N | 2013 | 0.0 | No Range | ppm | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|---|---|-----|-----|--------|--|--|
| 16. Copper | N | 2013 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.5 | AL-1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
|------------|---|------|---|---|-----|-----|--------|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|---|---|-----|---|-------|--|--|
| 17. Lead | N | 2013 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
|----------|---|------|---|---|-----|---|-------|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|----|----|-----|----|----|---|--|
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2013 | 23 | 37 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; erosion of natural deposits | |
|---------------------------|---|------|----|----|-----|----|----|---|--|

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------|-------|----------|-----|---|---|---|--|
| 76. Trihaloethenes | N | 2013 | 0.008 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from petroleum facilities; discharge from chemical facilities | |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|------|----------|------|---|----------|---|--|
| 82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2013 | 2.04 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | 1.5 | 1 - 1.7 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water utilities used to control microbes | |

PWS # 17006 - Endora TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACTION/GOAL | Unit Measure | MCLG | MCL | Utility Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|------|-----|---------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|------|-----|---------------------------------|

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---|--|
| 6. Arsenic | N | 2013 | 0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from outdoor runoff from glass- and electronic production wastes | |
| 10. Boron | N | 2013 | 0.0 | 0.00 - 0.0 | ppm | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 16. Copper | N | 2013 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.5 | AL-1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| 18. Fluoride | N | 2013 | 0.84 | 0.85 - 0.84 | ppm | | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water softening which promotes strong leach; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2013 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|------|----------|------|---|----------|---|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013 | 0.5 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| 82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2013 | 1.08 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| Chlorine | N | 2013 | 1.7 | 1.4 - 2 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water utilities used to control microbes | |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.
** 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 assure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MSUWH 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 system 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7500 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system - Endora # 17006, is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 62%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The North Mississippi Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2014 JUN -5 AM 10:15

NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY COMPANY
P.O. BOX 279 • HERNANDO, MS 38632

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 17
Hernando, MS

Return Service Requested

| ACCOUNT NO. 11/10800 | | CUSTOMER NO. 5849 | BILL DATE 05/21/14 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| DAYS 31 | SERVICE FROM 04/07/14 | SERVICE TO 05/08/14 | |
| PREVIOUS 1644400 | PRESENT 1650100 | CONSUMPTION 5700 | |
| SERVICE DESCRIPTION | | AMOUNT DUE | |
| BALANCE FORWARD | | -5.00 | |
| WATER CHAR | | 25.77 | |
| FIRE DUES | | 3.00 | |
| IF PAID ON TIME 23.77 | DELINQUENT DATE 06/10/14 | AFTER DELINQUENT DATE 28.77 | |

SERVICE AT: 336 GETWELL RD S

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACCOUNT NO. 11/10800 | CUSTOMER NO. 5849 |
| DELINQUENT DATE 06/10/14 | |
| NET AMOUNT DUE 23.77 | GROSS AMOUNT DUE 28.77 |

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

ELISENIA OVERSTREET
336 GETWELL RD S
HERNANDO, MS 38632-958

CCR Information on
back of bill

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK OF BILL

2014 JUN -5 AM 10:15

Mail Payments to:

**NORTH MISSISSIPPI UTILITY CO.
P.O. Box 279
Hernando MS 38622**

Annual CCR reports will
be published in DeSoto
County Tribune 5/29/2014
or [www.msrrwa.org/2013ccr/
northmsutilities.pdf](http://www.msrrwa.org/2013ccr/northmsutilities.pdf)

Office Location:

**1481 Byhalia Road
(662) 429-9509**

**Normal Working Hours:
8:00 - 4:30**

**Monday - Friday
Closed Weekends & Holidays**

**PAYMENT DUE UPON
RECEIPT OF BILL.**

**IF BILL IS NOT PAID BY THE 10th OF
EACH MONTH, A \$5.00 PENALTY WILL
BE ADDED. IF UNPAID BY THE 20th DAY
OF MONTH, SERVICE WILL BE DISCON-
NECTED AND A \$35.00 RECONNECT FEE
WILL BE ADDED.**

**FAILURE TO RECEIVE BILL WILL
NOT RELIEVE CUSTOMER OF
PAYMENT OBLIGATION.**