

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

2014 MAY 29 AM 9:11

Mt. Comfort Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

070010 070011 070017 070020
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: 5/21/14, 5/23/14, 6/10/14

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: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 5/21/14

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

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

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.

CL [Signature] Manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/27/14
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

[Handwritten initials]

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mt. Comfort Water Association
PWS#: 070010, 070011, 070017, 070020 & 070023
May 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 want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. 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 Mt. Comfort Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Shelton at 662-983-7420. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mt. Comfort Water Association office located at 209 Center Street, Bruce, MS.

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.

| PWS ID # 070010 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2011* | .9 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .146 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .6 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .131 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|------|----|----------|--|
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2011* | 3.3 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2012 | .0008 | .0005 - .0008 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 3.42 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | .7 | .53 - .95 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS ID # 070011**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 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Gross Alpha | N | 2012 | 3 | No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|----------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2011* | .5 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .136 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .117 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 3 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|------------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2011* | 1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 1.93 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1 | .16 - 1.21 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS ID # 070017**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 | 2011* | .325 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .122 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|----|----------|--|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 3.42 | No Range | ppb | .0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1 | .20 - 1.3 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| PWS ID # 070020 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Gross Alpha | N | 2012 | 3.4 | 3.2 - 3.4 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2011* | 1 | .8 - 1 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .14 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2011* | 1 | .5 - 1 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .15 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2011* | 5.2 | 3.4 - 5.2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 6.57 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | .8 | .38 - 1.12 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| PWS ID # 070023 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation | Date | Level | Range of Detects or | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| | Y/N | Collected | Detected | # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Measure-ment | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----|----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2011* | .19 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2009/11* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2011* | .17 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2009/11* | 7 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2011* | 2.85 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.1 | .19 – .97 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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 Mt. Comfort Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

WATER SUPPLY
2014 MAY 29 AM 9:11

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

MT COMFORT WATER ASSN
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 21 day of MAY 2014

Joel McNeece
Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21 day of May, 2014.

Lisa Denley McNeece
Lisa Denley McNeece,
Notary Public

My commission expires March 28, 2018



Mt. Comfort Water Assn. Water Quality Report

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for Calhoun County, Mississippi
Public Drinking Water System, 2013-2014

The attached report is intended to provide you with information about the quality of the drinking water you receive from the Calhoun County Water Assn. This report is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The information in this report is intended to help you understand the quality of your drinking water and to help you make decisions about how to use it.

The information in this report is based on the results of tests conducted during the reporting period. The tests were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the SDWA. The results of the tests are presented in the tables below. The tables are organized by parameter and by sampling location. The tables show the results of the tests, the units of measurement, and the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each parameter.

The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that the EPA believes would be safe to drink every day for the rest of your life. The MCL is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that the EPA believes would be safe to drink every day for the rest of your life, taking into account the practicality of monitoring and enforcing the MCLG.

The results of the tests are presented in the tables below. The tables show the results of the tests, the units of measurement, and the MCLG or MCL for each parameter. The results of the tests are compared to the MCLG or MCL for each parameter. If the results of the tests are equal to or less than the MCLG or MCL, the water is considered to be safe to drink. If the results of the tests are greater than the MCLG or MCL, the water is considered to be unsafe to drink.

| Parameter | Unit | TEST RESULTS | | MCLG | MCL | Notes |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------|----------|------|-----|--|
| | | Value | Location | | | |
| PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Color | PCU | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 15 | Color is a measure of the turbidity of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the color, the more turbid the water is. |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the turbidity, the more cloudy the water is. |
| Total Solids | mg/L | 150 | 150 | 500 | 500 | Total Solids is a measure of the amount of dissolved and suspended solids in the water. It is caused by minerals and other substances in the water. |
| DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | mg/L | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Chlorine is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | mg/L | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Chlorine Dioxide is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine dioxide concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |
| PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Color | PCU | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 15 | Color is a measure of the turbidity of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the color, the more turbid the water is. |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the turbidity, the more cloudy the water is. |
| Total Solids | mg/L | 150 | 150 | 500 | 500 | Total Solids is a measure of the amount of dissolved and suspended solids in the water. It is caused by minerals and other substances in the water. |
| DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | mg/L | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Chlorine is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | mg/L | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Chlorine Dioxide is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine dioxide concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |
| PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
| Color | PCU | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 15 | Color is a measure of the turbidity of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the color, the more turbid the water is. |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is caused by suspended particles in the water. The higher the turbidity, the more cloudy the water is. |
| Total Solids | mg/L | 150 | 150 | 500 | 500 | Total Solids is a measure of the amount of dissolved and suspended solids in the water. It is caused by minerals and other substances in the water. |
| DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | mg/L | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Chlorine is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | mg/L | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Chlorine Dioxide is a disinfectant used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the water. The higher the chlorine dioxide concentration, the more effective the disinfection is. |

| ACCOUNT NO. | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 060111500 | 04/10 | 05/10 |

SERVICE ADDRESS
55 CR 129

| CURRENT | METER READINGS | |
|---------|----------------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | USED |
| 232000 | 231900 | 100 |

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO
MT. COMFORT WATER ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 595
BRUCE, MS 38915

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE | 06 |
| NET AMOUNT | 14.00 |

CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT THE ASSOCIATION

WTR 14.00
NET DUE >>> 14.00
SAVE THIS >> 1.40
GROSS DUE >> 15.40

RETURN STUB TO
060111500
BUD CHRESTMAN

55 CR 129
BRUCE, MS 38915

11:06 AM 29 MAY 2014
WATER SUPPLY