

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mud Creek Water Association
PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026
June 2010

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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 Ripley Formation & Eutaw - McShan Aquifers.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Mud Creek 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 Janice Russell, Office Manager at 662.489.6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for Saturday, October 9th at 8:00 AM at 7360 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

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, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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 IS # 580020		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								
8. Arsenic	N	2006*	1.2	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.015	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007*	.9	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	1.97	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water

								additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2007*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2009	.72	.04 - .72	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID # 580021

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
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2006*	.186	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.160	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2009	2.05	.17 - 2.05	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID # 730026

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
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Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N Y	January July	Positive Positive	1 3	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2006*	.009	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2007*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

									systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	1.13	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2007*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2009	3.5	.2 – 3.5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

In January 2009 our system # 0730026 pulled a sample containing Total Coliform. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples for January were free of the bacteria. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 5 samples during July 2009. 3 of those samples had the presence of coliform bacteria. We cleaned up the sample site before resampling, therefore they were free of bacteria.

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 for \$10 per sample. 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.

The Mud Creek 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.

Proof of Publication

State of Mississippi,
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County,

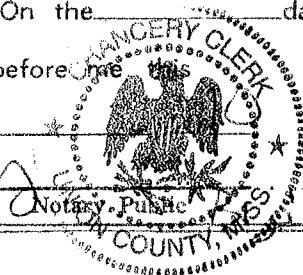
Mississippi, the Publisher of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. _____

has been made in said newspaper _____ times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 16th day of June, 2010
On the _____ day of _____, 20____
On the _____ day of _____, 20____
On the _____ day of _____, 20____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me this

16 day of June
Annette Dickey



Chancery Clerk & Ex Officio Notary Public
My Commission Expires January 2, 2012

Chancery Clerk
Kathy B. [Signature] Title

RECEIVED OF _____
payment in full of the above account.

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

By T. Wayne Mitchell

New Albany, Miss., June 16, 2010

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing _____
case of _____

Cause No. _____

Amt. Due \$ _____

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Brenda Owen who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

Water Quality Report

was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1

consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 82, Number 23, on the

16 day of June, 2010

Volume _____, Number _____, on the

_____ day of _____, 2010

Volume _____, Number _____, on the

_____ day of _____, 2010

Volume _____, Number _____, on the

_____ day of _____, 2010

Volume _____, Number _____, on the

_____ day of _____, 2010

Volume _____, Number _____, on the

_____ day of _____, 2010

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular session in the year 1935.

Brenda Owen, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16 day of June, 2010

Joyce Ann Brock Jolly
Notary Public



Printers fee \$ _____