



2011 MAY 20 AM 8:50

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Palmer Creek Utility Inc
Public Water Supply Name

0240247
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: / /

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/18/11

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

Name of Newspaper:

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above.

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

5-18-11
Date

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

18

2010 Water Quality Report for Palmer Creek PWS 0240247

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from the Hattiesburg Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment ranks our water supply as LOWER for susceptibility to contamination. This report is available in the office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater

runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions concerning your water supply, please contact William Ladner at 228-832-3193.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Palmer Creek Utility Assc, Inc 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Range	Sample		
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Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.92	NA		2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00457	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.485	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

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MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: William Ladner

Address:

15456 Sub Ladner Rd

Gulfport, MS 39503

Phone: 228-832-3193

Fax: 228-832-3313

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2011 MAY 20 AM 8:51

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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: William Ladner
Address:
15456 Sub Ladner Rd
Gulfport, MS 39503
Phone: 228-832-3193
Fax: 228-832-3313

**MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL REPORT**

COUNTY	HARRISON	ANALYTE	CHLORINE
PWS ID	MS0240247	ANALYTE CODE	0999
SYSTEM NAME	PALMER CREEK UTILITY ASSC, INC	BEGIN DATE	1/1/2010
SAMPLE POINT	DISTRIBUTION DS000	END DATE	12/31/2010

Compliance Period	Monitoring Period Average	Running Annual Average	Samples Required	Samples Collected	Begin Date	End Date
JAN2010	0.80 mg/L	0.80 mg/L	1	1	01/01/2010	01/31/2010
FEB2010	0.90 mg/L	0.90 mg/L	1	1	02/01/2010	02/28/2010
MAR2010	1.00 mg/L	0.95 mg/L	1	1	03/01/2010	03/31/2010
APR2010	0.90 mg/L	0.93 mg/L	1	1	04/01/2010	04/30/2010
MAY2010	1.00 mg/L	0.95 mg/L	1	1	05/01/2010	05/31/2010
JUN2010	1.20 mg/L	1.00 mg/L	1	1	06/01/2010	06/30/2010
JUL2010	0.70 mg/L	0.96 mg/L	1	1	07/01/2010	07/31/2010
AUG2010	1.00 mg/L	0.97 mg/L	1	1	08/01/2010	08/31/2010
SEP2010	0.80 mg/L	0.94 mg/L	1	1	09/01/2010	09/30/2010
OCT2010	0.80 mg/L	0.92 mg/L	1	1	10/01/2010	10/31/2010
NOV2010	0.80 mg/L	0.91 mg/L	1	1	11/01/2010	11/30/2010
DEC2010	1.00 mg/L	0.92 mg/L	1	1	12/01/2010	12/31/2010

RAA = Running Annual Average
RAA MCL for Chlorine = 4.0 mg/L

* = RAA exceeds the MCL for Chlorine

2011 MAY 20 AM 8:51
 1

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 5/31/11 Time: 2:50

PWSID: 240247

System Name: Palmer Creek

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA *See attached*

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

_____ *Informed of correction request*

_____ *to post on 10/10/11.*

_____ *(Signature)*

Spoke with V. [Signature] - "will send in correction" *post on bill*

(Operator, Owner, Secretary)