



2011 JUN -1 AM 9:14

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Harland Creek w/A
Public Water Supply Name

0260009, 0260022, 0260039
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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 6/30/11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 6/30/2011

- 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. 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.

William J. Small, Jr.
Name/Title: (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-2011
Date

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



2011 JUN -1 AM 9:14

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Harland Creek w/A
Public Water Supply Name

0260043
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. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

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: 6/30/11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- 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. 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.

William J. Spill
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-2011
Date

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

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Harland Creek Water Association/Horseshoe

With attachments from the City of Tchula

Health Dept. Copy

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Harland Creek W/A Horseshoe PWS ID# 0260043 June 2011

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 is purchased from the City of Tchula. The City of Tchula's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is included in this report as an attachment. The report from the City of Tchula will provide valuable information regarding the specific contaminants monitored for and detected in our drinking water.

Though we do not treat the water directly, we are responsible for monitoring specific contaminants such as chlorine, which is being reported to you in the water quality data table.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water source is purchased from the City of Tchula. The City of Tchula's water source is groundwater.

Information regarding the Source Water Assessment and Vulnerability Rankings can be found in the attached report from the City of Tchula.

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?

The Harland Creek Water Association's regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Coxburg Community Center. The annual meeting is held on the third Monday of April at 7:30 PM at the Coxburg Community Center.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system violated drinking water monitoring requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The Harland Creek Water Association/Horseshoe failed to perform Lead and Copper Monitoring sampling for the monitoring period ending September 2010. We did not complete all required monitoring to maintain compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

We failed to collect the 5 required lead and copper samples during the monitoring period ending September 2010. A notice of this violation was hand delivered to each customer. All of the

required samples have since been collected on 6/1/2011. For more information, please contact Mr. William Spell at (662) 834-2382.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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. Harland Creek W/A PWS ID# 0260043 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
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	0.3	0.27	0.3	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: WILLIAM L. SPELL
Address:
Lexington, MS 39095
Phone: 662-834-2382

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Tchula PWS # 0260016
May 2011

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Tchula vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 source is pumped from two wells using water from the Wilcox aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available at this time. Copies of this assessment are available at our office. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-235-5112.

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).

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the first Thursday of each month at City Hall. Meetings begin at 5:30 p.m.

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. Town of Tchula 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 The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	1.08	0.79	1.08	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	12.94	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002543	0.002543	0.002928	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.000952	0.000907	0.000952	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.691	0.456	0.691	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MONITORING AND Reporting of Compliance Data Violations	
Significant Deficiencies:	
<p>During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/19/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks</p> <p>Corrective Action: The system is under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of health to complete the work of sandblasting and painting the elevated storage tank. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 9/2/2013.</p>	

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Tchula 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 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

For More Information, please call Jimmie Thomas, Tchula City Hall, 662-235-5112

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0174500	05/28	06/29

SERVICE ADDRESS

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
**HARLAND CREEK
 COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC.**
 P.O. BOX 217, LEXINGTON, MS 39095

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 5
 LEXINGTON, MS

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
715900	710700		5200

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/14/2011	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
28.00	.00	28.00

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 28.00
 NET DUE >>> 28.00
 SAVE THIS >>
 GROSS DUE >> 28.00

2010 CCR Report Available
 Contact W. Spell 834 2382

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

01-0174500
 SPELL WILLIAM L. SR.

11853 EBENEZER COXBURG RD
 LEXINGTON MS 39095-6142

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0649000	05/28	06/29

SERVICE ADDRESS

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
**HARLAND CREEK
 COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC.**
 P.O. BOX 217, LEXINGTON, MS 39095

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 5
 LEXINGTON, MS

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
400700	392600		8100

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/14/2011	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
14.71	3.53	18.24

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 35.25
 PAST DUE 20.54
 NET DUE >>> 14.71
 SAVE THIS >> 3.53
 GROSS DUE >> 18.24

2010 CCR Report Available
 Contact W. Spell 834 2382

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

01-0649000
 TYSON CHARLES B.

511 HORSESHOE CHURCH RD
 TCHULA MS 39169-4910

2011 JUN 21 AM 9:16

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
HOLMES COUNTY HERALD
LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI**

2011 JUN -1 AM 9:15

36/09

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 times, as follows, to wit:

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Harland Creek Water Association
PWS ID#s 0260009, 0260022, 0260039
June 2011

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Tallahala Formation aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify 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 supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Harland Creek Water Association

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**LET VOTERS KNOW
WHO YOU ARE**

The Holmes County Herald policy for political announcements for the upcoming county, district, and state elections is as follows:

Political announcements must be submitted in complete form no later than Friday at noon the week before publication in order to appear on the front page.

A fee of \$150 will be charged for an announcement to appear on the front page with a maximum of 500 words. This fee will also include having the candidate's name appear in a political column that will be published inside the *Herald* each week until the conclusion of the November 8, 2011 general election.

If a photograph is used, the maximum number of words in the article will be 325. If the *Herald* staff makes the photograph, an additional fee of \$10 will be charged.

All other political announcements will be published on an inside page of the *Herald* at the discretion of *Herald* staff. No page position will be guaranteed.

Call us at (662) 834-1151 for more information.

Vol. 53, No. 26 the 30TH
day of JUNE, 2011

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2011

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2011

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2011

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2011

**Come Order Your
Candidate Cards
from the
HOLMES COUNTY
HERALD**

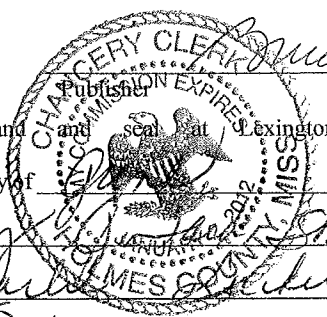
Get your information...

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this
the 30th day of June, 2011

Bruce Hill Chancery Clerk

by Charles Hill D.C.

33 1/2 INCHES words 1 times Amount \$ 233.75



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

2011 JUN -1 AM 9:15

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the Holmes County Herald established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for _____ times, as follows, to wit:

26/09

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hartland Creek Water Association
PWS ID# 0266009, 0266022, 0266039
June 2011

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about how your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our exciting goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Tallahassee Formation aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify 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 supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Hartland Creek Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact William L. Spell at 662-834-2382. 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 at the Coburg Community Center on the second Tuesday of each month. The annual meeting is held the third Monday of April at 2:00 PM on the Coburg Community Center.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2010. 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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:

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 (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID# 0266009 Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0015	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppb)	*2009	N	1.37	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90% protective)	*2009	N	0.1	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90% protective)	*2009	N	1	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	*2009	N	1.1	0	50		Dilute of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.65	0.4-1.0	MDELG = 2	MDELG = 4		Water additive used to control odors

PWS ID# 0266022 Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0055	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of ALs Exceeded	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper (ppm) (90% protective)	*2009	0.4	0	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90% protective)	*2009	2	0	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

PWS ID# 0266022 (continued) Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	5.43	N/A	NO RANGE	N/A	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	0.64	N/A	0.5-1.0	MDELG = 2	MDELG = 4		Water additive used to control odors
PWS ID# 0266039 Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.007	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppb)	*2009	N	1.7	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of ALs Exceeded	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper (ppm) (90% protective)	*2009	0.6	0	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90% protective)	*2009	2	0	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	*2009	N	1.4	0	15		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	*2009	N	0.6	0	50		Dilute of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Contaminant (unit)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	N	4.08	NO RANGE	N/A	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihaloacetic Acids (THAA) (ppb)	N	50	NO RANGE	N/A	40		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.37	0.4-0.8	MDELG = 2	MDELG = 4		Water additive used to control odors

*Not a Routine Sample. No Sample Required for 2010.

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

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 compliance all monitoring requirements, MCHM now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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. (None of Utility) 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 can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.cdc.gov/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 (800-426-4791).

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

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Chancery Clerk

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