2011 JUL -2 AM 9:18

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Little Creek Water Assoc.
P.O. Box 261
McLain, MS 39456

Public Water Supply Name

Little Creek Water Assoc.
P.O. Box 261
McLain, MS 39456

560015-1 560015-2

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 POSTED Meeting Room

Date customers were informed: / /

☐ 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: Richton Dispatch

Date Published: 5/12/11

☐ 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.

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

6-1-2011
Date

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

QUALITY WATER REPORT Little Creek Water
PWS ID 0560015- JUNE 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. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Last year, we conducted more than 12 tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 34 of those contaminants, and found zero at a level higher than the EPA allows. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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?

3 Miles Southwest of McLain, Highway 98 to Little Creek Road, 2 miles South: Aquifer-Miocene Series. Well Number 560015#01. Well Number 560015#02

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. 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 Little Creek Water Association meets every second Tuesday of each month. The meetings are held at the Well Site at the corner of Prentiss Road and Posey Road.

Educational Statement for Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	6	0.006	0.0005	NA		----	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium (ppb)	NA	0.05	0.00005	NA		----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0273	NA		----	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	0.004	0.0001	NA		----	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	0.005	0.0001	NA		----	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	100	0.01	0.0008	NA		----	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as free CN) (ppb)	200	0.2	0.016	NA		----	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.114		NA	----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	0.002	0.0002	NA		----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	MNR	MNR	5	NA		----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Selenium (ppb)	50	0.05	0.0026	NA		----	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	0.002	0.0005	NA		----	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	12.7	NA		----	No	
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		----	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		----	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	0	13.23	ppb		----	No	discharge from chemical factori
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	0	0.00	ppb		----	NO	H igh clorine reaction
THE MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.24	NA		2007	NO	DISNEFCTION BY PROUDUCT
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.17	NA		2008	NO	DINSEFICTION BY PROUDUC
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.69	NA		2009	NO	DINSEFICTION BY PROUDUC
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.70	NA		2010	NO	DINSEFICTION BY PROUDUC
LEAD	0.015	0.004		NA		2007	NO	CROSION OF HOUSE PLUMI
NATURAL COPPER	1.3	0.015		NA		2007	NO	CROSION OF HOUSE PLUMI NATURAL

Units Description:
NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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: 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.

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: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Violations:

Beryllium
Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intesti lesions.

For more information

little creek water
Attn: juan herring
post office box 261
mclain, ms 39456-

Phone: 601-270-5645

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI • PERRY COUNTY

2011 JUN -2 AM 9:18

Little Creek Water 560015

PERSONALLY appapred before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for Perry County, Mississippi, Larry A. Wilson, an authorized representative of *The Richton Dispatch*, a weekly newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who being duly sworn, stated that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Vol. 106 No. 4 Date May 12, 2011

Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____, 20____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____, 20____

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Published 1 times

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Signed: Larry A Wilson

Authorized Representataive of
The Richton Dispatch

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 13th day of May, 20 11.

Clarett Lott
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

July 20, 2012

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
CLARETT LOTT
ID No. 90328
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm. Expires July 20, 2012
PERRY COUNTY

(Seal)