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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

East Pike Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

MS0570051

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: 06 / 01 / 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: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 06 / 15 / 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.

D. R. Smith, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-11
Date

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

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

East Pike Water Association, Inc.

PWS # 0570051

June 14, 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 source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 East Pike Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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 question about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Brown, Certified Water Operator, at 601-684-9754. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meetings, which are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00pm at the Fellowship Hall of Calvary Baptist Church, 1013 Pricedale Dr., Summit, MS.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. For the sample period ending 1/1/2010 we were in violation. We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table below. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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. East Pike Water Association, 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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
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	0.70	0.68	0.73	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (THAAS) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01936 3	0.015 015	0.0193 63	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.98	0.26	0.98	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
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0026	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.9	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 (ug/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: Copies of this report are available at the Water Office.

Contact Name: O. R. Gunther

Address:

612 Delaware Ave

McComb, MS 39648

Phone: 601-249-3502

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORRECTION

East Pike Water Association, Inc.

PWS # 0570051

June 14, 2011

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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.

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Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. For the sample period ending 1/1/2010 we were in violation for lead and copper. We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table below. The samples shown are meeting drinking water standards.

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. East Pike Water Association, 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

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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.68	0.73	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics;
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01936 3	0.015 0.15	0.0193 63	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical,
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills;
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.98	0.26	0.98	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0026	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.9	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	

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
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Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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: O. R. Gunther

Address:

612 Delaware Ave

McComb, MS 39648

Phone: 601-249-3502

2011 JUN 30 10:40

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-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 that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the matter of East Pike Water Assoc.

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:
On the 15 day of June, 20 11
On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____
On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
29 day of June, 20 11
Walter Ryall
Notary Public

Kimberly Womley
Clerk

My Commission Expires: _____

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ 1208.55

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____

East Pike Water Associati
P.O. Box 592
McComb, MS 39649
601-249-3502

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39649
PERMIT #459

	Previous Balance:	0.00
HOME 1378070-1374960=3110		22.44

Billed: 05/27/11
After 06/20/11 pay 24.68

22.44 is due by 06/20/11

22.44 is due by 06/20/11

Acct# 65050R
79 BRISTER STORE ROAD

After 06/20/11 pay 24.68
79 BRISTER STORE RO, JODIE LAMBERT
SVC:04/27/11-05/25/11 (28 days) Acct# 65050R
Last Pmt \$126.13 on 05/13/11
**IN LIEU OF MAILING, CCR WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN JUNE IN THE ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL**

Return Service Requested
JODIE LAMBERT
79 BRISTER STORE RD
JAYESS MS 39641

MAIL PAYMENT TO: OR PAY AT FIRST BANK WITH BILL
EAST PIKE WATER ASSOC., INC OR PAY BY BANK DRAFT
PO BOX 592 OFFICE PHONE: 601-249-3502
MCCOMB, MS 39649-0232 AFTER HOURS: 601-250-1595
THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 612 DELAWARE AVE., #4, MCCOMB, MS 39648

CUT OFF POLICY: ALL ACCOUNTS WITH A BALANCE MORE THAN 30 DAYS
PAST DUE ARE SUBJECT TO BE CUT-OFF WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
PAYMENT OF TOTAL BALANCE DUE PLUS A RECONNECT FEE WILL BE
REQUIRED BEFORE SERVICE WILL BE RESTORED. RENTERS ARE SUBJECT
TO CUT OFF WHEN BALANCE DUE IS CLOSE TO DEPOSIT.

10% LATE FEE IS ADDED TO BILL IF NOT PAID BY 20TH OF EACH MONTH

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE, THERE IS A DROP BOX IN THE OFFICE DOOR.
PAY BY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER. INCLUDE CUSTOMER NAME AND
ACCOUNT NUMBER WITH YOUR PAYMENT.
WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CASH PUT IN THE DROP BOX.

OFFICE HOURS ARE MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00 AM TO 12:00 NOON AND
1:00 PM TO 5:00 PM