

2012 JUN 11 AM 9:57

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMLittle Creek Water Association
Public Water Supply Name560015
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: 05/24/12

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/24/12

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

Name of Newspaper: Richton DispatchDate Published: 5/24/12

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

Date Posted: 6/18/2012 Meeting Room

- 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.

Juan Hernandez
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*6-9-2012
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 Progress Hill Community Center at 7:00 p.m.

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 High	Sample Date	Violatio	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	0,006	0,0005	NA	---	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (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

Unregulated Contaminants	NA	NA	12.7
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	12.7
Volatile Organic Contaminants			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5
Benzene (ppb)	0	3	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	0	13.23
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	0	0.00
THE MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL			
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.24
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.17
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.69
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.70
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	1.25
LEAD	0.015	0.004	
COPPER	1.3	0.015	

Units Description:
NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of: to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is concern of microbial contaminants.

Violations:

Beryllium
Some people who drink water containing beryllium suffer lesions.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MSDH CONCERNING RADON

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RADON RULES, ALL

Amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

I get involved?

Creek Water Association meets every second Tuesday of each month. The meetings are held at the Progress Hill Center at 7:00 p.m.

Annual Statement for Lead

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 water. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flushed for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Act (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

Table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The absence of a contaminant 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 test for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change significantly over time.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	6	0,006	0,0005	NA	---	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Asbestos (b)	NA	0,05	0.00005	NA	---	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (m)	2	2	0.0273	NA	---	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	4	0,004	0.0001	NA	---	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Copper (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
Total Hardness (ppb)	100	0.01	0,0008	NA	---	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	200	0.2	0.015	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
Nitrate (inorganic) (ppb)	2	0.002	0.0002	NA	---	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Radon (b)	MNR	MNR	5	NA	---	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Secchi Disk (ppb)	50	0.05	0.0025	NA	---	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0.5	0,002	0.0005	NA	---	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Chlorine (ppb)	4	4	0.69	NA	20
Chlorine (ppb)	4	4	0.70	NA	20
Chlorine (ppb)	4	4	1.25	NA	20
Lead	0.015	0.004		NA	20
Copper	1.3	0.015		NA	

Units Description:
 NA: Not applicable
 ND: Not detected
 ppm: parts per million, or milligram per liter
 ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter

Important Drinking Water Definitions:
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water that poses no 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 enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. 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 contaminant that is expected to be achieved by disinfection. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfection.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that the presence of a contaminant in drinking water at or above the MRDL level poses a health risk to consumers.

Violations:
Beryllium
 Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MRDL level may develop kidney lesions and other health problems.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RADIONUCLIDES, ALL COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS SHOULD SAMPLE QUARTERLY FOR RADIONUCLES BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2013. YOUR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY COMPLETED SAMPLING BY THE SCHEDULED DEADLINE. YOUR COMMUNITY WATER AGENCY (EPA) SUSPENDED ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF RADIONUCLIDE RESULTS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. ALTHOUGH THIS WAS NOT THE INTENTION OF YOUR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY, THE MSDH WAS REQUIRED TO ISSUE A VIOLATION. YOUR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM HAS NOT COMPLETED THE MONITORING REQUIRED FOR YOUR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY HAS TAKEN ACTION TO ENSURE THAT YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK. PLEASE CONTACT THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 31, 2013 IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS. PLEASE CONTACT IMELIS AT 601.576.7518. BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY, AT 601.576.7518.

For more information: Little Creek Water
 Attn: Juan Herring
 P. O. Box 261
 McLain, MS 39456

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 High	Sample Date	Violatio	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	0,006	0,0005	NA	---	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (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] ()	200	0,2	0,015	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	0,0025	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

COPPER 1.3 0.015

Units Description:
NA: Not applicable

ND: Not
ppm: par
ppb: par

Important Drinking Water Definitions:
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Violations:
Beryllium
Some people who drink water containing lesions.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MSDH CONSE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RADIONU

SAMPLE QUATERLY FOR RADIONUCL

SUPPLY COMPLETED SAMPLING BY

AGENCY (EPA) SUSPENDED ANALY

RESULTS UNTIL FUTHER NOTICE. A

SUPPLY, THE MSDH WAS REQUIRE

WATER SYSTEM HAS NOT COMPLE

SUPPLY HAS TAKEN ACTION TO EN

31, 2013. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPL

For more information: Lit

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Little Creek Water

JUNE 2011

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South: Aquifer-Miocene Series. Well Number

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Table

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the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise
r year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us
concentrations of these contaminants do not change

Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
----	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
----	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
----	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
----	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

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 factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	0	0.00	ppb	---	NO	H igh chlorine reaction

THE MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.24	NA	2007	NO	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.17	NA	2008	NO	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.69	NA	2009	NO	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	0.70	NA	2010	NO	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
CLORINE (ppb)	4	4	1.25	NA	2011	NO	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
LEAD	0.015	0.004		NA	2011	NO	COROSION OF HOUSE PLUMBING & NATURAL
COPPER	1.3	0.015		NA	2011	NO	COROSION OF HOUSE PLUMBING & NATURAL

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 (ug/L)
NA: Not applicable

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 intestinal lesions.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MSDH CONSERING RADIOLOGICALSAMPLING

IN ACCORDIANCE WITH THE RADIONULIDES, ALL COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES WERE REQUIRED TO

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI • PERRY COUNTY

PERSONALLY appared 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. 107 No. 6 Date May 24, 2012
- Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____, 20_____

Published 1 times

Total.....\$ _____

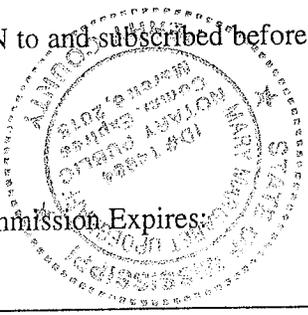
Signed: Larry A. Wilson

Authorized Representataive of
The Richton Dispatch

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 25th day of May, 20 12.

Mary Margaret Updeon
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:



(Seal)