

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Magee's Creek Water Assoc.  
Public Water Supply Name

740076  
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: 5/26/12

- 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: The Tyngtown Times - Columbian - Progress  
Date Published: 6/7/12 5/26/12

- 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.

Travis Marlow (Manager)  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-8-12  
Date

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

2012 MAY 15 PM 4: 56

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Magee's Creek Water Association, Inc.  
 PWS#: 740076  
 May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 Magee's Creek Water Association, Inc. have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Travis Marbury at 601.876.4838. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the 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:

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*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* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

			MCL/ACL/MRDL					
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.03	.02- .03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008/10	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.45	.25-.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	.6	.5 - .6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2011	1.4	1.28 – 1.46	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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 complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance 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. Our water system 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

**\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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

2012 JUN 11 AM 10:23

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF MARION**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, **Susan Amundson** who being by me and duly sworn, states on oath that she is Legal Clerk of the Columbian-Progress, a newspaper published in the City of Columbia, State and County, aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 time(s), as follows:

In Vol. 110 No. 42 Date 26 day of May, 2012  
In Vol. 110 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012  
In Vol. 110 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012  
In Vol. 110 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2012

Signed *Susan Amundson*  
Susan Amundson

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26 day of May, 2012.

*Bonnie Hudson*  
Bonnie Hudson, Notary Public



(SEAL)

*See attached*

3 x 12 @ \$10.50 = 378.00

No. words \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Proof of Publication ..... \$3.00

Total Cost..... \$ 381.00

THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT

# 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Magee's Creek Water Association, Inc.  
PWS ID #740076  
May, 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Missoune Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 Magee's Creek Water Association, Inc. have received lower ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Travis Marbury at 601 876 4638. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, this table reflects the most recent results. Also, water travels over the surface of land or underground. It absorbs naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products; and can also come from gas stations, auto repair shops, 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 imposes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water 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 imposes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water monitoring "exceeds" doesn't necessarily mean that the water is unsafe to drink. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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:

**Active Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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## TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Detected	Level Detected	Range/Conc of # of Samples Analyzed	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
10. Barium	N	2010	03	02 - 03	ppm	2	2			Discharge of silica wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2009/10	1	0	ppb	0	ALSLR			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate as Nitrogen	N	2011	45	25-45	ppm	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	6	5-6	ppb	50	50			Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
Chlorine	N	2011	1.4	1.05 - 1.45	ppm	0	MRDL = 4			Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required per MCL.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 with monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing 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. Our water system 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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601 576 7592 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriately means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601 576 7518.

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN 11 AM 10:23

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF WALTHALL

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tylertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tylertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi for more than twelve months prior to the date of the first publication of the notice herein below specified and that in said paper a certain notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, has been made and published in said newspaper for 1 weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit:

On the 7th day of June 20 12
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_

Carolyn Dillon
Editor-Publisher, The Tylertown Times

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this the 7th day of June 20 12



The Tylertown Times

727 Beulah Ave.
Box 72, Tylertown, MS 39667
E-mail: tylertowntimes@bellsouth.net
(601) 876-5111 • (601) 876-5280 (FAX)

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Wagge's Creek Water Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 140978
May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water comes from wells existing from the Magnolia Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 work for the Magnolia Creek Water Association, Inc. have received lower ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Travis Markey at 601-876-4828. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. A water sample over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radionuclides and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, industrial processes, such as oil and gas production, and other activities. Some of these substances, such as pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from your clothes and hair; synthetic 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or if Exceeding, Unit Measured, MCLG, MCL, MCL, LMAJ, Source of Contamination. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate, Lead, Nitrite, Nitrogen, Total Residual Chlorine) and Disinfection By-Products (Chloroform).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have taken thorough steps to ensure that your water meets the highest standards. We have also implemented all monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any monitoring violations prior to the end of the compliance 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. Our water system 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 following web page: www.epa.gov/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be minerals, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-6275.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons and those with certain chronic conditions (kidney disease), persons who have undergone organ transplants, infants with formula or other medical systems (dialysis, gene therapy, and infant use of oral and intravenous fluids), those who are pregnant, and those who are already under medical care should take extra precautions. EPA's DCEC publishes an occasional newsletter to assist the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other waterborne contaminants and is available from the Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

\*\*\*\*\* MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING \*\*\*\*\*
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, 38 Code of Federal Regulations, 261.15, which requires monitoring for radionuclides beginning January 2007, the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiological Health Division, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Radiological Health Division, are conducting monitoring for radionuclides in public water systems. The monitoring is being conducted to ensure that the water supply is safe for consumption. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system is monitored in compliance by March 31, 2012. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7616.

The Wagge's Creek Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide you with quality water in every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, by being the best we can be.