

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Harland Creek Community Water Assn.  
Public Water Supply Name

0260009 - 0260039 - 0260022  
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
  - Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
  - On water bills (attach copy of bill)
  - Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 1/15/13

- CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed:     /    /    

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed:     /    /    
  - As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
  - As an attachment
  - As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Holmes County Herald

Date Published: 5/09/13

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted:     /    /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

6-7-13  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
[Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Harland Creek Water Association  
PWS ID#s 0260009, 0260022, 0260039  
May 2013

“CORRECTED CCR”

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

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Harland Creek Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact William L. Spell at 662 834-2382. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the Coxburg Community Center on the Second Tuesday of each month. The annual meeting is held the third Monday of April at 7:30 PM at the Coxburg Community Center.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2012). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)* - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**TEST RESULTS**

**PWS ID# 0260009**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2012	N	0.01223	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2009	N	1.375	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	N	0.123	NO RANGE	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	N	0.1	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	N	1	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	*2009	N	1.1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.80	0.6- 0.89	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012

**PWS ID# 0260022**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0005	NO RANGE		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	N	0.347	NO RANGE		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	0.4	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	2	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	3.63	NO RANGE	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	N	5	NO RANGE	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.80	0.50 -- 1.02	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012*

**PWS ID# 0260039**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2012	N	0.00293	NO RANGE		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2009	N	1.7	NO RANGE		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	N	0.372	NO RANGE		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**PWS ID# 0260039 (CONT)**

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	0.6	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	2	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposit

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	N	0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.60	0.35 – 0.71	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012*

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water systems 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

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 complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Harland Creek Water Association 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 Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health

risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Harland Creek Water Association 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.

There is a separate consumer confidence for customers who receive their water from the Harland Creek Water Association at Horseshoe (PWS ID# 0260043). The water for this area is purchased from the City of Tchula. This report is available for review and copies by contacting Mr. William Spell at (662) 834-2382.

**This report is being published in the local newspaper and shall not be delivered as an individual mail out. However copies of this report are available and may be obtained from the contact info listed above.**

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

### LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

#### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

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

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Harland Creek Water Association**  
 PWS ID# 0260009, 0260022, 0260039  
 May 2013

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

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report explaining detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Harland Creek Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact William L. Spell at 662-347-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the Cowburg Community Center on the second Tuesday of each month. The annual meeting is held the third Monday of April at 7:30 PM at the Cowburg Community Center.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the regular monitoring group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January through December 31, (2012). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

#### TEST RESULTS

**PWS ID# 0260009**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0015	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2009	N	1.375	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mill; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (0.05 percentile)	2009/11	N	0.1	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (95 percentile)	2009/11	N	1	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radon (pCi/L)	*2009	N	1.1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation (Y/N)	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.80	0.6-0.89	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. No sample reported for 2012.

**PWS ID# 0260022**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0005	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of Sites Above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Vol. 55, No. 19 the 9th  
 day of MAY, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
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Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
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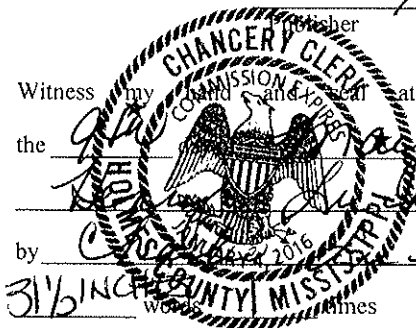
*Bruce Hill*

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ 2013

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chancery Clerk

by *[Signature]* \_\_\_\_\_ D.C.

Amount \$ 242.25



2013 JUN 26 AM 9: 42

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
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## TEST RESULTS

**PWS ID# 0260009**

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0015	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2009	N	1.375	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	N	0.1	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	N	1	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	*2009	N	1.1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

### Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.80	0.6- 0.89	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012

**PWS ID# 0260039 (continued)**

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	N	0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.60	0.35 – 0.71	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012*

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

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**PWS ID# 0260022**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.0005	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	0.4	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	2	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	3.63	NO RANGE	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.80	0.50-1.02	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012

**PWS ID# 0260039**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2009	N	0.007	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2009	N	1.7	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	0.6	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2009/11	2	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposit

**PWS ID# 0260039 (continued)**

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	N	0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.60	0.35 – 0.71	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*\*Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2012*

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water systems 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

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 complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Harland Creek Water Association 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 Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Harland Creek Water Association 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.

There is a separate consumer confidence for customers who receive their water from the Harland Creek Water Association at Horseshoe (PWS ID# 0260043). The water for this area is purchased from the City of Tehula. This report is available for review and copies by contacting Mr. William Spell at (662) 834-2382.

**This report is being published in the local newspaper and shall not be delivered as an individual mail out. However copies of this report are available and may be obtained from the contact info listed above.**