

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Corrective Copy
 City of Macon Water Department
 PWS#: 0520004
 May 2009



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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Utah Aquifer.

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 City of Macon have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Whitehead at 662-726-5251. 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 on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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

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 MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants									
1 Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	1	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 6% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
8 Arsenic	N	2008*	6	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10 Barium	N	2008*	225	.157 - .225	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
12 Cadmium	N	2008*	.1	No Range	ppb		5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	

Jun. 22. 2009 2:34PM MSRWA

No. 2005 2. 2/2

13 Chromium	N	2008*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2008	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride**	N	2008*	1.13	.856 - 1.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17 Lead	N	2008	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21 Selenium	N	2008*	1	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2008	1.18	1.04 - 1.18	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

In September 2008 our system pulled a sample containing bacteria. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system #0820004 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January & March of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 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 Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601 576 7562 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

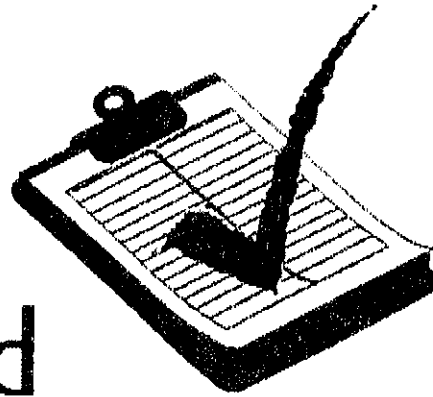
******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING******

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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

We at the City of Macon Water Department work 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.

HERE'S THE INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED



Date and Time:	6/22/09 - 3:00 pm
To:	Melissa Parker
Company:	MS Dept. of Health
Fax No.:	601-576-7822
From:	Carol Rigdon
Company:	CITY OF MACON FL DWI
Phone No.:	902-726-5251
Fax No.:	902-726-2912
No. of Pages:	3, including cover
Message:	

Corrected CER Report. Please let
me know if this one is okay.

Thanks,
Carol Rigdon

2009 JUL 22 AM 9:54

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

The City of Macon Water
Public Water Supply Name

0520004
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: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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 Macon Beacon

Date Published: 06/11/09

- 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.

Robert E. Dap - Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/11/09
Date

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

Proof of Publication

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. NOXUBEE COUNTY. IN CHANCERY COURT.

BEFORE ME, in and for said county, this day personally came R. Scott Boyd, THE MACON BEACON, a newspaper published in the City of Macon, of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

- In Volume 101 Number 6 Dated June 11, 2009
- In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
- In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
- In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
- In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
- In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____

WITNESS my hand and seal of office, this the 11

day of June A.D., 2009

By Jeanette G. Unruh

Printer's Fee \$ 104.⁵⁰ Proof of Publication 3.⁰⁰ Total \$ _____

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City of Macon
RWQS 052008
May 2009

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The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of concern. This information on how the responsibility determinations were made have been presented to the public in a report format. The information on how the responsibility determinations were made have been presented to the public in a report format. The information on how the responsibility determinations were made have been presented to the public in a report format.

If you have any questions about this report, or if you need a copy, please contact William Whitehead at 800-378-5201. We would be happy to answer your questions. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the City Hall Board Room.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water pursuant to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water quality parameters that are required to be monitored by the City of Macon. In cases where monitoring is required, we monitor for these parameters. At the bottom of the table, you will see the monitoring results for each parameter. If a parameter is not monitored, it does not mean that the parameter is not present in your water. It simply means that we do not monitor for that parameter. The monitoring results are based on samples collected from the public water system. The monitoring results are based on samples collected from the public water system.

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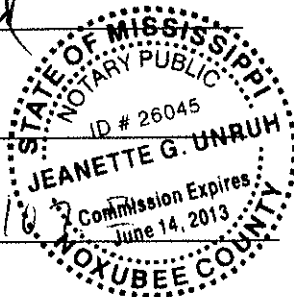
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) - A treatment byproduct is a required process sub-product to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect public health by using the best available treatment technology.

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R. Scott Boyd



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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yr:	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACT	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2008*	5	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2008*	225	157 - 225	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2008*	3	No Range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2008*	1.13	.886 - 1.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2008	1.18	1.04 - 1.18	ppm	0	MDFL # 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.1 mg/L.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant 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. Beginning January 3, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system #0520004 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January & March of 2005. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present / 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.

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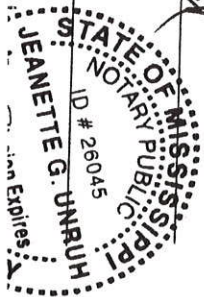
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Accepted by

09
11

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/22/09 Time: 11:09

PWSID: 520004

System Name: Macon

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s)

TCR (MCL) violation for 9/08

*not listed.
health effects
language not
listed under data
table.*

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Carol Rigdon will contact Rural
Water to do a corrected copy to include
TCR violation and health effects language, and
notify customers of available report by July
1, 2009.

Spoke with Carol Rigdon Office Manager.
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

662 726-5251