

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0570015

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: 6 / 9 / 2009

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 Enterprise Journal

Date Published: 6 / 3 / 2009

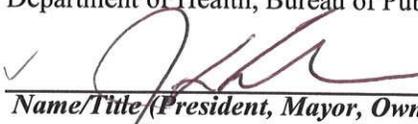
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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.



Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 9, 2009
Date

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

RECEIVED
MAY 12 11 00 AM '09

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

**Community
(C)**

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.

PWS ID #: 0570015

For Violation: Chlorine

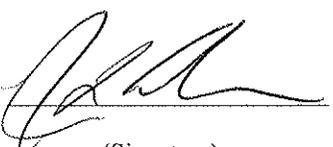
Occurring on: January 31, 2004

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by newspaper publication with CCR on June 3, 2009
(alternate method if applicable) (date)


(Signature)

President
(Title)

6-9-2009
(Date)

Magnolia Rural Water Asso
P.O. Box 248
Magnolia, MS 39652
601-783-2008

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39652
PERMIT # 90

Previous Balance: 0.00
BUSIN 17220-17220=0 24.00
SALES TAX 1.68

Billed: 05/31/09 in portion with payment.
After 06/25/09 pay 28.08

25.68 is due by 06/25/09

Total New Chgs 05/31/09 25.68

25.68 is due by 06/25/09

Acct# 76520 After 06/25/09 pay 28.08

SVC:04/28/09-05/28/09 (30 days)

PIKE COUNTY NATL BANK

Last Pmt \$25.68 on 05/24/09

1006 HWY 48 EAST

IN LIEU OF MAILING, CCR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN JUNE IN ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL.

Acct# 76520

1006 HWY 48 EAST

Return Service Requested

PIKE COUNTY NATL BANK

P O BOX 1666

MCCOMB MS 39649-1666

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the matter of _____

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 3rd day of June, 20 09

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

4 day of June, 2009

Nitta L Ryall
Notary Public

[Signature]
Clerk

My Commission Expires: _____

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

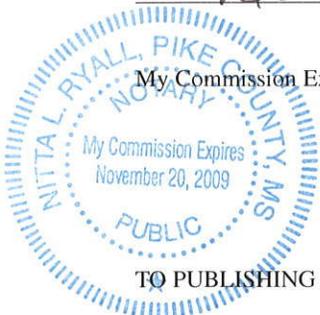
_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, \$ _____.

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____



**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.
PWS #0570015
June 1, 2009**

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 not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Magnolia Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about 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 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edgar Lewis, Certified Water Operator, at 601-783-2008. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our monthly board meeting, which is held at 6:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 265 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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/test for chlorine residuals as required by the State 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in January 2004. 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.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the residual we did not properly test for during this period, how often we are required to sample, how many samples we are required to take, how many samples were taken, and where samples should have been taken.

Contaminant	Required sample frequency	Number of samples required	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken
CHLORINE	Monthly	3	0	1/1/2004-1/31/2004

We have since taken all required samples. All samples have shown we are meeting drinking water standards.

Additional Information for Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Magnolia Rural Water Assoc., Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. 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.

*****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 Environment 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that was 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	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TL or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.9	NA	NA	2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (as free Cnl)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppb) [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.54	0.53	0.54	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppb) [measured as Nitrogen]	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	NA	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
Chlorobenzene (ppb) (monochlorobenzene)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.601	0.5	0.601	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills	
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC Piping; Discharge from plastics factories	
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	0.006	0.0005	0.0006	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Unit Descriptions					
Term	Definition				
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)				
NA	NA: not applicable				
ND	ND: Not detected				
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended				
Important Drinking Water Definitions					
Term	Definition				
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.				
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.				
TT	TT: Treatment technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
Variances and Exemptions					
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.				
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.				
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.				
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.				

For more information please contact Jimmy Coker, 601-783-2008. Copies of this report are available at the water office.