



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Poplarville
Public Water Supply Name

0550006 (0550061 PEARL RIVER Co. Utility Auth.)
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: 06/01/2010

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 Poplarville Democrat

Date Published: 06/10/2010

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

Date Posted: 05/21/2010 @ The Poplarville City Hall

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Billy James Mayer
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

June 17, 10
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Poplarville
 PWS#: 0550006
 May 2010

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 two wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer. The City of Poplarville purchases water from the Pearl River County Utility Authority.

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 Poplarville have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Samuel E. Hale at 601.795.8161. 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 first & third Tuesdays of each month at 5:00 P.M. at the City Hall.

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, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS - 550006

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

Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2006*	.583	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2006*	.019	.006 - .019	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2006*	.651	.224 - .651	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2008*	1.14	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2008*	.0005	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2007*	.2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2009	.79	.50 - .79	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

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

TEST RESULTS - 550061								
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	Y	May	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2009	1.10	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	Y	May	1.03	.68 - 1.03	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

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. 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. The Pearl River County Utility Authority water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in May of 2009. The sample was collected but marked "Monitoring" instead of "Routine". The operator was instructed that, in the future, the monthly water sample collected at the Fluoride Building is to be marked as "Routine". The sample showed no bacteria in the water supply.

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 601.576.7582 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Poplarville 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.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PEARL RIVER

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PEARL RIVER County, Mississippi, Tom Andrews, Publisher THE POPLARVILLE DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published in the town of POPLARVILLE, Pearl River County, In said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE POPLARVILLE DEMOCRAT 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

2009 Water Quality Report

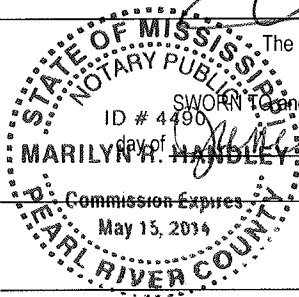
has been made in said paper 1 consecutively

to wit:

- On The 10th day of June 2010
- On The _____ day of _____ 2010
- On The _____ day of _____ 2010
- On The _____ day of _____ 2010
- On The _____ day of _____ 2010
- On The _____ day of _____ 2010

[Signature]

The POPLARVILLE DEMOCRAT



SWORN to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of June 2010

Marilyn R. Handley
Notary Public

TO THE POPLARVILLE DEMOCRAT

TO PUBLISHING
case of

City of Poplarville
2009 Water Quality Report

words space 3x17.5

1 times and making proof \$358.43

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 continue to monitor the effects we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water you receive. Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Moccasin Aquifer. The City of Poplarville purchases water from the Pearl River County Utility Authority.

The recent 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 findings 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 prepared for our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the City of Poplarville has received a moderate susceptibility ranking in contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water utility, please contact David L. Clark at 601-782-8144. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings. They are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2009, 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 other 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. Synthetic organic chemicals, 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 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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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 limit the MCLs to levels which are not considered to pose a health risk.

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 contamination.

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TEST RESULTS - 550006

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2008*	.583	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Excess of arsenic levels may cause skin lesions, cancer, and other health effects.
10. Barium	N	2006*	.019	.006-.019	ppm	2	2	Exposure of drinking water may cause kidney damage, muscle weakness, and other health effects.
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.651	.224-.651	ppm	4	4	Excess of fluoride may cause dental fluorosis, which causes staining and pitting of teeth.
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Exposure of drinking water may cause kidney damage, muscle weakness, and other health effects.
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2008*	1.14	No Range	ppb	700	700	Exposure may produce leukemia.
76. Xylenes	N	2008*	.0005	No Range	ppm	10	10	Exposure may produce leukemia.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAAB	N	2007*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2008	.79	.50-.79	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Was added and in good service.

*Meet recent sample. No sample required for 2009.
**Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7-1.3 mg/L.

TEST RESULTS - 550061

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	May	Monitoring		NA	0	0	Excess of coliform bacteria is a sign of fecal matter in the water.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2009	1.10	No Range	ppm	.10	.10	Exposure may produce leukemia.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	Y	May	1.09	.68-1.03	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Was added and in good service.

Microbiological Contaminants:
(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: 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.

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 system compliance all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) requires public water systems that are classified as a primary disinfectant to monitor/monitor for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. The Pearl River County Utility Authority water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in May of 2009. The sample was collected but marked "Monitoring" instead of "Residual". The operator was instructed that in the future, the monthly water sample collected at the "Residual" location is to be marked as "Residual". The sample showed no bacteria in the water supply.

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/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.276.7882 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 inorganic, organic or synthetic 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 1-800-426-7711.

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC publishes an appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-

CITY OF POPLARVILLE
WATER & SEWER
 200 HWY. 26 EAST (601) 795-8161
 POPLARVILLE, MS 39470

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12085	12064	21 NORM READ	

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WATER & SEWER
 200 HWY. 26 EAST
 POPLARVILLE, MS 39470

PAYMENTS	49.35CR
WATER	19.50
SEWER	16.25
GARBAGE	12.10
PRCUA SURCHARGE	1.50

ACCT. NO.	TOTAL DUE
13111010	49.35
BILLING DATE	DATE DUE
05-28-10	06-15-10

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER

JOHN HANCOCK
 905 S. SHIVERS ST.
 POPLARVILLE MS 39470

BILLING DATE	PREVIOUS BALANCE	AMOUNT
05-28-10		49.35
DUE DATE	TOTAL DUE	AMOUNT
06-15-10		49.35

The 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR) will be published in the June 10 Poplarville Leader.

