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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 Jones Mayor  
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

570 East Woodrow Wilson \* Post Office Box 1700 \* Jackson, MS 39215-1700  
601-576-8090 \* 1-866-HLTHY4U \* www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
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

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
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.

<b>TEST RESULTS - 550061</b>								
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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	May	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
76. Xylenes	N	2009	1.10	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
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

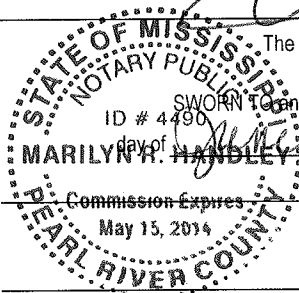
2009 Water Quality Report

has been made in said paper 1 consecutively  
to wit:

On The 10<sup>th</sup> 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

15<sup>th</sup>

ID # 4490

day of June

2010

MARILYN R. HANDLEY

*Marilyn R. Handley*  
Notary Public

Commission Expires  
May 15, 2014

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

City of Poplarville  
 PWS# 8550066  
 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 of 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 continuously 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 Micoose Aquifer. The City of Poplarville purchases water from the Pearl River County Utility Authority.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general acceptability rankings assigned to each well at the system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability 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 a moderate acceptability ranking in contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dennis E. Hale at 601-794-4141. 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 at the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the City Hall.

For necessary monitoring of contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, this table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are detected during the period January 1 to December 31, 2009. It does not show monitoring that is 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. Natural contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from private treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates and nitrites, which can be naturally occurring or result from other water source, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming practices and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, where water is used, 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 other petroleum-related activities, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining activities. In order to ensure that by water is safe to drink, EPA provides 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.

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.

**Public Health Goal (PHG)** - A contaminant's PHG is a target level designed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to attain the MCLGs as far 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 Disinfection Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no underlying rationale that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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.

**TEST RESULTS - 550006**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

8. Arsenic	N	2008*	.383	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	None if tested properly. If not, may find lead in water.
10. Barium	N	2006*	.019	.006 - .019	Ppm	2	2	Exposure to barium, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.651	.224 - .651	ppm	4	4	Exposure to fluoride, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	15	Exposure to lead, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2008*	1.14	No Range	ppb	700	700	Exposure to ethylbenzene, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
76. Xylenes	N	2008*	.0005	No Range	ppm	10	10	Exposure to xylenes, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.

**Disinfection By-Products**

81. HAAB	N	2007*	.2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of disinfection process.
Chlorine	N	2008	.79	.50 - .79	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Used to disinfect water.

\*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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	May	Monitoring	NA	0	0	0	Exposure to coliform bacteria, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
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**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

76. Xylenes	N	2009	1.10	No Range	ppm	10	10	Exposure to xylenes, which is found in some natural deposits, may cause health problems.
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**Disinfection By-Products**

Chlorine	Y	May	1.09	.68 - 1.03	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Used to disinfect water.
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are generally 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 systems complete all monitoring requirements, MCHM 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 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 and marked "Monitoring" instead of "Routine". The operator was instructed that, in the future, the monthly water sample collected at the Floride 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 you tap for 30 seconds to 1 minute 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 601.576.7382 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, synthetic, or radioactive. 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 1-800-426-4771.

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 transplant, 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 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

PRESORTED  
 FIRST CLASS MAIL  
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SERVICE FROM 04-27-10 TO 05-26-10 29 days

ACCT. 13111010: 905 SOUTH SHIVERS

CURRENT	PREVIOUS	CONSUMPTION	AMOUNT
12085	12064	21	NORM READ

RETURN THIS STUB WITH YOUR REMITTANCE TO:  
**CITY OF POPLARVILLE**  
**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
05-28-10	49.35
DUE DATE	TOTAL DUE
06-15-10	49.35

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

