



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Poplar Springs Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

#070016 #070024
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.

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 Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 5/26/11

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

Date Posted: 5/26/11

- 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.

Parlene Aarali - Bookkeeper
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-2-11
Date

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

2011 MAY 10 AM 1:55

**2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Poplar Springs Water Association  
 PWS#: 070016 & 070024  
 May 2011**

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 wells drawing from the Gordo Formation 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. 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 Poplar Springs Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Mahan at 662.682.7747. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for August 23, 2011 at 7:00 PM at the Vardaman Community Center.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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.

*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.

*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.

<b>PWS ID#0070016</b>		<b>TEST RESULTS</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								

8. Arsenic	N	2008*	1.4	1.3 – 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2008*	.177	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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*	.157	.156 – .157	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	.58	.4 - .8	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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### PWS ID #0070024

### 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2008*	1.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2008*	.181	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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*	.195	No Range	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
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	.19	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	.47	.3 - .9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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*\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.*

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. 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. 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 Poplar Springs 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.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Poplar Springs Water Association  
 PWS# 070016 & 070024  
 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to regularly monitor the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is fresh water flowing from the Ozark Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the source water assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The report for the Poplar Springs Water Association has received favorable susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Bohan at 902.892.7747. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for October 20, 2011 at 1:00 PM at the Westwood Community Center.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring was required in 2010, the table includes the most recent results. In water flows over the surface of head or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring substances and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Industrial contaminants, such as nitrate and lead, that may come from sewage treatment plants, industrial and agricultural operations, and various organic contaminants, such as herbicides and pesticides, which can be naturally occurring or from other environmental sources. Industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and leaching of uranium and radon, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses, organic chemical solvents, industrial petroleum and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and marine systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including surface drinking water, may be occasionally exposed to certain levels of some contaminants. It is 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 measures which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as 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 some concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not refer to the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Pounds 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 (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000.

PWS ID#070016 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation TN	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects if it Exceeds MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure (ppm)	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Other Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
8. Arsenic	N	2009	1.4	1.3 - 1.4	ppb	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Exposure of natural deposits, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
10. Barium	N	2009	377	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	N	2009	150	150 - 152	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge of mining wastes, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
17. Lead	N	2009	4	0	ppm	0	0	0	0	Discharge of mining wastes, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
21. Selenium	N	2009	4	No Range	ppm	50	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, leaching of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
Chloro	N	2010	0.6	4 - 5	ppm	0	MCL=4.0	0	MCL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

PWS ID #070024 TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation TN	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects if it Exceeds MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure (ppm)	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Other Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
8. Arsenic	N	2009	1.8	No Range	ppb	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Exposure of natural deposits, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
10. Barium	N	2009	181	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2009	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride	N	2009	150	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	4	Discharge of mining wastes, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppm	0	0	0	0	Discharge of mining wastes, which may occur, could result from geologic and hydrologic production, leaching, discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, possible of natural deposits.
18. Nickel as Hexavalent	N	2010	19	No Range	ppm	10	10	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, leaching of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
21. Selenium	N	2009	6	No Range	ppm	50	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, leaching of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>										
Chloro	N	2010	0.7	3 - 3	ppm	0	MCL=4.0	0	MCL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

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. We do not require the monitoring treatment for bacteriological sampling that is used to monitor for coliform bacteria. In an effort to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements, MCLG now requires systems of any drinking water supply to be in the good condition category.

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 material used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce 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 test your water. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6767 or <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7344 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our area. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to certain levels 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 reading the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6767.

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 consult their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on substances that are known to be carcinogenic or otherwise hazardous, persistent, or toxic. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act also requires public water systems to monitor for and report on substances that are known to be carcinogenic or otherwise hazardous, persistent, or toxic. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act also requires public water systems to monitor for and report on substances that are known to be carcinogenic or otherwise hazardous, persistent, or toxic. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act also requires public water systems to monitor for and report on substances that are known to be carcinogenic or otherwise hazardous, persistent, or toxic.

The Poplar Springs 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.