2011 JUN 23 AM 10: 24

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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 / 6 / 11

☐ 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: 6/10/11

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

Date Posted: 6/10/11 in Magnolia Rural Water office

☐ 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.

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

June 14, 2011
Date

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

2011 JUN 23 AM 10:24

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 Magnolia Rural Water Assoc

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

On the 10 day of June, 20 11

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

17 day of June, 20 11

Notary Public

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 9, 2011

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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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. For the sample period ending 9/30/2010, we did not monitor for Pb/Cu, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Pb/Cu	Yearly	0 of 10	9/30/10	6/1/2011

We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we 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. To help you better understand these terms, we have the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.92	0.7	2	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA		2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0162	0.0162	0.0162	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, acrospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	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	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from oroprocessing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.51	0.51	0.51	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from

								Soup, iron, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from oroprocessing sites; drug factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.51	0.51	0.51	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00054	0.0005	0.000571	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trychloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

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
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.

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

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