

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 26 AM 8:41

Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc.
 Public Water Supply Name

MS0570015

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/31/13 / / / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / ___

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Enterprise-Journal

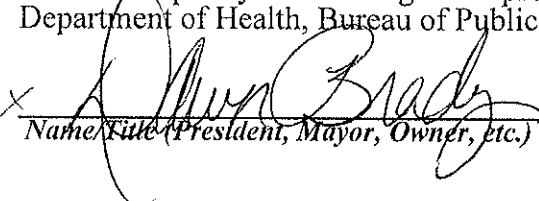
Date Published: 06 / 19 / 13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

 /Office Manager 6-25-13
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Woman pleads not guilty in injection death

JACKSON (AP) — A Mississippi woman pleaded not guilty Tuesday to killing an Alabama woman by giving silicone injections as a buttocks enhancement.

Tracey Lynn Garner, 53, of Jackson, entered the plea during a brief appearance in Hinds County Circuit Court. Prosecutors say Garner is not trained or licensed to give injections but did the procedures in her home.

Judge Winston Kidd said he would consider Garner's request to be released on bond while awaiting trial. Kidd also extended a gag order to prevent attorneys from discussing charges against Garner.

Garner, formerly known as Morris Garner, was born a man but has undergone surgery to become a woman, her attorneys have previously said. She is charged with two counts of depraved heart murder, a legal term for action that demonstrates "callous disregard for human life" and results in death. Conviction is punishable by life in prison.

Garner was arrested and charged last week in the January 2010 death of Marilyn Hale, 23, of Selma, Ala. No trial date has been set in that case.

In September 2012, Garner was arrested and charged in the March 2012 death of Karima Gordon, 37, of Atlanta. Kidd on Tuesday set that trial to begin March 17.

"We're talking about young women who died in the prime of their life," Patrick Beasley, a special assistant state attorney general, said in court Tuesday.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #0570015 June 3, 2013

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 activities.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 6:30PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the water office at 265 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your Public Water supply completed sampling by the schedule deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

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 Association, 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or 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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.5	1.9	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44	0.44	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (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, aerospace, 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

leased on a \$150,000 bond in the Gordon case. Garner was on house arrest last week when investigators from the state attorney general's office look her into custody on the Hale case.

Garner's defense attorney, John Colette, said in court Tuesday that Garner has not committed any crimes during her time on house arrest. Colette also criticized state investigators for taking Garner into custody on a new charge without telling him first.

"I had an agreement with the attorney general's office to bring her in," Colette said. "They went ahead and arrested her."

Garner did not speak during her court appearance Tuesday. She wore an orange jail jumpsuit and was shackled at the waist.

Marine agency review finds problems

BLOXI (AP) — The head of the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources said Tuesday that the agency is "susceptible to fraud, waste and abuse" and must change its own work environment.

Jamie Miller's comments came as he released results of an accounting firm's review of the agency. It was conducted during Miller's first 60 days as executive director of the agency that had been beset by problems with spending and communication.

The assessment by Horne CPAs & Business Advisors found MDMR uses outdated procedures; does an inadequate job of reporting information to its governing body, the Commission on Marine Resources; and has too little oversight for some functions, such as grant management.

The assessment also found communication has been inadequate, both inside the agency and from the agency to the public.

And, it found the agency has not followed some requirements of the state fiscal agency, the Department of Finance and Administration.

Contaminant (ppb)	100	100	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Discharge from steel and plastic factories; Discharge from 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 croplands
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 ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide (as Free Cr) (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	11	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.8	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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, President • Address: 265 Bay St., Magnolia, MS 39652 • Phone: 601-783-2008 • Fax: 601-783-9044 • E-mail: magnoliaruralwater@atl.net

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