

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 23 AM 10:00

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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)
- x On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 06 / 05 / 14, \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

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 / 08 / 14

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 2013 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.

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

6/20/14  
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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #MS0570015 June 8, 2014

### 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 on 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 the information you need to make informed decisions about your water 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 recently 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 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. 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 made available 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 there is 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 picks 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 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 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 one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### 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 such as 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. 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 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 water contaminants that we 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 costly 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 a 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 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 definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.7	1.8	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0158	0.0158	0.0158	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which protects strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum production
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44	0.44	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from croplands
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2013	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	2013	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from processing sites; drug factories

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical plants
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial facilities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from tires
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics

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

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. 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 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 public water system must follow.
<b>Variances and Exemptions</b>	
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, President • Address: 265 Bay St., Magnolia, MS 39652 • Phone: 601-783-2008 • Fax: 601-783-9044 • E-mail: magnoliaruralwater@att.net

# Poroshenko sworn in as Ukraine's president

KIEV, Ukraine (AP) — Ukraine's new president on Saturday called for pro-Russian rebels in the country's east to lay down their arms and welcomed dialogue with the insurgents, but said he wouldn't negotiate with those he called "gangsters and killers" and struck a defiant tone on the Russian-annexed Crimean Peninsula.

Petro Poroshenko's inaugural address after taking the oath of office in parliament gave little sign of a quick resolution to the conflict in the east, which Ukrainian officials say has left more than 200 people dead.

He also firmly insisted that Crimea, the Black Sea peninsula annexed by Russia in March, "was, is and will be Ukrainian." He gave no indication of how Ukraine could regain control of Crimea, which Russian President Vladimir Putin has said was allotted to Ukraine unjustly under Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

Hours after the speech, Putin ordered security tightened along Russia's border with Ukraine to prevent illegal crossings, Russian news agencies said. Ukraine claims that many of the insurgents in the east have come from Russia; Poroshenko on Saturday said he would offer a corridor for safe passage of "Russian militants" out of the country.

Rebel leaders in the east dismissed Poroshenko's speech.

"At the moment it's impossible for him to come to (Donetsk for talks)," said Denis Pushilin, a top figure in the self-declared Donetsk People's Republic. "Perhaps with security, a group, so people won't tear him to pieces."

# Ex-SNL comic Tracy Morgan critically hurt in 6-car pileup

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (AP) — Actor and comedian Tracy Morgan was critically injured Saturday after a tractor-trailer rammed into his chauffeured limousine bus, setting off a chain-reaction crash that left one member of his entourage dead and two others seriously hurt, authorities said.

The former "Saturday Night Live" and "30 Rock" cast member was returning from a standup comedy show in Delaware when his Mercedes limo bus carrying seven people overturned on the scene. Williams said Morgan, 45, and Jeffrey Miller, 37, of Chelsea, Connecticut, were

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #MS0570015 June 8, 2014

### Is my water safe?

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### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 comes to you from wells using water from the Micoose Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for your 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 direct contaminant source determination on how an susceptibility determination was 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 occasionally 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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, are common in surface water and may 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, 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 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 quality, please contact Edgard Lewis, Certified Water Operator, at 601-783-2008. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. 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 265 East Bay Street, Magnolia, MS.

### Drinking Water Treatment Practices

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine to other disinfectants 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.

### 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/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 we 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. 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 this report. The SDWA or the laws 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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is decreasing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.7	1.8	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalo (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	0	N/D	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.0158	0.0158	0.0158	2013	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Presence of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44	0.44	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Presence of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical, ceramic, electronic, and/or lead industries
Arsenic (ppb)	6	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Erosion from ochre; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from chemical, electronic, and/or lead industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Lead from waste batteries and paint
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as Free Cyanide) (ppb)	200	200	11	11	11	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from metallurgical factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and ferro-fus; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from croplands
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2013	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	2013	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from lead
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Uranium (ppm)	0	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>								
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.005	0.005	0.005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.005	0.005	0.005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Benzene (ppm)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing units and other factories

day said he would offer a corridor for safe passage of "Russian militants" out of the country.

Rebel leaders in the east dismissed Poroshenko's speech.

"At the moment it's impossible for him to come (to Donetsk for talks)," said Denis Pushilin, a top figure in the self-declared Donetsk People's Republic. "Perhaps with security, a group, so people won't tear him to pieces."

## Ex-SNL comic Tracy Morgan critically hurt in 6-car pileup

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (AP) — Actor and comedian Tracy Morgan was critically injured Saturday after a tractor-trailer ramed into his chauffeured limousine bus, setting off a chain-reaction crash that left one member of his entourage dead and two others seriously hurt, authorities said.

The former "Saturday Night Live" and "30 Rock" cast member was returning from a standup comedy show in Delaware when his Mercedes limo bus carrying seven people overturned on the New Jersey Turnpike near Cranbury Township at about 1 a.m., state police Sgt. 1st Class Greg Williams said.

James McNair, 62, of Peekskill, New York, a passenger in the limo bus, died at the scene, Williams said. Morgan, 45, and Jeffrey Miller, 37, of Shelton, Connecticut, were flown from the accident scene to Robert Wood Johnson Hospital, where they were in critical condition, a hospital spokesman said.

A fourth passenger, comedian Ardie Fuqua Jr., was also in critical condition at the hospital, while a fifth passenger, Harris Stanton, was treated and released, Haigney said. Two others in the limo were unhurt, including the driver.

Morgan remains in the intensive care unit at the hospital.

Williams said the tractor-trailer driver apparently failed to notice slow traffic ahead and swerved at the last minute in a vain attempt to avoid a crash. But it smashed into the back of the limo, prompting a chain-reaction crash that also involved a second tractor-trailer, an SUV and two cars.

Morgan performed comedy standup Friday night at Dover Downs Hotel & Casino. Fuqua had tweeted that he was opening for Morgan on Friday.

(ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.7	1.8	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trifluoromethane (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.0158	0.0158	0.0158	2013	No	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	No	Byproduct of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44	0.44	2013	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	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; cosmetics; electronics; solder; urea addition
Arsenic (ppb)	5	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, electronics, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, electronics, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from steel refineries; runoff from iron and steel mills
Cyanide (as Free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	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	2013	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	2013	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Uranium (ppm)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>								
Benzene (ppm)	1	1	0.005	0.005	0.005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Erosion from chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (measured as benzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Bromine (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
<b>Contaminants</b>								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample Data	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
	1.3	1.3	0.6	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	15	11	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
ALM	Definition							
ppm	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water							
ppb	µg/L: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
NA	Not applicable							
ND	Not detected							
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.							
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
ALM	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 MCLG 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.							
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: State or EPA permits may not meet all MCLs or a treatment technique under certain conditions.							
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 achieving a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR	MNR: Maximum Nitrate Permissible Level							
MPL	MPL: State-Advised Maximum Permissible Level							
For more information please contact: Jimmy Coker, President, Address: 165 Bay Rd., Magnolia, NJ 08053 • Phone: 601-781-3008 • Fax: 601-783-9044 • E-mail: magncorundum@aatt.net								

# LOCAL

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church, 2122  
family and friends day program is  
2 p.m. Sunday. The Rev. Don Allen  
will speak.

**SHADY GROVE M.B. Church, Osyka,** will have a gospel choir anniversary celebration 6:30 p.m. Saturday.

**SHARON CHAPEL C.M.E.** 608 W. Walnut St., Gloster, pastor appreciation for the Rev. Garrick Thompson is 6 p.m. Saturday. The Rev. Emanuel Powell Jr. will speak.

**SHILOH M.B. CHURCH, 212 5th St. N., Osyka,** will begin revival Sunday with services at 11:30 a.m. led by Pastor Perry Brown and 2 p.m. with the Rev. Marlon Henderson. Revival continues 7 p.m. Monday through Wednesday.

TO WHICH WE  
REFERRED WHAT  
WE WORK?

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc. PWS #MS0570015 June 8, 2014

The Magnolia Rural Water Quality Report (PWS #MS0570015) for Magnolia Rural Water Association, Inc., was published correctly in the June 8, 2014 edition of the Enterprise-Journal. The report contains No Violations.

Alvin Cullom Jr. is president of the Magnolia Rural Water Association. Any information and inquiries may be directed to Mr. Cullom, Jr., at 265 Bay St., Magnolia, MS 39652. Phone: 601-783-2008, Fax: 601-783-9044, or Email: [magnoliaruralwater@att.net](mailto:magnoliaruralwater@att.net).



250,000 jobs in the private sector during the next four years. Unfortunately, he forgot that

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 Quality Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:  
On the 8 day of June, 20 14  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
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On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

17 day of June, 20 14

Kim Golden  
Notary Public

Debbie Best  
Clerk



My Commission Expires: 6/19/17

McComb, Miss. June 17, 20 14

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

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