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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

TAYLOR WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0360014
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: / /

- 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: OXFORD EAGLE

Date Published: 6/14/12

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

Date Posted: / /

- 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.

TIM BRIDGES/
SYSTEM MANAGER *Tim Bridges*
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/21/12
Date

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

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 490.05

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Taylor Water Association - PWS ID# 0360014

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.

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.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of two wells pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

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 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.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the water office. We encourage all customers with concerns or questions about this report to meet with us. For more information contact: Taylor Water Association P.O. Box 8 Taylor, MS 38673 Attn: John Milam, President Phone: 662-513-3789

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. Taylor 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.

*****A 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 scheduled 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.

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.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips

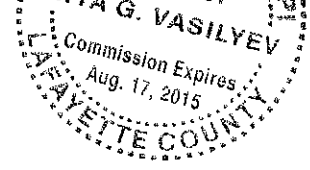
Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER Quality Report a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
144	185	6/4/12

Tim Phillips
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 2012
Rita G. Vasilyev

Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi

My commission expires 10/19/15



Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.15	0.85	1.15	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppm)	0.005	0.006	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from ceramics, electronics, solder
Barium (ppm)	0	0.01	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	2	2	0.010514	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bismuth (ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposit; runoff from waste batteries & paint
Chromium (Total) (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.015	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from metal, fertilizer & plastic factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (90th percentile)	0.015	0.015	0.003	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (90th percentile)	1.3	1.3	0.5	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leach from wood preservatives
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.73	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (measured as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.75	N/A	N/A	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0025	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass & drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	2	N/A	N/A	2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	20	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
Ethylene dibromide (ppb)	0	50	20	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Contaminants (units)								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
TTHM/HAA5 Running Annual Average (RAA) Report								
TTHM-RAA (MG/L)	0.08	0.08	0	2009	0	No		By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5-RAA (MG/L)	0.06	0.06	0	2009	0	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Violations and Exceedances								
Total Coliform								
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. We collected positive samples for Coliform Bacteria in April of 2011. We have increased sampling for total coliform bacteria to catch the problem early if it recurs.								

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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 - 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.

AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MNR - Monitored, not regulated

Unit Descriptions:

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Note: This Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer.