



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

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert D. Stringer at 601-785-6531. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at 202 Eureka Street, Taylorsville, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	June	Positive	3	NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment

## Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2010*	.016	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010*	.119	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	1.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2011	.70	.35 - 1.15	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

\*\* Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.8 - 1.2 mg/l.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

### \*\*\*\*\*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. 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 not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Town of Taylorsville works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This CCR report will be published in local newspaper serving the area.

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER

Town of Taylor

PWS#: 0

MAY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report about the quality water and services we deliver to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water...

The source water assessment has been completed to determine the susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this town...

If you have any questions about this report or contact the Stringer at 601-785-6531. We want our valued customers to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings...

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we monitor from January 1st to December 31st, 2011...

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations. To understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. This effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements...

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems for young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from old pipes and home plumbing...

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoride in Drinking Water" required to report certain results pertaining to fluoride in the previous calendar year that average fluoride concentration was 0.7 ppm...

Legal

ADVERTISEMENT FOR MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION SEALED proposals will be received at the Morris Water Association at the Association, 586 SCR 83 (P.O. Box 47, Brandon, Mississippi 39116, until local time, June 15, 2012...

MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION Ruby Valentine, President (353) 30 May 23, 30

ADVERTISEMENT FOR MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION SEALED proposals for the one (1) auxiliary power generator and appurtenant items to operate the Owner's water boiler on an automatic basis in the event of a power failure will be received at the Morris Water Association, Inc. at the Association, 586 SCR 83 (P.O. Box 47, Brandon, Mississippi 39116, until local time, June 15, 2012...

MORRIS WATER ASSOCIATION Ruby Valentine, President (353) 30 May 23, 30

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR JANITORIAL SERVICES AND ATTENDANCE CENTER

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

- On the 23 day of May 2012
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_
On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

Office Clerk signature and title

SWORN to and subscribed before me this the \_\_\_ day of May 2012

Notary Public signature and title

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY 2012 JUN -4 PM 2:25

effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements... This is to serve notice that this publication of this notice is to law within ninety days of the first publication of this notice...

EXCITOR... This is to serve notice that this publication of this notice is to law within ninety days of the first publication of this notice...

Words Cost

# 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Town of Taylorsville

### PWS#: 0650011

### MAY 2012

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN -4 PM 2:27

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

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. 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 Town of Taylorsville have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert D. Stringer at 601-785-6531. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at 202 Eureka Street, Taylorsville, MS.

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#### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant Y/N	Violation Collected	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

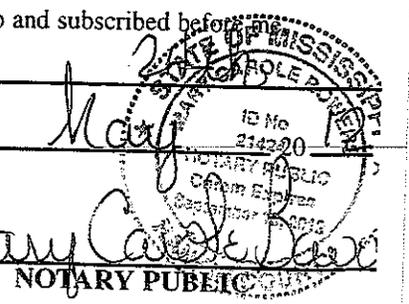
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*Annual Drinking  
Water Quality Report  
2012*

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**Bacteriological Contaminants**

Total coliform bacteria	Y	June	Positive	3		NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 3% of monthly samples. Naturally present in the environment.
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Barium	N	2010*	.016	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref.; erosion of natural dep.
Fluoride*	N	2010*	.119	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of nat. dep.; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	2010*	1.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of nat. dep.; discharge from mines.

**Infection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2011	.70	35-1.15	ppm	0	MDRL=	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011  
 Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.8- 1.2 mg/l.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or-not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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