

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 27 AM 11:55

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

Willow Grove Water Association  
Public Water Supply Name

0160010

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: 6/26/13 / /

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: The News Commercial

Date Published: 6/26/13

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.

Alicia Russo Office Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-26-13  
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)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Willow Grove Water Association  
PWS#: 0160010  
June 2013

2013 JUN 22 PM 12: 35

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 wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and the Miocene Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. 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 Willow Grove Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Sanford at 601.517.0312. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the water office.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

*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	N	June	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.05	.01 - .05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012	17	2	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	.24	.22 - .24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
76. Xylenes	N	2012	.0005	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2012	1.5	0 – 2.47	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

(1) 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.

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during June 2012. Two of the samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

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.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*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 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 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.

The Willow Grove Water Association 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Willow Grove Water Association  
PWSID: 010010  
June 2013

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 primary 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 wells drawing from the Calhoun Formation and the Moccasin Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing related 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 Willow Grove Water Association have received lower susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Sanford at 601.617.0312. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reports the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of any of our 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 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 use. 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 auto repair systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. As drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Allowable (MCL)" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is technologically feasible.

**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.

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

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

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects (if of different sampling frequency)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1% of monthly samples		Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Boron	N	2012	0	01 - 08	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012	1.8	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from local geology
17. Lead	N	2012	17	2	ppb	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2012	24	24 - 34	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, wastewater systems or natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>									
19. Xylenes	N	2012	0000	No Range	ppm	10	10		Discharge from petroleum refineries; discharge from chemical facilities
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2012	1.6	0 - 2.47	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

1. Total coliform sample. No sample required for 2012.  
Microbiological Contaminants:  
(1) Total Coliforms: Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in some samples but none exceeded the action level and this was a warning of potential problems.  
Boron: Boron is a naturally occurring mineral. It is found in some rocks and soil. It is also found in some natural gas wells. High levels of boron in drinking water can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is not 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, and what you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.266.7000 for more information on how to have your water tested.

We routinely monitor for the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is less than one per month per 100 gallons. We did not find any bacteria in our public water system, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific disinfectants 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 comply all monitoring requirements, MGDH now notifies systems of any existing violations 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 service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is not 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, and what you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.266.7000 for more information on how to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic, or radioactive. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain a small amount of some of these substances. 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. Infants, compromised persons such as persons who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from radionuclides. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines for vulnerable groups can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>. Other microbiological contaminants are evaluated from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MISSISSIPPI'S RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*  
In accordance with the Radiocesium Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 to December 2007. Your public water supply complied with the scheduled schedule; however, during a audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiocesium compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MGDH 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 Radiocesium Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wilson, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.776.7575.

The Willow Grove Water Association 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.

Publish one time: June 26, 2013