

2016 JUN 27 AM 10: 34

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Westover Water Assn, Inc  
Public Water Supply Name

0360016  
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)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 05/27/16 / /

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 Oxford Eagle

Date Published: 06/03/16

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 2015 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.

Sandra Jones Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/16/16  
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:*

**CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!**

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Westover Water Association, Inc.  
PWS#: 0360016  
April 2016

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox 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. 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 Westover Water Association, Inc. have received higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Phil Cooper at 662.816.5510. 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 the month at 6:00 PM at County 15 Fire Station on CR 109.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 to 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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015	.0602	.0596 - .0602	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2015	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.511	.509 - .511	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	2.09	.2 – 2.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.80 – 1.30	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 system 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.

The Westover Water Association, Inc. 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.

The report will not be mailed to individual customers, however copies are available at our office.

AS REQUIRED BY THE MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OUR ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THIS REPORT WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE OXFORD EAGLE ONE DAY NEXT WEEK. PLEASE CHECK THE OXFORD EAGLE FOR THIS REPORT OR COME BY OUR OFFICE AND PICK UP A COPY.

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2016 JUN 27 AM 10:34

315.15

MISSISSIPPI  
NOTARY

before me, a notary  
County and State, the

Kevin Cooper

born, deposes and  
owner of the Oxford Eagle,  
resides daily in the City  
of Oxford, Mississippi, and that  
the foregoing is true and correct  
as published for  
the record.

Notary Association

hereto attached was  
\_ consecutive  
days as follows:

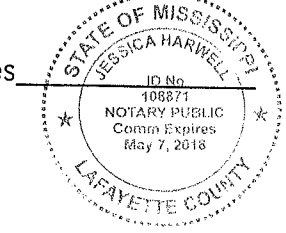
DATE  
6/3/14

*[Signature]*

before me this  
2016

*[Signature]*

County, Mississippi



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Westover Water Association, Inc. # 31888  
RWS# 0360016  
April 2016

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox 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. 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 Westover Water Association, Inc. have received higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Phil Cooper at 892.816.5510. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:00 PM at County 12 Fire Station on OR 109.

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 we detect during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of (and 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, operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, and 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 auto 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 to control microbial contaminants.
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- 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.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - 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>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015	.0602	.0596 - .0602	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	2015	.611	.509 - .611	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promotes strong tooth denture from fertilizers and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	2.09	2 - 2.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.80 - 1.30	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.  
As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 system 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/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7562 if you want 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 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with HIV/AIDS, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People with chronic diseases, such as kidney disease, should also seek advice about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on waterborne disease are based on the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

The Westover Water Association, Inc. 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 report will not be mailed to individual customers, however copies are available at our office.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 315.15

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

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

Kevin Cooper

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that he said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that

Westover Water Association

a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>148</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>6/3/14</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

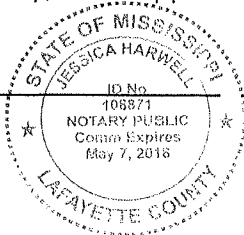
*Just Cox*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3 day of June, 2016

*Jessica Samuel*

Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_



We're pleased to present to you this year's services we deliver to you every day. Our commitment to the efforts we make to continue ensuring the quality of your water.

The source water assessment has been completed to identify potential sources of contamination that have been furnished to our public water utility. We have received higher susceptibility ratings.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact us. We are happy to help our customers to be informed about their water.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your water. The table reflects the most recent results. As in some cases, radioactive materials and microbial contaminants, such as viruses, are not routinely monitored. Inorganic contaminants include: industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges; agricultural, or domestic wastewater discharges; synthetic and volatile organic chemicals; well water; and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants are not routinely monitored. All drinking water systems are required to monitor for certain amounts of some constituents. It is important to know the health risks associated with these contaminants.

In this table you will find many terms and definitions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that requires corrective action.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water that poses no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the maximum amount of disinfectant that is necessary to control disinfection by-products.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the maximum amount of disinfectant that is necessary to control disinfection by-products. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected
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### Inorganic Contaminants

12. Barium	N	2015
13. Cadmium	N	2015
14. Copper	N	2012/14
16. Fluoride	N	2015
17. Lead	N	2012/14
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2015
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\*Most recent sample. A sample required for 2016. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring that your water is SAFE!

We are required to monitor your drinking water for disinfection by-products. We monitor whether or not our drinking water meets health goals. If you have any questions, please call us.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects. Lead is primarily from materials and components in your home's plumbing system. High quality drinking water, but cannot control lead levels. To minimize the potential for lead in your drinking water, you can: use cold water for drinking and cooking; flush your tap for 30 seconds before using; use certified lead-free faucets; and stop your car's brake pads from wearing down. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has a toll-free number at 1-800-368-7682 if you want to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to pollution. Some sources of pollution are natural, such as radon gas. Some are man-made, such as pesticides. Some are expected to contain at least small amounts of a contaminant that poses a health risk. More information about our water is available at [www.westoverwater.com](http://www.westoverwater.com).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with certain medical conditions are more vulnerable. For more information, contact your health care provider. EPA/CDC's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) are available from the EPA/CDC website.

The Westover Water Association, Inc. works to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

The report will not be mailed to individual customers.