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

TAYLOR WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0360014
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)***

NOT ☒ 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: __/__/__ , __/__/__ , __/__/__

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: OXFORD EAGLE

Date Published: 6 / 8 / 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.

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

7/5/16
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:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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

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. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information 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 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 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 consists of two wells pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox 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. 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 Taylor Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility 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 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. 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?

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Taylor Fire & Water Building. 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. If you are concerned about lead in the 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.

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, 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 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 following 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.

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

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (µg/L)

Copper(90th percentile)	1.3	1.3	0.4	N/A	N/A	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leachin from wood preservatives
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.69	N/A	N/A	2015	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	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite [measured as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.69	N/A	N/A	2015	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	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Discharge from electronics, glass & drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Uranium	0	0.03	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA		2014	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2014	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	20	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	20	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0.01	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	0.02	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Petrochemical plants
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	10	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	0	200	10	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	0.01	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Petrochemical plants
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	0.1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	200	0.25	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	0.25	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	0.8	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	6	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Agricultural Runoff
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	20	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Herbicide runoff
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
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	0.004	2015	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 RAA (MG/L)	0.06	0.06	0.006	2015	0		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible, the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants, only the ones listed below were found in your water:

Contaminants (units)	State	Your	Sample	Violation	Explanation &

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PRINTER'S FEE $ 291.28

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

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

David Magee

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 the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that

Taylor Water

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

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
148	161	6/08

D. Magee

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6 day of July, 2016

Jessica Harrell

Notary Public, Lafayette County, Mississippi

My commission expires

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JESSICA HARRELL
ID No 106871
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm Expires
May 7, 2018
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Taylor Water Association - PWS ID# 0360014

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