

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

Taylorville Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

610028

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: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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: Rankin County News

Date Published: 5 / 5 / 2016

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.

Gwendolyn Purry, Sec.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

May 6, 2016
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

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Taylorsville Water Association
 PWS#: 610028
 April 2015

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 Sparta Sand 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 Taylorsville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gwendolyn Purry at 601-824-9726. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 489 Luckney Road, Brandon, 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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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.

| PWS ID#: 610028 | | 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|-------|--------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 10. Barium | N | 2013* | .0032 | .001 - .0032 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013* | 6.9 | 2 – 6.9 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2012/14* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013* | .395 | .131 - .395 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/14* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|-----|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014* | 15 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014* | 50.1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2015 | 1 | 0 - 1.2 | ppm | 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>.

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 Taylorsville 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.

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Taylorville Water Association
 PWS# 610028
 April 2015

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 continuously 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 Spang-Sara 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 Taylorville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gwendolyn Purry at 501-824-5726. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 8:00 PM at 486 Lockney Road, Brandon, 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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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 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 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 contaminants. 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 2,900 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| PWS ID# 610028 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|---------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 16 Boron | N | 2014* | 0.52 | 0.01 - 0.052 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, exchange from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 13 Chromium | N | 2014* | 0.0 | 2 - 8.3 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14 Copper | N | 2013, 14* | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 16 Fluoride | N | 2013* | 3.85 | 0.1 - 3.85 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which symbolize strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 17 Lead | N | 2014** | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|-----|---|----------|--|
| 61 THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2014* | 15 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 62 THM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2014* | 50.5 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2015 | 1 | 0 - 1.2 | ppm | 0 | MRDL = 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

County of
 and for s:
 that said p
 13-3-31, L
 thereb; an

201

a copy of
 (1) week;

Vol 168

Mar
 MARCUS

Sworn to:
 Marcus B.

3 column b;

Proof of Pu

TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|-----|-----------|-----|---|-------|--|
| 16 Fluoride | N | 2013 | 386 | 131 - 385 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Emission of natural elements, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17 Lead | N | 2012, 2014 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL-10 | Corrosion of non-lead plumbing systems, growth of natural deposit |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|------|----------|-----|---|----------|---|
| B1 HAA1 | N | 2014 | 19 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 50 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| B2 THM1 (Trihalomethanes) | N | 2014 | 50.1 | No Range | ppb | 2 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2015 | 1 | 0 - 12 | ppm | 0 | MORL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* *Mean recent sample. No sample required for 2015.*

As you can see by this table, our system has 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, USDR 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>.

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 Taylorsville 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.

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 4TH DAY OF MAY, 2016, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

TAYLORSVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 168 No. 42 on the 4th day of May, 2016

Marcus Bowers
MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforesaid Marcus Bowers this 4th day of May, 2016

Frances Conger, Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

3 column by 13 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inch..... \$292.50

Proof of Publication..... 3.00

TOTAL..... \$295.50



2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Taylorsville Water Association
PWS# 610028
April 2015

Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water or constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We treat water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the lowest to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

For concerning your water utility, please contact Gwenayn Purry at 601-824-9726. We are about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 489 Luckney Road, Brandon, MS.

Our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring is most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves gases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and air, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, we routinely test for certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water is expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to know if your water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a list of abbreviations.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant which a water system is allowed to use.

Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

MDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfectants are necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MCL (MCL) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ppm (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a dollar.

ppb (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in 200 dollars.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|------|--------|--|
| Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLADEL | Unit Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 0.03 | 0.01 - 0.02 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits |
| 0.0 | 0 - 0.0 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits |
| 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.5 | AC=1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood |