

2019 JUN 25 PM 2: 29

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TAYLOR WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019    \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019    \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019

- 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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*      Date Emailed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019
  - As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: 5/26/19

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*      Date Posted: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2019

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Tim BRIDGES / SYSTEM MANAGER

Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

6/4/19

Date

### Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!**

**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)

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.8	1.5	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0099	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (90th percentile)	0.015	0.015	0.002	N/A	N/A	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.81	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (measured as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.81	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

As you can see by the tables, our system had no contaminant 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Note: This Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer.

RECEIVED - WATER REPORT  
 2019 JUN 26 PM 2:04

# Publisher's Certificate of Publication

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE

Delia Childers, being duly sworn, on oath says she is and during all times herein stated has been an employee of The Oxford Newsmedia publisher and printer of the The Oxford Eagle (the "Newspaper"), has full knowledge of the facts herein stated as follows:

1. The Newspaper printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the Newspaper and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:

05/26/19

2. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customer for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper in which the Notice was published.

3. There are no agreements between the Newspaper, publisher, manager or printer and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notice whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney

*Delia Childers*

Delia Childers, Associate Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th Day of May, 2019

*Mary Jo Eskridge*

Mary Jo Eskridge, Notary Public  
State of Alabama at Large  
My commission expires 03-05-2022



Account # 184587  
Ad # 812449

TAYLOR WATER ASSOCIATION  
P.O. BOX 8  
TAYLOR MS 38673

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Taylor Water Association - PWS ID# 03C0014

Is my water safe?  
Yes, our water is safe to drink. It meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. We have a comprehensive water quality monitoring program in place to ensure that our water is safe to drink. For more information, please visit our website at [www.taylorwater.com](http://www.taylorwater.com).

What are the health effects of lead in drinking water?  
Lead is a toxic metal that can cause serious health problems, especially in children. It can affect the brain, kidneys, and other organs. High levels of lead in drinking water can also cause anemia and other health problems. Lead is found in some pipes and solder in homes built before 1980. To reduce lead in your water, you can use a lead filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of copper in drinking water?  
Copper is an essential nutrient, but too much can cause stomach pain, nausea, and diarrhea. High levels of copper in drinking water can also cause liver and kidney damage. Copper is found in some pipes and solder in homes built before 1980. To reduce copper in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of iron in drinking water?  
Iron is an essential nutrient, but too much can cause constipation and other digestive problems. High levels of iron in drinking water can also cause a metallic taste and staining of dishes. Iron is found in some pipes and solder in homes built before 1980. To reduce iron in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of manganese in drinking water?  
Manganese is an essential nutrient, but too much can cause neurological problems and other health issues. High levels of manganese in drinking water can also cause a metallic taste and staining of dishes. Manganese is found in some pipes and solder in homes built before 1980. To reduce manganese in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of nitrate in drinking water?  
Nitrate is a common contaminant in drinking water. High levels of nitrate can cause methemoglobinemia, a condition that reduces the ability of blood to carry oxygen. Nitrate is found in some fertilizers and manure. To reduce nitrate in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of total dissolved solids in drinking water?  
Total dissolved solids (TDS) are minerals and salts dissolved in water. High levels of TDS can cause a white, chalky residue on dishes and a metallic taste. TDS is found in some natural water sources. To reduce TDS in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

What are the health effects of total hardness in drinking water?  
Total hardness is the sum of calcium and magnesium ions in water. High levels of hardness can cause a white, chalky residue on dishes and a metallic taste. Hardness is found in some natural water sources. To reduce hardness in your water, you can use a water filter or flush your pipes before drinking water.

Parameter Name	MCLG	MCL	Year	TEST RESULTS		Sample Date	Violation	Type of Source
				Range	Max			
Lead in tap water	0.01	0.01	2001	0.00	0.01	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Copper in tap water	1.3	1.3	2001	0.00	0.05	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Iron in tap water	0.3	0.3	2001	0.00	0.05	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Manganese in tap water	0.05	0.05	2001	0.00	0.01	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Nitrate in tap water	10	10	2001	0.00	0.05	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Total Dissolved Solids in tap water	500	500	2001	0.00	0.05	05/15/19	No	Public Water System
Total Hardness in tap water	300	300	2001	0.00	0.05	05/15/19	No	Public Water System

Note: This information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional medical advice. If you have any concerns about your water quality, please contact your local health department or water utility.