

# 2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

Willow Grove Water Assoc.

2022 MAY 25 AM 7:45

PRINT Public Water System Name

01100010

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

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## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Margaret Thrash  
Name

Office Manager  
Title

5-24-22  
Date

## SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

**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)

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Willow Grove Water Association  
 PWS#: 0160010  
 April 2022

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 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
 2022 MAY -9 AM 8:28

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gaines Reynolds, President at 601.270.6186. 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 5:00 PM at the well site.

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.

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>, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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 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 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.

*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>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2021           | .0358          | .0248 - .0358                                      | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper                    | N             | 2019/21        | .5             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead                      | N             | 2019/21        | 1              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

|                           |   |      |      |             |     |    |    |   |
|---------------------------|---|------|------|-------------|-----|----|----|---|
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2021 | .533 | .525 - .533 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium                    | N | 2021 | 15.6 | 5.98 - 15.6 | ppm | 20 | 0  | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.                 |

### Disinfection By-Products

|          |   |      |     |           |      |   |          |   |
|----------|---|------|-----|-----------|------|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.1 - 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|-----|-----------|------|---|----------|---|

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 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.

Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and its goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to

When calling your water utility, please contact Gaines Reynolds, President at 601.270.6186. We will be at your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the third

of the Coastal Formation and the Miocene Aquifers. The source water assessment has been used to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public request. The wells for the Willow Grove Water Association have received lower susceptibility

Drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water test results from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, we have sampled the water. It dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, picks up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, such as bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stoves, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and radon, which is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in some drinking water. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water intended for drinking. For radon, EPA has set a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG). For all other inorganic and organic chemical contaminants, tap water samples, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of one or more of these contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that they are harmful to you or your family.

When you see a violation you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a glossary of terms which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow to protect public health.

Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.

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

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection by-products which are sometimes formed during drinking water treatment are associated with health risks to humans.

1/1 - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.  
 1/100 - one part per hundred corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|--|
| 158            | .0248 - .0358                                      | ppm              | 2    | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 0              | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 0              | 0  | ppb              | 0    | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| 33             | .525 - .633  | ppm              | 10   | 10       | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits            |
| 1.6            | 5.96 - 16.6  | ppm              | 20   | 0        | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents                             |
| 21             | 1.1 - 1.5  | mg/l             | 0    | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes  |

For specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of compliance with health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires monitoring at the end of the compliance period.

Lead in drinking water is a serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for controlling the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been tested for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact the laboratory at 662.281.3333.

Contaminants in drinking water that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances include radon, asbestos, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain some of these contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is harmful to you or your family. More information on contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency at 1.800.426.4781.

Contaminants in drinking water that are more likely to affect immunocompromised persons such as people with HIV/AIDS, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with cancer, and people who are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. More information on immunocompromised persons and other at-risk populations is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4781.

Round the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 120 No. 46 Dated May 18, 2022  
 Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Analyn Arrington Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 18th day of May, 2022.

Chris A. Daquila Notary Public



Printer's Fee \$ 189.00  
 Proof of Publication \$ 3.00  
**TOTAL** \$ 192.00