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2021 CERTIFICATION Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	MSDH-WATER SUPPLY 2022 JUN -3 AM 10:09
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TAYLORSVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION
 PRINT Public Water System Name

610028

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

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

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.

Dwendolyn Purry
 Name

Sec.
 Title

June 1, 2022
 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

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019*	.0029	.0022 - .0029	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	1	.9 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.145	.12 - .145	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	130000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	13	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019*	3.88	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1	.5 - 1.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 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>.

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 25TH DAY OF MAY, 2022, 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

2021 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 174 No. 46 on the 25th day of May, 2022

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 25th day of May, 2022

Frances Conger

FRANCES CONGER, Notary Public

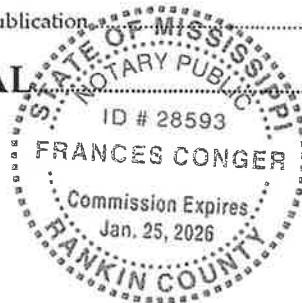
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2026

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 13 inch ad at \$10 per column inch..... **\$390.00**

Proof of Publication..... **3.00**

TOTAL..... **\$393.00**



2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Taylorsville Water Association
PWS#: 610028
May 2022

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

We have completed 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 system are divided into moderate to high susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact Gwendolyn Purdy at 601.824.9726. We want to provide you with the best water possible. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings on Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 489 Luckney Road, Brandon, MS.

In your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring data is not available, the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves various substances, including minerals, salts, and metals, which can be naturally occurring. Other contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and urban storm-water runoff, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from industrial, commercial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or other activities; synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or from industrial, commercial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or other activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has set a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water systems are required to maintain a level of at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to know that the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some 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) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as health-protective 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 adverse health effects. 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 disinfectants are 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 adverse health effects. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a year.

Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 20 years.

Coliform bacteria - used as an indicator of water quality. The presence of coliform bacteria in a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria are present.

TEST RESULTS

Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0.0029	0.022 - 0.029	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1	9 - 1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives