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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER SERVICE
Public Water Supply Name

0150003

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 6/8/11

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: THE METEOR

Date Published: 6/8/11

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) CITY HALL + WATER OFFICE

Date Posted: 6/8/11

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Mayor [Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/15/2011
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Crystal Springs Water Service
 PWS#: 0150003
 May 2011

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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 Citronella & 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 identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Crystal Springs Water Service have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Sims at 601.892.4111 or cell: 601.624.3403. 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 first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at City Hall.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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.

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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .035 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2010 | 1.1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|-----|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2010 | 1.36 | .69 1.36 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2010 | 6 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 18. Mercury (inorganic) | N | 2008* | .221 | No Range | ppb | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2010 | 1.79 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008* | .861 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|-------------|-----|---|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2008* | 6.08 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2010 | 1.31 | 1.24 – 1.47 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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. 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.

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 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 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER SERVICE is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 73%.

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 Crystal Springs Water Service 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Crystal Springs Water Service
FWSE 010000
May 2011

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 work to understand the risks we face 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 Pearl, Chenoweth & Meador Aquifers.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its existing water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing greater information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been received at a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Sims at 601.892.4111 or cell 601.624.3492. 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 first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detectable during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring routinely occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances of contaminants from the presence of public systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and nitrates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff; industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production, mining, or industrial sites; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial or 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, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As you note you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we provided the following definitions:

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

| Contaminant | Value M | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or of Exceeds MCL/MCLG | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Level | Most Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|-----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Arsenic | N | 2008 | 0.05 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 11. Cadmium | N | 2010 | 1.1 | 0 | ppm | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 12. Fluoride** | N | 2010 | 1.36 | 1.2 - 1.36 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive from fertilizers and herbicide application along with lead discharge from fertilizers and herbicide application. |
| 14. Lead | N | 2010 | 6 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 15. Mercury (organic) | N | 2008 | 221 | No Range | ppb | 2 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from septic tanks from cropland. |
| 16. Nitrate-N (inorganic) | N | 2010 | 1.76 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; seepage of natural deposits. |
| 17. Nitrate-N (total) | N | 2008 | 861 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) Class I | N | 2008 | 0.69 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 20. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Class I | N | 2010 | 1.31 | 1.29 - 1.47 | ppb | 0 | 10 | 10 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Notes: **MCLG is not applicable for this contaminant. For more information on this contaminant, please refer to the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/groundwater/contaminants/nitrate/>.

As you note you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we provided the following definitions:

Asbestosis - a lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos fibers. It is a chronic condition that can lead to lung cancer and other respiratory problems.

Chlorination - the process of adding chlorine to water to kill bacteria and other microorganisms.

Contaminant - any substance that is present in water and may be harmful to human health or the environment.

Drinking Water - water that is intended for consumption and is safe to drink.

Lead - a heavy metal that can be found in water pipes and plumbing fixtures. It can be harmful to human health, especially children.

Nitrate - a chemical that can be found in water and is a common contaminant. It can be harmful to human health, especially infants.

Public Water System - a system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or regularly serves at least 25 people.

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies - the regulation that governs the addition of fluoride to drinking water.

Safe Drinking Water Act - the federal law that governs the national public drinking water supply.

Water Treatment - the process of removing contaminants from water to make it safe to drink.

Water Utility - a company that provides water to customers.

Water Quality - the condition of water, including its chemical, physical, and biological characteristics.

Water Sampling - the process of taking samples of water to test for contaminants.

Water Treatment Plant - a facility that treats water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Process - the process of treating water to remove contaminants.

Water Treatment System - a system that treats water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Technology - the technology used to treat water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Unit - a piece of equipment used to treat water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Works - a facility that treats water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Zone - an area where water is treated to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment Plant - a facility that treats water to make it safe to drink.

Water Treatment System - a system that treats water to make it safe to drink.

2011 JUN 15 AM 10:54
the METEOR, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1881
Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059
State of Mississippi, Copiah County

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State, HENRY CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed DNE consecutive times in said paper as follows:

Cost
JUNE 8 2011 \$ 274.28
\$
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\$
Notary \$ 3.00
Total Cost \$ 277.28

Henry Carney Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of JUNE, 2011

Gale Gallman
Notary Public

