

2012 JUL 30 AM 11: 29

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORMCrawford Water System

Public Water Supply Name

MS 0440004

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: 06/28/12

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/12/12

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

Name of Newspaper: The Columbus PacketDate Published: 06/28/12

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted:  / /

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.

Fred Tola Mayor  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/12  
 Date

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

2012 AUG -1 PM 3:49

*Previously received  
7/30/12*

# Crawford 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## 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 (CDC) 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?

The Town of Crawford's water source is groundwater. The town has two wells which draw water from the Gordo Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: <http://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0440004>

### **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?**

If you would like to learn more, please attend our regular scheduled meetings held every first Tuesday of the month at 6 P.M.

## **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

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. During May 2011, we tested positive for a total coliform bacteriological sample(s). The law requires that valid source water samples must be pulled within 24 hours when notified of a Total Coliform positive bacteriological sample. On May 05, 2011, we collected the source water sample in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error, our system did not receive credit for the source water sample for the Ground Water Rule.

### **Special monitoring requirements violations**

**\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING \*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public monitoring water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of any inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.567.7518.

### **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. Town of Crawford 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>.

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## **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 definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	0.57	1.8	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND	0	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	0	15	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02277 5	0.019 8	0.0227 75	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.701	0.5	0.701	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.169	0.161	0.169	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Copper - source water (mg/L)		1.3	1.2904(MPL)	ND	1.2904	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (mg/L)		0.2	0.0047(MPL)	ND	0.0047	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG or MRDLG</b>	<b>MCL or MRDL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>

MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Beverly Hairston  
Address:  
P.O. Box 136  
Crawford, MS 39742  
Phone: 662-272-5164

**Crawford 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

**Is my water safe?**  
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**Where does my water come from?**  
The town of Crawford's water source is groundwater. The main tap area wells which draw water from the Crofton Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**  
Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: <http://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/wrap-reports/assessid406093>

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**  
Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 (800-426-3781). 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, 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 the water is safe to drink, EPA practices 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?**  
If you would like to learn more, please attend our regular scheduled meetings held every first Tuesday of the month at 6 PM.

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ference - by one today and soon it will become second nature.

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**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**  
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our system did not receive credit for the source water sample for the Ground Water Rule.

**Special monitoring requirements violations**  
\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MRSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*  
In accordance with the Radiological Rule, all community public monitoring water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the established deadline; however, during its visit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of any violation by the public water supply, MRSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Malinda Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.367.7313.

**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. Town of Crawford 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/leadwater/>.

**Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that SDWA is met or strict, EPA practices 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 water contaminants were tested, only those substances found 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. Reporting of contaminants would be severely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring naturally occurring substances may actually increase the taste of drinking water and have minimal value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from tap water in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for specific contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not readily detectable in this type of combination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find some abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCLD-G	MCL, TT, or MROD	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (com)	4	4	1.8	0.57	1.2	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	00	0	ND	0	2009	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halooxide Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	00	0	ND	0	2008	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Cyanide (as Free CN) (ppm)	200	200	16	0	16	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer industries; Discharge from metal/chemical factories.
Asimony (ppb)	9	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; consumer electronics; solder; lead acid
Fluoride (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from brickyard; runoff from glass and porcelain production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.022773	0.0189	0.022176	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	6	6	0.6	0.5	1.6	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.701	0.5	0.701	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.108	0.151	0.189	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (mg/L)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and leacheries; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	2.5	2.5	2.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.6	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from electronics glass, and leaching from crop-processing plants, drug factories
Copper - source water (mg/L)	1.6	1.2904 (MFL)	ND	ND	1.2904	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (mg/L)	0.2	0.0047 (MFL)	ND	ND	0.0047	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive sample/month)	0	5	1	NA	NA	2011	No	Naturally present in the environment

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
m-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	300	300	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing shops and other factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial facilities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing shops and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Chlorobenzene (chlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Undetected Contaminants					
The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.					
Contaminant	MCL or MRDL	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Sources
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	N/A: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

  

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variance and Exemptions	Variance and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL of a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:  
 Contact Name: Beverly Hairston  
 Address:  
 P.O. Box 136  
 Crawford, MS 39742  
 Phone: 662-272-5164

Packet Media, LLC

BOX 53  
COLUMBUS, MS 39703

# Invoice

Date	Invoice #
6/27/2012	13918

<b>Bill To</b>
Town of Crawford Attn: Town Clerk P.O. Box 136 Crawford, MS 39743

Item Code	Description	Quantity	Rate	Amount
990	Advertisement June 28th, 2012 (Annual Drinking Water Report)  We appreciate your business!!!!	90	5.55556	500.00

<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Total</b>	\$500.00
662-329-1741		

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5184

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
US POSTAGE PAID  
MAILED FROM  
ZIP CODE 39743  
PERMIT # 1

WATER 496000-493300=2700

16.00

SALES TAX 1.12

17.12

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01

33.97

17.12 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 22.12

Acc# 0060  
18830 HWY 14

FAITH MENNONITE CHURCH  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
18830 HWY 14  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

FAITH MENNONITE CHURCH  
18830 HWY 14  
MACON MS 39341

WATER 258766-266860=20970

33.97

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01

33.97

33.97 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 36.97

Acc# 0080  
2708 TARTLTON RD

DANNY TAYLOR  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
2708 TARTLTON RD  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
US POSTAGE PAID  
MAILED FROM  
ZIP CODE 39743  
PERMIT # 1

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 36.97  
33.97 is due by 07/10

Return this portion with payment.

Deliver payment to:

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5184

WATER 747400-732090=15400

28.40

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01

28.40

28.40 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 33.40

DAN TAYLOR  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
2834 TARTLTON RD  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
US POSTAGE PAID  
MAILED FROM  
ZIP CODE 39743  
PERMIT # 1

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 33.40  
28.40 is due by 07/10

Return this portion with payment.

Deliver payment to:

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5184

WATER 1500100-1480200=19900

32.90

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01

32.90

32.90 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 37.90

HUBERT BUCHANAN  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
2806 TARTLTON RD  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
US POSTAGE PAID  
MAILED FROM  
ZIP CODE 39743  
PERMIT # 1

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 37.90  
32.90 is due by 07/10

Return this portion with payment.

Return this portion with payment.