

2013 JUN 28 AM 9: 08

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

CROOKED CREEK WTA - NORTH & SOUTH
Public Water Supply Name

0390007 + 0390008

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 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 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. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to 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 (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/26/13 . 1 / 1 / 1

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1 / 1 / 1

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1 / 1 / 1

- As a URL (Provide 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: LAURENCE CO. PRESS

Date Published: 6/26/13

→ CROOKED CREEK WTA OFFICE

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/27/13

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Bobby Selmer / OPERATOR
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Officer, etc.)

6-27-2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39205

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7000

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yarbrough@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Crooked Creek Water Association
PWS#: 390007 & 390008
May 2013

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 Miocene Series Aquifer.

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 the Crooked Creek Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman at 601-455-0334. 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 second Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebron, MS.

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, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

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 for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants 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.

| PWS ID #: 390007 | | 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 | 2012 | .03 | .008 - .03 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2012 | .33 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2007* | 1.26 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1 | .5- 1.3 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| PWS ID #: 390008 | | 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 | 2009* | .031 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2011* | .41 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2007* | 12.51 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.2 | .8 – 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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. 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.

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.

*******April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public 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 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Crooked Creek 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

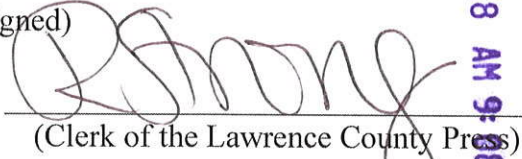
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAWRENCE COUNTY

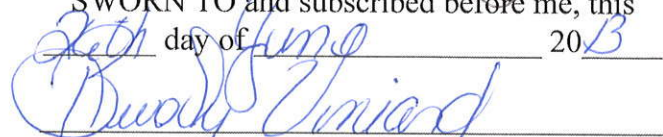
Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for LAWRENCE COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS, a newspaper published in the City of Monticello, Lawrence County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: June 26, 2013
DATE: _____
DATE: _____
DATE: _____

Published 1 times

(Signed)


(Clerk of the Lawrence County Press)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
26th day of June 2013


A Notary Public in and for the
County of Lawrence, State of Mississippi.



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 28 AM 9:08

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Crooked Creek Water Association
 PWS# 390007 & 390008
 May 2013

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from the Crooked Creek Aquifer.

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 work for the Crooked Creek Water Association has involved a modern susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Boby Seaman at 801-464-0334. 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 second Monday of each month at 8:30 PM at AUSA 5 Main Ave., New Haven, UT.

Our monthly monitoring of contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists 31 of the drinking water contaminants that were analyzed during the period of January 15 to December 31, 2012. It lists when monitoring was required by law. 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. Potential 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 domestic water. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto 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 the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes procedures that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water provided by regulated drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is 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:

Contaminant: The concentration of a contaminant which, if extended, requires 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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "ideal" MCL 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 some concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years of a single penny or \$10,000,000.
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 or \$1,000,000,000.

| PWS ID #: 390007 TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|-------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detectable Levels (MCLG) | Unit | MCLG | MCL | MRDL | MRDLG | Other Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Barium | N | 2012 | 00 | 000-03 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Discharge of other wastes, discharge from feed refiners, erosion of natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | ALM18 | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing pipes, erosion of natural deposits |
| 18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2012 | 31 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizers, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52. THM1 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2007 | 1.08 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1 | 0-1.2 | mg/L | 0 | MDRL 4.0 | 0 | 0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| PWS ID #: 390008 TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|-------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detectable Levels (MCLG) | Unit | MCLG | MCL | MRDL | MRDLG | Other Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Barium | N | 2008 | 03 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Discharge of other wastes, discharge from feed refiners, erosion of natural deposits |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 | ALM18 | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing pipes, erosion of natural deposits |
| 18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2011 | 41 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizers, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52. THM1 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2007 | 11.61 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2012 | 1.2 | 0-1.2 | mg/L | 0 | MDRL 4.0 | 0 | 0 | Water additive used to control microbes |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements. 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 comply with monitoring requirements, MCLG now makes systems of any residual 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 the tap and service lines. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has found that naturally occurring lead in drinking water can be reduced 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, treatment, and ways to take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-8226 and govwaterlead.org. The American Lead Department of Health: Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 801-875-7444 if you want 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 inorganic minerals or organic molecules. 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 1-800-426-8226.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as patients with cancer, persons with chronic kidney disease, persons who are taking dialysis or other kidney treatments, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water. For their health, use bottled water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other parasitological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-8226.

On April 4, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MICH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING
 In accordance with the Radioactive Dose Act, all community public water supplies were required to submit samples for radionuclide monitoring January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply submitted samples to the approved location, however, during an audit of the Utah Division of Health, Environmental Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested analysis and reporting of radiological contaminants before and results will follow. Although this was not the intent of action by the public water supply, MCLG will report to you a violation. This is to notify you in all of the data, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is not in compliance with the Radioactive Dose Act. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Vickers, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 801-574-7111.

The Crooked Creek Water Association would like to thank you for your support and cooperation in providing us with the information needed to provide you with the best quality of water possible.