

2013 JUL -2 AM 8:17

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

Town of Crawford  
Public Water Supply Name

MS0440004

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. 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 to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

*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  
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/27/13 , / / , / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

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

- 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: The Columbus Patriot

Date Published: 06/27/13

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 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.

Fred Tolon, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc)

6/27/13  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to :  
(601)576-7800  
May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

## CRAWFORD 2012 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.

**Description of Water Treatment Process**

Drinking water typically requires some form of treatment before distribution to customers. Usually treatment takes the form of a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before the water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community. Your water is only treated using the disinfection process.

**Significant Deficiencies**

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.

**SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/15/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks. **CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:** This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 12/31/2014.

**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. The 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>.

**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.

**Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for household to remind residents that storm drains pump directly into your local water body.

### 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 level. 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	MCGL or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80			2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.60	1.20 2.00	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppb)	10	10	0.08	0.08 0.08	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 0.02	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15		2012	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01549		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.05		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.154		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Copper-source water (mg/L)		1.3	0.2 (MPL)		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead-source water (mg/L)		0.015	0.002 (MPL)		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	NA	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.5	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5		2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5		2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCGL	MCGL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs 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 MCGLs 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:  
 PO BOX 136  
 CRAWFORD, MS  
 Phone: 662-272-5164

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5164

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

OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS EXTRA DWEL  
WATER 170710-157540=13170

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 47.17  
42.17 is due by 07/10

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 42.17

Acct# 1950  
42.17 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 47.17

JOHN/MARGARET MCCARTER  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
1431 STARKVILLE RD  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

Deliver payment to:

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5164

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

WATER 1626390-1617290=9100 22.10

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 27.10  
22.10 is due by 07/10

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 22.10

Acct# 1962  
22.10 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 27.10

DAYLAN T HAIRSTON  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
PO BOX 45  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5164

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

WATER 0-0=0 16.00

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 21.00  
16.00 is due by 07/10

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 16.00

Acct# 1971  
16.00 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 21.00

JOHNSON BRIDGES, JR.  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
170 RICE RD  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

Deliver payment to:

CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM  
PO BOX 136  
CRAWFORD, MS 39743  
662-272-5164

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

WATER 47530-44560=2970 16.00

Billed: 07/01  
After 07/10 pay 21.00  
16.00 is due by 07/10

TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 16.00

Acct# 1981  
16.00 is due by 07/10  
After 07/10 pay 21.00

CONSANDRA RICE  
SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days)  
424 RICE RD.  
METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17  
CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUL 2 AM 8:17

2013 JUL -2 AM 8: 17



# TOWN OF CRAWFORD

**MAYOR**  
FRED TOLON

**CITY CLERKS**  
BEVERLY HAIRSTON

**BOARD OF ALDERMEN**  
LARRY CALDWELL  
BRENDA GENTRY  
WILLIE D. PARSON  
CASEY SMITH, SR.  
VEMITRA WHITE

June 27, 2013

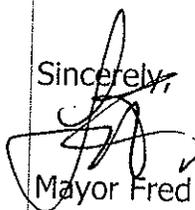
To Whom It May Concern:

Please find listed the Locations, where the CCR Report was posted as of June 27,2013.

1. Crawford Town Hall
2. Crawford Public Library
3. John's Grocery
4. Stop 1 Deli
5. Mack's One Stop
6. Love and Learn Daycare
7. C & G Sandwich Shop

For further information, please feel free to contact our office at (662) 272-5164.

Sincerely,



Mayor Fred Tolon

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

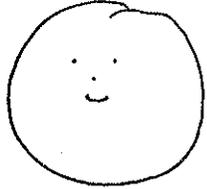
2013 JUL -2 AM 8: 17

# Invoice

Packet Media, LLC  
BOX 53  
COLUMBUS, MS 39703

Date	Invoice #
6/28/2013	16076

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

Item Code	Description	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1042	Advertisement June 27th, 2013 (Annual Drinking Water Report)	90	5.55556	500.00
	DISCOUNT			
	WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS!!!			
	HAVE A SAFE AND HAPPY JULY 4TH!!!!			
	 <span style="font-family: cursive;">Thank you!</span>			

<b>Phone #</b>
662-329-1741

<b>Total</b>	\$500.00
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