

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

2013 MAY 30 AM 9:08

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0640014

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: 5/15/13, 5/22/13, 5/28/13

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: Magee Courier

Date Published: 5/15/13 & 5/22/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5/13/13

(Magee Library, Smith's Crossing Rural Water Assoc. Office)

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.

Magee Allen
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-28-2013
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

2013 MAY 30 AM 9:09

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association

PWS#: 0640014 May 2013

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.

One Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Copies of the report is available at the office Monday – Friday 7:30 – 4:30; in addition, it will be published in the Magee Courier.

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p. m. at our office (880 Simpson HWY 149, Magee, MS). The association conducts its annual membership meeting on the second Tuesday of February. Time and place is designated on the water bills and an ad is placed in the local news paper prior to annual meeting. This is a very important meeting which all customers are encouraged to attend.

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).

Currently our water comes from five wells. Two draws groundwater from the Catahoula Aquifer and two draws from Citronelle Aquifer the other draws from the MOCN Aquifer.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. 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 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 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.9	1.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.63	0.08	1.63	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
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.1	1.2	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.56	0.5	0.8	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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. Smith's Crossing Rural 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>.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride

samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7%.

*****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.

Contact Name: Steve Womack

Address:

P. O. Box 956, 880 Simpson Hwy 149

Magee, MS 39111

Phone: 601 849-4631

Fax: 601 849-4821

E-Mail: scwa@hughes.net

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association

PWS#: 0640014 May 2013

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 what your water tastes 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 asset.

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Copies of the report is available at the office Monday - Friday 7:30 - 4:30. In addition, it will be published in The Magee Courier.

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office (800 Simpson HWY 14, Magee, MS). The association conducts its annual membership meeting on the second Tuesday of February. Time and place is designated on the water bills and an ad is placed in local news paper prior to annual meeting. This is a very important meeting. All customers are encouraged to attend.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. For more information on drinking water for these vulnerable groups, please contact the CDC or your state health department. The CDC's website (www.cdc.gov) has additional information on these vulnerable groups.

Contaminants in water can come from the soil. For example, pesticides from the Columbia River and the delta from Greenville Aquifer the other draw from the MOCU Aquifer. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. For more information on drinking water for these vulnerable groups, please contact the CDC or your state health department. The CDC's website (www.cdc.gov) has additional information on these vulnerable groups.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, 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, radon, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Municipalities, such as cities and towns, and other sources of drinking water, such as wells, can also pick up substances from agricultural activities, industrial operations, and other sources. Some of these substances include: pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other chemicals. Some of these substances can be naturally occurring or result from human activities. Some of these substances include: pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other chemicals. Some of these substances can be naturally occurring or result from human activities.

Water treatment plants use various processes to remove contaminants from water. Some of these processes include: filtration, disinfection, and softening. Some of these processes can remove some contaminants, but not all. Some of these processes can also add substances to the water. For example, some water treatment plants use chlorine to disinfect water. Chlorine can react with some substances in the water to form disinfection byproducts (DBPs). DBPs can be harmful to health. Some water treatment plants use lead pipes to transport water. Lead can leach into the water from these pipes. Lead is a toxic substance that can be harmful to health. Some water treatment plants use asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in their pipes. ACM can release asbestos fibers into the water. Asbestos is a carcinogen that can be harmful to health. Some water treatment plants use lead pipes to transport water. Lead can leach into the water from these pipes. Lead is a toxic substance that can be harmful to health. Some water treatment plants use asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in their pipes. ACM can release asbestos fibers into the water. Asbestos is a carcinogen that can be harmful to health.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

There is no scientific evidence that addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE PAID
USPS PERMIT NO. 111
MAGEE, MS 38111
PERMIT #71

SMITH'S CROSSING WATER ASSN.
800 HWY 14 S
MAGEE, MS 38111
601-893-4531

17.50 is due by 06/15

WATER CHARGE: USED 0
PREV: \$5500 PRES: \$5500

ACCT# 1024870
7885 SIMPSON HWY 49 S

17.50 is due by 06/15

SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT
P O BOX 387
MAGEE MS 38111

2013 MAY 30 AM 9:08
SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT
P O BOX 387
MAGEE MS 38111
YEARLY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
IS AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Exceeds	Notes		
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	1.1	0.9	1.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.63	0.08	1.63	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.1	1.2	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories.
Lead (ppm)	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	2010	No	Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	15	1	0	0	2010	No	Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

If proper 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. Smith's Crossing Rural 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 reduce 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 at 800-426-4791.

Under the SDWA, public water systems are required to report certain results pertaining to lead and copper in their water. The number of violations in the previous year is reported as a percentage of the total number of violations. The number of violations in the previous year is reported as a percentage of the total number of violations. The number of violations in the previous year is reported as a percentage of the total number of violations.