

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUN 31 AM 8: 53
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015
Crooked Creek Water
Public Water Supply Name
390008, 390007
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: Dec 18, 14 / / , / /

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: Lawrence County Press

Date Published: Dec 18, 14

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 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.

Carol Longino, Pres.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Dec 30 - 14
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:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUN 31 AM 8: 53
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Crooked Brook Water
Public Water Supply Name
390007
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 06/08/16 / /

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: Lawrence County Press
Date Published: 06/08/16

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

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 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.

Carl Longino, Pres.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-30-16
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:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Crooked Creek Water Association
 PWS#: 390007 & 390008
 May 2016

2016 JUN 14 AM 9:04

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 5:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebron, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 to 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	2015	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.3	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1.1 - 1.25	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	2015	.0279	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.29	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1 – 1.22	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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 system 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.

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.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Crooked Creek Water Association
PWS#: 390007 & 390008
May 2016

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 JUN 31 AM 8:53

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 5:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebron, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 to 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	2015	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.3	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-products									
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1.1 - 1.25	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	2015	.0279	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.29	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1 - 1.22	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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 system 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.

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.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Crooked Creek Water Association
PWS#: 390007 & 390008
May 2016

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 Solman 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 contaminants 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, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 to 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	2015	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.3	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-products									
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1.1 - 1.25	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	2015	.0279	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	.29	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

B1. HAA5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1 -- 1.22	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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 system 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 601.576.7682 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.

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:

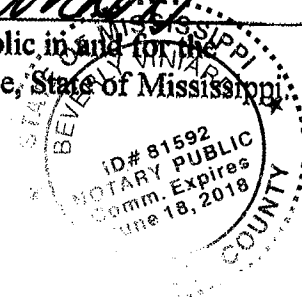
DATE: 6-8-16
DATE: _____
DATE: _____
DATE: _____
DATE: _____

Published 1 times

(Signed)

Stephanie Steg
(Clerk of the Lawrence County Press)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
8th day of June, 2016
Beverly United
A Notary Public in and for the
County of Lawrence, State of Mississippi.



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 CE COUNTY**

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Crooked Creek Water Association
 PWS# 390007 & 390008
 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is based on our regular testing of the tap 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 the water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Micoche Springs Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the source susceptibility of its drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 5:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebrides, MS.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Betsy Sullivan at 601-465-0334. 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 5:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebrides, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 use; organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from oil and gas production and refining 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 contaminants. 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:

Design Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a cleanup or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. It is a disinfectant residual that assures a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant, but at 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 Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute per hour, or one penny in \$10,000.000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,800 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.000.

PWS ID #: 390007		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015	0064	No Range	ppm	2	2	Leaching from natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer that leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
12. Nitrites (Nitrogen)	N	2015	3	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1.1 - 1.25	mg/L	0	MCLG = 4	Water disinfection 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/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015	.0279	No Range	ppm	2	2	Leaching from natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	5	0	ppm	13	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	29	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. THM5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	00	By Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2015	1.2	1.1 - 1.22	mg/L	0	MCLG = 4	Water disinfection used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

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. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance with monitoring requirements, staff in our water utility systems of your drinking 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 system is responsible for providing safe-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 ways you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadandtapwater/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.1582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in most water. These substances can be inorganic, 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. Pregnant women, infants, and young children are particularly vulnerable. Some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

The 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.

me to me, the undersigned,
 and for LAWRENCE COUNTY,
 the CLERK of the LAWRENCE
 COUNTY PRESS, a newspaper published in the
 county of Lawrence, Lawrence County, in said
 county, being duly sworn, deposes and says
 that the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS is a
 newspaper defined and prescribed in Senate
 Bill No. 1277, enacted in the regular session of
 the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended
 by Senate Bill No. 1277, of the Mississippi Code of 1942,
 and the publication of a notice, of which the
 true copy appeared in the issues of
 the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS as follows:

8-16

_____ times

_____ of the Lawrence County Press

I do hereby certify and subscribed before me, this
 20th day of June, 2016

 Notary Public in and for the State of Mississippi

