

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2017 JUN 29 PM 12: 20

CROSSROADS WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

0070005

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 (Piper) 6/24/17

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/24/17, 5/25/17, 5/26/17 (75.11)

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: CALHOUN COUNTY JOURNAL

Date Published: 5/24/17

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 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

JR Business Mgr
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/17
Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576-7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2015*	3.3	1.3 – 3.3	ppb	n/a	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015*	.16	.1357 - .16	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.6	1.2 – 1.6	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.221	.218 - .221	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2015*	7.3	4.4 – 7.3	ppb	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2016	.70	.5 – .9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems 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 Cross Roads 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

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

CROSSROADS WATER ASSN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 24 day of MAY 2017

Joel McNece
Joel McNece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24 day of MAY 2017.

Lisa Denley McNece
Lisa Denley McNece,
Notary Public



My commission expires March 28, 2018

Crossroads Water Association Drinking Water Quality Report

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Cross Roads Water Association
PWSID: 00702905
May 2017

When presented 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. Our greatest goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make in consistently improving the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stone Clark at 562-563-6744. We want our water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings that are held on the second Tuesday of January at 7:00 PM at the Bentley Community Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Corda Formation Aquifer. This source water distribution has been completed for our public water system to determine the natural susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how this susceptibility determination was made has been forwarded to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Cross Roads Water Association have received moderate susceptibility ratings to various risks.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were tested during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring was required in 2016, the table reflects a most recent result. A water filter will not remove all of the contaminants, a drinking water treatment system is needed. In some cases, radioactive materials like radon gas or radium can be removed from the presence of radon gas from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from damaged treatment pipes, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industries, or domestic water heaters. Volatile organic compounds, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair shops. 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's maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and maximum contaminant level (MCL) are used. MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is safe to drink. MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water that is safe to drink. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is safe to drink. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is safe to drink. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is safe to drink.

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 included 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Ppm (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 \$10,000,000.

Ppb (per billion ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Unit	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeded MCL/MCLG	MVA Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
6. Arsenic	N	2016	ppb	1.3 - 2.2	ppb	na	na	ppb	From natural deposits, runoff from fields, runoff from pipes and electrical production systems.
10. Barium	N	2016	ppm	107 - 10	ppm	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling fluids, discharge from metal refineries, release of natural deposits.
11. Cadmium	N	2016	ppb	1.2 - 1.5	ppb	na	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and other metal refineries and natural deposits.
12. Fluoride	N	2016	ppm	2.0 - 2.1	ppm	na	na	ppm	From natural deposits, mining runoff, phosphate mining runoff, discharge from fertilizer and phosphate refineries.
13. Lead	N	2016	ppb	0	ppb	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Selenium	N	2016	ppb	4.4 - 7.1	ppb	na	na	ppb	Leaching from petroleum and other refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2016	mg/l	5 - 6	mg/l	0	MVA = 4	mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with regulatory requirements, MCLs from various systems are reviewed before use at 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 finished water, but cannot control the volume of lead that may be released into your water. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-878-7382 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 inorganic, organic, synthetic, and radioactive substances. The drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain a high level 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. 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 bacteria. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Cross Roads Water Association wants you to be the closest to quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

01-2505000 06/01 06/27
431 CR 380

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
CALHOUN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
P.O. BOX 1222
CALHOUN CITY, MS 38916

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
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PERMIT NO. 46
CALHOUN CITY, MS 38916

MEMBER SERVICES
3660900 3656000 4900

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	07/10/2017	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
35.36	.00	35.36

PAST DUE 35.36
NET DUE >>> 35.36
SAVE THIS >>
GROSS DUE >> 35.36

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT
PAYMENT CENTER

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
01-2505000
SCOTCHIE DENTON
431 COUNTY ROAD 380
CALHOUN CITY MS 38916-7122