CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Crystal Springs Water
Public Water Supply Name

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: __________/________/________/________/________

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 meteor

Date Published: __________/________/2017

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

Mayor

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

Date: __________/________/2017

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!
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

D150003

the METER

ESTABLISHED 1881
Crystal Springs, Mississippi 39059
State of Mississippi, Copiah County

Personally appeared before the undersigned Notary in and for said County and State, HENRY CARNEY, Publisher of The Crystal Springs Meteor, a newspaper published at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, who on oath says the notice a copy of which is hereto attached, was printed once consecutive times in said paper as follows:

June 14, 2017 $ 331.20

Cost

$ 

$ 

$ 

$ 

$ 

$ 

$ 

Notary $ 3.00

Total Cost $ 334.20

______________________________
Henry Carney
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 2017

______________________________
Gale Gallman
Notary Public
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 continuously 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 Citrusella & Micanopy Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the 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 Crystal Springs Water Service have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alan Feller at 801-824-3403. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn’t required in 2010, 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 minerals 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 industrial 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 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 the tap water is safe to drink, EPA recognizes 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 Goal (MCLG)** – 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 Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water, above which water utility must take steps to control the contaminant to protect the health of consumers.

**Parts per million (ppm)** – one part per million corresponds to one million in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

### TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Value(s)</th>
<th>Data Collected</th>
<th>Level (ppm)</th>
<th>Range of QQs</th>
<th>N of Samples</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Arsenic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of turbid water contaminants.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (as chlorine)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>06/16/2014</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Trihalomethane (Total)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of turbid water contaminants.)
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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform presence. In an effort to analyze systems of all monitoring requirements, MDEQ now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline of or at http://www.epa.gov/groundwater.

To comply with the “Regulation Governing the Distribution of Community Water Supplies”, our system 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 0.7-1.2 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbe, 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, for example, infants, young children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems. 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 State Drinking Water Hotline of or at http://www.epa.gov/groundwater.

The Crystal Springs Water Service 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.