2017 CERTIFICATION 18 JUN 29 PM 1: 53

Consumer Confidence R	eport (CCR)
(Printford water	John
Public Water System	Name
MS-044-0004	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water S	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communia Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Department be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributinmail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please che	or of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon g the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or ck all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attac	h copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (Attach c	opy of advertisement)
On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
☐ Email message (Email the message to	the address below)
□ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed://2018	/ /2018 / /2018
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other demethods used	lirect delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 125/18	/ _/0010
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Name of Newspaper: Columbus Purkut	ablished CCR <u>or proof</u> of publication)
Date Published: 6 114/18	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / / 2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	
*	(Provide Direct URL)
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of tabove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provide of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	this public water system in the form and manner identified ther certify that the information included in this CCR is truled to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department Date
Submission options (Select o	ne method ONLY
	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report JUN 12 AM 8: 98 Crawford Water System PWS#: MS 0440004 June 2018

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 Gordo Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Crawford Water System have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Beverly Hairston at 662.272.5164. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please attend meeting scheduled for the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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.

				TEST RES	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	inants						
Inorganic 8. Arsenic	Contam	inants 2016*	7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runof from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste

13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.2	.8 – 1.2	bbp		100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.193	.178193	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	4	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2016*	2.7	No Range	ppb		50	ŧ	50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	on By-l	Products	5						
81. HAA5	N	2013*	22,4	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.2 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

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.

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 Crawford Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our students help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2018 JUN 29 PM 1:54 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Crawford Water System

PWS#: MS 0440004 June 2018

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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.

- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Test Res	ults			
Conteminant	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								
6. Arsenic	N	2016*	.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Berlum	N	2016*	.0224	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.2	.8-1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulb mills; erosion of natural deposits
14, Copper	N	2015/17	.1	0	ppm	1,3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluorige	N	2018*	.193	.178193	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natrual deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeh; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	4	Ó	ррь	0	AL≌15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium Disinfection By-Pi	Ŋ	2016*	2.7	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natrual deposits; discharge from mines

B1. HAAS	N	2013*	22.4	No Range	ррь	Q	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.2 - 1.0	mg/l	Q	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control
Most recent se	annle No	anen la manile						microbes

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The Crawford Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our students help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and

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PO BOX 136	682-272-5164

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2708 TARLTON RD

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FAITH MENNONITE CHURCH

FAITH MENNONITE CHURC After 07/10/18 pay 35.00

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49461 MS HWY 14 E

DISCONNECT DATE IS THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

49461 MS HWY 14 E

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TOM SCHROCK

MACON MS 39341

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Acct# 0060

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2834 TARLTON RD

Acct# 0070

YOU OWE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT

YOU OWE 22,00 by 07/10/18

CRAWFORD MS 39743 2834 TARLTON RD

STEPHEN BUCHANAN YOU OWE 25.40 by 07/10/18

DISCONNECT DATE IS THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL

YOU OWE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT:

After 07/10/16 pay 30.40

Acott coso SVC:05/20/18-06/20/18 (31 days) 2504 TARLTON RD

Deliver payment to: