2019 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Cruizer

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 might email, fax (but not preferred) or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 (Email the message to the address below)
  ☐ Other

Date(s) customers were informed: / / 2020 / / 2020 / / 2020

☐ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery method used.

Date Mailed/Distributed: / / 2020

☐ CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)
  ☐ As a URL
  ☐ As an attachment
  ☐ As text within the body of the email message

Date Emailed: / / 2020

☐ CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper:

Date Published: / / 2020

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

Date Posted: / / 2020

☒ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

www.msdh.ms.org/2020_ccr/cruizer.pdf

(Please Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Stephani Smith

Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

4-30-20

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!
We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Middle Willow Aquifer.

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 these susceptibility determinations were made had been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Crowley have received lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Healy at 662-444-4922. 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 Thursday of every month at 6:00 PM at Town 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 were dated for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. In cases where monitoring was required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it picks up substances from its environment. In some cases, radioactive materials and other substances can be brought into your drinking water by natural processes or human activity. Malaysian contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural practices, and activities, and wildlife, natural contaminants, such as nitrates and sediments, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharged, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residual uses; organic chemicals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and also from domestic systems; pharmaceutical contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In our area, the water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribed 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 MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technologies.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "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 represent any additional treatment requirement through the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Type</th>
<th>Violative Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>Unit Measure</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gross Alpha</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Radium 226</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>0.0106 - 0.109</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from mining facilities; disposal of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEST RESULTS**
| 13. Chromium | N | 2019 | 8.3 | 2.5 – 3.3 | ppm | 100 | 100 |
| 14. Copper | N | 7/01/19 | 98 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL – 1.3 |
| 15. Fluoride | N | 2019 | 0.286 | ppm | 4 | 4 |
| 17. Lead | N | 7/01/19 – 12/31/19 | 0 | 0 | ppm | AL – 1.5 |

### Disinfection By-Products

| 81. HAA5 | N | 2019 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 60 |
| 82. TrTHM | N | 2019 | 15.4 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 60 |
| Chlorine | N | 2019 | 1 | ppm | 0 | MCL – 4 |

### Unregulated Contaminants

| Sodium | N | 2019 | 180000 | ppm | PPM | NONE |


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, MSBD 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 you have water for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds 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. Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory, at 601-572-7822. If you wish to have your water tested, in 2017 our system exceeded the action level for lead.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation 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 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 99%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can include microorganisms, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including treated 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 1-800-426-4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, including: infants, elderly persons, people with impaired immune systems, cancer patients, people undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or similar 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 cysts, paramecium and other microorganisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4781.

The Town of Crowder 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.