

2020 JUN 26 AM 8:19

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Crystal Springs Water

Public Water System Name

0150003

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 must 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 methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

- CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / 2020
- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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 Copiah MonitorDate Published: 06/17/2020

- 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: _____

*(Provide 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

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

Mayor

Date

June 19, 2020**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****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity******CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!**

Crystal Springs Water Service
PWS # 0150003
June 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 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 Citronella & Miocene Aquifers.

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 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 Faler at 601-624-3403. 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 of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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 the 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. MCL's 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.

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 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	10/03/2018*	0.041	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	01/01/2016-12/31/2018*	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	0.705	0.6-1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	01/01/2016-12/31/2018*	0.000	0	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	02/06/2019	1.42	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	02/06/2019	0	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (asCl ₂) (ppm)	N	2019	1.10	0.50-1.71	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	05/16/2019	4.0	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
77. Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	07/18/2018*	2.0	0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium	N	2019	110,000	0	ppb	0	250,000	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners, and Sewage Effluents

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019

On October 30, 2019 an Asbestos sample was collected and the results were NO Asbestos were detected in the water.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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. The Crystal Springs Water Department 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0150003 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 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 75%.

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 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.

The Copiah Monitor

A consolidation of
the Meteor and Copiah County Courier

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
6/17/2020	L061720-12

Water Quality Analysis

Bill To
CITY OF CRYSTAL SPRINGS P O BOX 473 CRYSTAL SPRINGS MS 39059

Mailing address:
PO Box 353, Crystal Springs, MS 39059

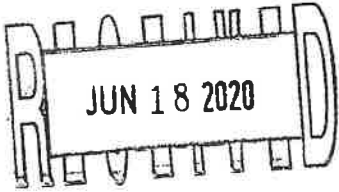
Office locations:
103 S Ragsdale Ave., Hazlehurst, MS 39083
601-894-3141

201 E Georgetown St, Crystal Springs, MS 39059
601-892-2581

P.O. No.	Terms	Rep
	Net 10th of next month	

Qty	Item	Description	Rate	Amount
51	legal - display ad proof fee	WATER QUALITY PWS #0150003 (RUN DATE 6/17)	8.55	436.05
			3.00	3.00

100-650-615



RECEIVED BY	Subtotal	\$439.05
	Sales Tax (7.0%)	\$0.00
	Total	\$439.05
	Payments/Credits	\$0.00
	Balance Due	\$439.05

THE COPIAH MONITOR

Mailing address: P. O. Box 353 • Crystal Springs, MS 39059
 Locations: 103 S Ragsdale Ave. Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141
 201 E Georgetown St, Crystal Springs, MS 39059 • 601-892-2581
 www.copiahmonitor.com

Crystal Springs Water Service
 PWS # 0160003
 June 2020

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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								
Iron (Iron)		10/09/2018*	0.041	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
		07/04/2019	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
		07/04/2019	0.705	0.9-1.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
							AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
							10	Rinseoff from fertilizer

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COPIAH COUNTY

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of THE COPIAH MONITOR, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the THE COPIAH MONITOR 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: 6/17/20

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

Published 1 times 51"

Publication cost: \$ 436.05

Proof fee: +\$3.00

Total cost: \$ 439.05

(Signed)

J. J. Lamey
 (Clerk of The Copiah Monitor)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 17 day of June 20 20

C. S. Diamond
 A Notary Public in and for the County of Copiah, State of Mississippi.



Constituent	Unit	2019	2018	2017	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppb	Notes
Nitrogen		0	0	0					Leak, septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)									
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	N	2019	1.10	0.50-1.71	ppm	4.0		4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
73. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	05/16/2019	4.0	0	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
77. Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	07/18/2018*	2.0	0	ppb	0		60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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June 17, 2020