2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 JUL 1 PM4:18

Town of Crenshaw

PRINT Public Water System Name

0540005

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION *(Check all boxes that apply)*	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	
☐ On water bill *(Attach copy of bill)*	
☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
☐ Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
☐ Distributed via E-mail as a URL *(Provide direct URL):* _____	
☐ Distributed via Email as an attachment	
☐ Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
☑ Published in local newspaper (*attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication*)	6-29-2022
☐ Posted in public places (*attach list of locations or list here*) _____	
☐ Posted online at the following address *(Provide direct URL):* _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

Tiara Kiry	City Clerk	6-30-2022
Name	Title	Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS *(Select one method ONLY)*

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Crenshaw
PWS#: 0540005
June 2022

2022 JUN 30 PM3:01

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Town of Crenshaw have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Margo Goings at 662-382-5234. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at the City Court Room.

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 detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0059	.0058 - .0059	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	.5 –.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.162	.153 - .162	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	91000	86000 - 91000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2021	23.1	9.94 - 21	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	28.7	9 - 13	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.5	.23 – .92	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Crenshaw 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.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Crenshaw
PWS#: 0540005
June 2022

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/ MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0069	.0068 - .0069	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	3	.5 - .7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/20*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	*2019	.182	.153 - .182	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/20*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	91000	86000 - 91000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt; Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	23.1	9.84 - 21	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	2021	29.7	9 - 13	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.5	.23 - .92	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

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The Primitive: June 29, 2022
2021 Town of Crenshaw

blic Notices

'UBLIC NOTICE

)NS BY PUBLICATION
: CHANCERY COURT
E SECOND JUDICIAL
TRICT OF PANOLA
INTY, MISSISSIPPI
EY ALLEN HAWKINS,
or of Estate of EULA
HAWKINS Deceased
use No. 20-cv-40
SUMMONS

\TE OF MISSISSIPPI
unknown Heirs at Law
ngful Death Beneficia-
ula Raye Hawkins, De-

been made a Respon-
the Petition to Deter-
ongful Death Beneficia-
Authorize Distribution
ment Proceeds filed in
e cause in this Court by
Allen Hawkins, Execu-
Estate of Eula Raye
Deceased, seeking
ination of the wrong-
beneficiaries of Eula
wkins and authorizing
in of settlement pro-
espondents other than
Barbara Diane Tutor
da Gail Cain.
summoned to appear
d against the petition
ast you in this action at
on the 9th day of Au-
2 in the courtroom of
nty Courthouse Build-
enatobia, Mississippi,
e of your failure to ap-
defend, a judgement
tered against you for
demanded in the Pe-

ot required to file an
r other pleading, but
lo so if you desire.
der my hand and the
id Court, this the 9th
e, 2022.

. Pitcock, Chancery
Panola, County, Mis-

Anthony, Deputy Clerk

ian:
2 and 29, 2022
KINS, E.

BLIC NOTICE

:HANCERY COURT
NOLA COUNTY,
ISSISSIPPI
JDICIAL DISTRICT
THE MATTER
ESTATE OF FANNIE
. JOHNSON
E NO.: 22-CV-90
ON PETITIONER
S BY PUBLICATION

E OF MISSISSIPPI
UNKNOWN HEIRS
OTHER INTEREST-
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Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF RONAL RAY ROARK, DECEASED CAUSE NO. 22-CV-69 HERTHA J. ROARK, PETITIONER NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Letters of Administration having been granted to Hertha J. Roark on the 25th day of May, 2022, by the Chancery Court of Panola County, Mississippi, in the Estate of Ronal Ray Roark, Deceased, late of Panola County, Mississippi. Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law, within ninety (90) days from the date of the first publication of this notice or said claims will be forever barred.
WITNESS my signature this the 20th day of June, 2022.

/s/ Megan A. Cole
Megan A. Cole, MSB #104571
Attorney for the Estate
P. O. Box 127
Hernando, MS 38632
(662)429-7088

The Panolian:
Jun. 29, Jul. 6 and 13, 2022
EST/ROARK, R.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF SECOND JUDICIAL OF PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI KENT L. ROWSEY, Executor OF Estate of LILLIAN C. ROWSEY, Deceased CAUSE NO.22-CV-157 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY over the estate of Lillian C. Rowsey, Deceased, having been granted to me on June 16, 2022, by the Chancery Court of the Second Judicial District of Panola County, Mississippi, notice is hereby given all persons having claims against said estate to have the same probated and registered by the Clerk of said Court within ninety (90) days from the date of the first publication hereof or they will be barred.
This the 16th day of June, 2022.

KENT L. ROWSEY Executor

Thomas S. Shuler, P. O. Box 246, Sardis, MS 38666.

The Panolian:

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Crenshaw
PWS#: 0540005
June 2022

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...ummoned to appear ...against the petition ...in this action at ...the 9th day of Au-... in the courtroom of ... Courthouse Build-... Senatobia, Mississippi. ...of your failure to ap-... defend, a judgement entered against you for ...demanded in the Pe-...

...not required to file an ...or other pleading, but ...do so if you desire. ...nder my hand and the ...said Court, this the 9th ...ne, 2022.

...R. Pitcock, Chancery ...Panola County, Mis-...

...Anthony, Deputy Clerk

...olian:
...22 and 29, 2022
...WKINS, E.

...UBLIC NOTICE

...CHANCERY COURT
...ANOLA COUNTY,
...MISSISSIPPI
...JUDICIAL DISTRICT
...THE MATTER
...ESTATE OF FANNIE
...M. JOHNSON
...SE NO.: 22-CV-90
...YON PETITIONER
...NS BY PUBLICATION

...TE OF MISSISSIPPI
...UNKNOWN HEIRS
...OTHER INTEREST-
...IONS

...been made a Defen-... suit filed in this Court ...yon, seeking to Deter-... Adjudicate the Heirs ... M. Johnson Defen-... ...er than Leona Holiday, ...and Earl Johnson in... are unknown. ...summoned to appear ...nd against the com-... petition filed against ... action at 9:00 o'clock ...he 18th day of July, ...he courtroom of the ... County Courthouse ...alley, Mississippi, and ...your failure to appear ...d a judgment will be ...against you for the ...other things demand-... complaint or petition. ...ot required to file an ...other pleading but ...o so if you desire. ...der my hand and the ...d Court, this the 10th ...e, 2022.

...PITCOCK
...unty Chancery Clerk

...Parrish
...erk

...an:
...and 29, 2022
...ISON, F.

...BLIC NOTICE

...HANCERY COURT
...SECOND JUDICIAL
...PANOLA COUNTY,
...ISSISSIPPI
...OF ROBIN LEANNE
...CK, DECEASED
...o. 22CV140
...E MYRICK KERR,
...STRATRIX, C.T.A.

/s/ Megan A. Cole
Megan A. Cole, MSB #104571
Attorney for the Estate
P. O. Box 127
Hernando, MS 38632
(662)429-7088

The Panolian:
Jun. 29, Jul. 6 and 13, 2022
EST/ROARK, R.

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CAUSE NO.22-CV-157
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Thomas S. Shuler, P. O. Box 246, Sardis, MS 38666

The Panolian:
Jun. 22, 29 and Jul. 6, 2022
EST/ROWSEY, L.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Storage Plus, makes notice of sale to the highest bidder, the contents of unit leased to **JASMINE WEBB UNIT #514, QWINDREDROUS ELLIS UNIT #515**. Whereas default has occurred in the payment of rent, sale will be held at **10:15 a.m. on JULY 12, 2022** at Storage Plus, Hwy 51, Sardis, MS 38666.

The Panolian;
June 29 and July 6, 2022
STORAGE AUCTION

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MILDRED O'NEILL PURVIS, DECEASED
SCOTT PEATROSS, ADMINISTRATOR, PETITIONER,

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.

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/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0059	.0058 - .0059	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	.5 - .7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	*2019	.162	.153 - .162	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; [illegible] which promotes strong teeth; [illegible] from fertilizer and [illegible]
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household [illegible] erosion of natural de[illegible]
Sodium	N	2019*	91000	86000 - 91000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment [illegible] Water Softeners and Sewage [illegible]
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	23.1	9.94 - 21	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water [illegible]
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	28.7	9 - 13	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water [illegible]
Chlorine	N	2021	.5	.23 - .92	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

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. [illegible] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing [illegible] your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for [illegible] 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have [illegible] tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from [illegible] Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Lab[illegible] 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Crenshaw 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.

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