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**CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S  
2012 CORRECTED ANNUAL QUALITY DRINKING REPORT  
PWS#0330002**

**Is my water safe?**

Carson Central Water Assoc. is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

Our water comes from one well that draws from the Miocene Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

After receiving a moderate susceptibility rating, we sealed the well head and continue to monitor our susceptibility to potential sources of contamination.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

Our board meets quarterly on the second Tuesday of the month @ 6:00pm @ the lodge in Carson. These are open meetings and the public is encouraged to attend.

#### \*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*

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. CARSON CENTRAL 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions								
Term			Definition					
MCLG			MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.					
MCL			MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.					
TT			TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
AL			AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					
Variances and Exemptions			Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.					
MRDLG			MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.					
MRDL			MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.					
MNR			MNR: Monitored Not Regulated					
MPL			MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level					
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01784	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.42	NA		2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00253	0.0005	0.00253	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: TONI WAMBOLT Phone: (601)943-5042

Dear Customers,

Important information about your drinking water is available in the  
2012 Consumer Confidence Report. You may obtain a copy by calling  
(601) 543-3127 and requesting a CCR report. We would be glad to  
mail a copy to you upon request.

Sincerely,

Sam Wambolt

6/9/2013

## **CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S 2012 ANNUAL QUALITY DRINKING REPORT PWS#0330002**

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prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG or MRDLG</b>	<b>MCL, or TT, or MRDL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Range Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.6	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00253	0.0005	0.00253	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>For more information please contact:</b>								

Contact Name: TONI WAMBOLT  
Phone: (601)943-5042



33/02

Carson Central Water Assn.  
841 Greens Creek Rd.  
Carson, MS 39427  
601-943-5042 OR 801-543-3127

Balance Past Due: 72.73  
WATER 540110-532020=8090 41.42

Return to a portion with payment.

Billed: 07/01/13  
After 07/15/13 pay 125.57  
**114.15 is due by 07/15/13**

TOTAL NEW CHGS 07/01/13 41.42

Past Due Balance must be paid by 10th to avoid service disconnect.

**114.15 is due by 07/15/13**

Acct# 286

43 Webster Ave.

Acct# 286 After 07/15/13 pay 125.57  
Last Pmt \$29.39 04/17/13

Address Service Requested

Ora V. Walker  
SVC:05/25/13-06/26/13 (32 days)  
43 Webster Ave.

Ora V. Walker  
P. O. Box 12  
Carson MS 39427

Corrected CCR report available upon request.