

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN 28 PM 4: 11

TOWN OF NORTH CARROLLTON

Public Water Supply Name

0080006

PWS ID # ('s):

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, 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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

*Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report*

- 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)
  - E-mail message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date customers were informed: 10/6/13 . 1/31/13 . 12/08/13

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

Date mailed/distributed: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR and proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: THE CONSERVATIVE  
Date Published: 06/13/2013

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date posted: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION:**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mitchell Carter VICE MAYOR  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/12/13  
Date

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report* 2013 JUN 28 PM 4: 11  
*Town of North Carrollton*  
*PWS ID # 0080006*  
*May, 2013*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of three wells that draw from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the Town of North Carrollton's water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of North Carrollton received one lower and two moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Galen Shumaker at 662-674-5353. 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 North Carrollton Town Hall at 7:00 p.m.

The Town of North Carrollton routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.

## 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N		0.022	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N		4.2	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	0.3	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N		0.116	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	1	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/12	1.40	0.50 to 2.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes]	N	2011*	2.33	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids]	N	2011*	2.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample results available

### \*\*\*\*\*SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES\*\*\*\*\*

During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/13/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks.

Corrective Actions:

This system has been issued an Administrative Order by MSDH to correct this deficiency by 8/31/2013.

### \*\*\*\*\*APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rules. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance and Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

#### 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. The Town of North Carrollton 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or have any questions.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
CARROLL COUNTY.

Personally came before me, the undersigned authority of law in and for said County and State, Marsha Engle Clerk of THE CONSERVATIVE, a weekly newspaper published in Carrollton, Mississippi, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows, to wit:

In Volume 128, Number 25, dated 6-13-2013

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

In Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

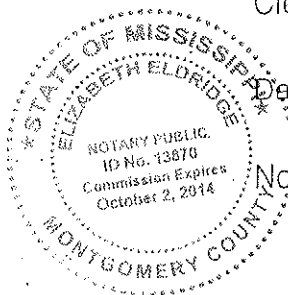
In Volume \_\_\_\_\_, Number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 28 PM 4:14

And affiant further says that the said THE CONSERVATIVE is newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942.

Clerk Marsha Engle

Date 6/20/13



Notary Public Elizabeth Eldridge

Printer's Fee: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Filed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Filed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Clerk)

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of North Carrollton

PWS ID # 0080006

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

May, 2013

2013 JUN 28 PM 4:11

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Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/12	1.40	0.50 to 2.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	2.33	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids]	N	2011*	2.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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