

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUL -1 PM 1:35

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

CARNES Utility Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0180003

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 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.**

- 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 (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 - Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___ , ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/29/2013

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / ___
 - As a URL (Provide 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: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following 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.

William D. Morris
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/2013
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

corrected

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report Carnes Utility Assn PWS # 180003 June 2013

Is my water safe?

We are 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 2 wells located at the tank site on Carnes Road. Our water is drawn from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. It is complete, and copies will be made available upon request. Our wells were ranked High in terms of susceptibility to 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).

How can I get involved?

Our association conducts its monthly meetings on the third Thursday of the month at the Carnes Community Center at 7 PM. Call for more details.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. During the following months we received a violation for not monitoring bacteriological contaminants or chlorine residuals as required. In 2011, January. We corrected this problem by taking the samples earlier in the month.

***** April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community 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 Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & 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. Carnes Utility Assn. Inc. 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 the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	of MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.070	0.5	1.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.0	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.0	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Organic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	0.007 ₉	0.008	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.287	0.287	0.29	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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

For more information, please contact:

Contact Name: William O. Morris
 Address:
 1084 Carnes Rd
 Wiggins, MS 39577
 Phone: 601-315-0305
 Fax: 601-582-1962
 E-Mail: carnesutility@aol.com

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE PAID
MAILED FROM
WIGGINS MS 39577
PERMIT # 43

CARNES UTILITY
1084 CARNES ROAD
WIGGINS, MS 39577
601-315-0305 OR 601-315-0305

WATER 362260-362260=0
CARNES VFD
Previous CREDIT Balance: -5.20
18.00
1.00

Billed: 07/10/13

13.80 is due by 08/06/13

TOTAL NEW CHGS 07/10/13 19.00

13.80 is due by 08/06/13

Acc# 01808

NEW

Acc# 01808

Last Pmt \$100.00 06/01/13

BILL MORRIS

SVC:05/31/13-06/29/13 (29 days)

NEW

Carnes Utility is an equal opportunity
Corrected CCR available upon request

BILL MORRIS
1272 CARNES RD
LUMBERTON MS 39455

Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Data	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2011	6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Test results from 2nd and 3rd quarter sampling shows that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The standard for TTHMs is 80ppb averaged at an individual monitoring location over the year. In April 2012 our TTHM level was 95.1 ppb and in August our TTHM level was 138.3 ppb, which are four volatile organic chemicals, form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: L.Thomas
 Address:
 Farrell, MS
 Phone: 662/645/9977

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Carnes Utility Assn PWS # 180003 June 2013

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TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.0	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.0	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	0.007 9	.008	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: William Morris
Address:
1084 Carnes Rd
Wiggins, MS 39577
Phone: 601-315-0305
Fax: 601-582-1962
E-Mail: Carnesutility@aol.com