

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013  
POSSUMNECK-CARMACK WATER ASSOCIATION INC  
Public Water Supply Name

SYSTEM SUPPLY  
JUN 20 AM 8:42

Rec'd  
June 20, 2014  
mg

0040008

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

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: THE STAR HERALD

Date Published: 06/05/14

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 2013 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.

GAIL McDONALD, SECRETARY

06-16-14

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
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.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Possumneck-Carmack Water Association, Inc.  
 PWS# 0040008  
 June 2013

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
 JUN 10 2013 11:05

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the 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 ensure the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Potomac River.

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 Possumneck-Carmack Water Association have received moderate to high susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gail McDonald at 682-289-4389. 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 Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Carmack Community Center.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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 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. 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 for 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 Vrt	Date Corrected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		May	Positive	2	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011*	.024	.015 - .024	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.6	No Range	ppb		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.4	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011*	2.8	No Range	ppb		50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2011*	5	No Range	ppb		0	60 By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2011*	16.1	No Range	ppb		0	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	20112	1	.5 - 1.5	mg/l		0	MDRL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Microbiological Contaminants

(1) Total Coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took three samples for coliform bacteria during May 2012. Two of these samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that not more than one sample per month may do so. The well and distribution system has been disinfected and additional samples do not show presence of coliform bacteria.

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 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 State 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

Date: June 5, 2014

~~2014 JUN 01 AM 9:57~~

To: Possumneck-Carmack Water Association  
7304 Attala Rd 3122  
Vaiden, Mississippi 39176

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad Space 3x12.50 Times 1 and making proof, \$229.12

Payment received from \_\_\_\_\_



(Clerk)  
The Star-Herald  
207 North Madison St.  
Kosciusko, MS 39090

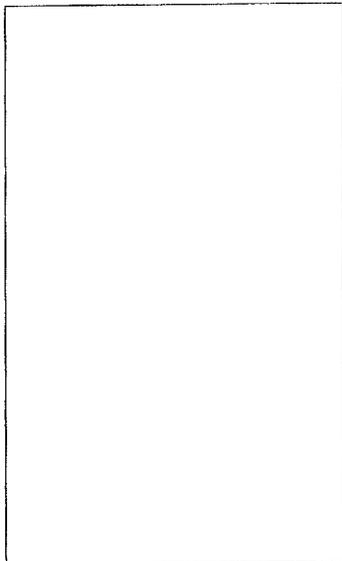
2014 JUN -1 AM 9:06

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ATTALA

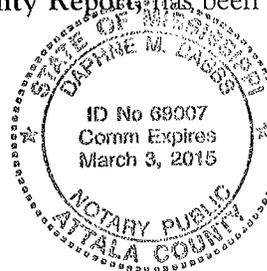
Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at 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 copy, in the matter of **2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**, has been published in said newspaper 1 times, to-wit:

On the 5th day of June, 2014



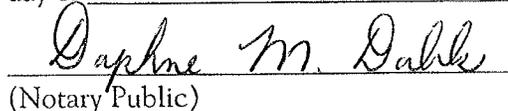


(Clerk)



SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 5<sup>th</sup>

day of June, 2014.

  
(Notary Public)