

2019 JUN 13 PM 3:39

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Carson Central Water Association

Public Water System Name

MS0330002

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/30/2019 ^{To be sent} 6/30/2019 / / 2019

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / 2019

- As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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: ___ / ___ / 2019

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____

(Provide Direct URL)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Connex Blue, Manager/Admin
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6/13/19
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2019 JUN 24 AM 11:23

**Carson Central Water Association's
2018 Annual Quality Drinking Report
PW 0330002**

CORRECTED COPY

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 source is from one well that draws from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Carson Central Water Associations source water assessment has been completed to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to the well of this system are provided below. The well for our system has received moderate susceptibility rankings 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). 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?

The board meets quarterly on the 2nd Tuesday of January, April, July and October at 6PM at the Carson Lodge. Members are encouraged to attend and get involved in the decision making process.

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 the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	.7	.5 0.8	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	NA NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.49	NA NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	2.827	NA NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.027027	NA NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.9	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2016	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: Conni Silver
Address: P.O.Box 280
Carson, MS 39427
Phone: 601-731-8229

Carson Central Water Association's 2018 Annual Quality Drinking Report

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	or	TT, or	Your	Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Conni Silver
Address: P.O.Box 280
Carson, MS 39427
Phone: 601-731-8229

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 To Reorder Call 866-787-2455
 RVS Utility Billing Systems

Carson Central Water Association
 P.O. Box 280
 Carson, MS 39427
 (601) 731-8229

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PERMIT NO. 0

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
	2192680	2191840	840	
Late Fee				3.08
Past Due				\$59.35

CUSTOMER		DUE DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
2	1	6/15/2019
TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT		PAST DUE AMOUNT
62.43		

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

ACCOUNT # 1

METER READ MONTH	METER READ DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
5	27	2	62.43		

The 2018 CCR will be available upon request beginning July 1, 2019
 Contact Conni at (601)731-8229 for your copy

Hosey, Marcus
 63 Alex Daley Rd.
 Carson MS 39427

Carson Central Water Association
 P.O. Box 280
 Carson, MS 39427
 (601) 731-8229

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO. 0

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	362060	360150	1,910	28.00

CUSTOMER		DUE DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
5	3	6/15/2019
TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT		PAST DUE AMOUNT
28.00		

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

ACCOUNT # 3

METER READ MONTH	METER READ DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
5	27	1	28.00		

The 2018 CCR will be available upon request beginning July 1, 2019
 Contact Conni at (601)731-8229 for your copy

Berkhalter, Betty
 37 Lamar St.
 Carson MS 39427