

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

PRINT Public Water System Name

PWS 0330002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: <u>in consumer letter</u>)	4/13/22
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<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): <u>www.carsoncentralwater.com</u>	4/13/22

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 - 155.

Connie Silver
Name

Manager
Title

4/13/22
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S 2021 QUALITY DRINKING WATER REPORT PWS0330002

2022 APR 26 AM 8:38

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 of CCWA 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.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
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	.7	.8	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.8	NA	NA	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		.0013	NA	NA	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.474	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/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:

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CARSON, MS 39427
Phone: 6017318229

Carson Central Water Association

*PO Box 280
Carson, MS 39427
Phone: (601)731-8229*

April 13, 2022

Dear CCWA Members,

Last night, April 12, 2022, your CCWA board met for our annual board meeting at which time the following members were put in office:

Steve Graves, Jr. – President
Derek Hall – Vice President
David Herrington – Secretary/Treasurer

At this time, due to the lack of participants, the board will consist of only three (3) members. We encourage all members to take part in the decision-making process by joining us at the quarterly meetings held on the second Tuesday of January, April, July & October each year.

As we move forward in the next year, we are excited to tell you that we will be upgrading and repairing parts of the systems to bring you the best quality water at the lowest possible prices. However, as many of you know, we face the challenges of an aging water system, inflation and price increase on everything we use (chemicals, labor, parts, electricity, etc). Our system and, unfortunately, our rates have not kept up. We had a rate study done through the MSRWA, compared our rates with other associations, and looked at our annual budget only to find we are sorely lacking the finances we will need to continue. Without a significant increase we cannot continue to repair and maintain our aging system and would be out of compliance with MSDH. With all the studies and advice from experienced water professionals to guide us, the rate schedule listed on the following page will be applied June 1, 2022. The first bill reflecting these changes will be July 1, 2022.

The good news is, we are also diligently working to find ways to save the association money and to receive upcoming available grants from the ARPA. We will keep you up to date on those changes as we get information.

In order to keep our consumers updated on everything happening, we have begun a webpage with no extra charge to the association. The website can be found at www.carsoncentralwater.com. We are excited about this new way to communicate with our members and hope you will utilize this valuable resource.

Our 2021 CCR report will be available to view on the website May 1, 2022. If you would like a printed copy of that CCR report, please contact Conni at the above #.

As you know, last year we implemented a way to pay your water bill online via an email invoice. This is still available to all members upon request. We have now added to that the availability to

pay-by-phone with a credit or debit card. In order to make this available, there is a transaction fee per bill of \$3.50. If you are interested in either of these options, please contact Conni during regular business hours.

We will continue to take payments via check or money order through mail or drop-box.

We appreciate you all and look forward to serving you throughout the coming year!

Sincerely,

Carson Central Water Association Board

Water Rates:

Basic - 2000 gallons	\$35.00
Over 2000 - per 1000 gallons.....	\$5.00
Late Fee (After 15th).....	10% of current(\$5 min)
Reconnection Fee.....	\$50.00

New Account Fees*

Hook up charge (new connection).....	\$350 min
Hook up Charge (abandoned meter).....	n/a**
Road Crossing.....	Cost of Construction
State Hwy Crossing.....	Cost of Construction
Membership fee:.....	\$25.00
New Account Fee:.....	\$35.00
Deposit (renters).....	\$200.00
Deposit (Owners).....	\$100.00

*All current customer's deposits would be grandfathered in with the exception of cutoffs at which time, customers would have to meet new deposit guidelines before having service restored.

** dependant upon what is necessary to reconnect.