

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY 30 PM 3:13

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:

Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:

Distribution Method I OR

Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:

Distribution Method I OR

Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR

Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):

CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

00330002

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

☒ *Provided direct Web address to customer

☐ Hand delivered

☐ Mail paper copy

☐ Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

www.carsoncentralwater.com

Example: "The current CCR is available at

www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf.

call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

☐ II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

☒ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.). Water Bill note

Date(s) notified:

5/1/23 6/1/23

Location distributed:

Bill Note to all consumers

☐ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

☐ "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Date:

Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

Conni Silver

Title:

Manager

Date:

5/30/23

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)

2. Certification

3. Proof of delivery method(s)

Corrected

CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S
2022 QUALITY DRINKING WATER REPORT
PWS 0033002

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

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.

2023 JUN 22 AM 8:14

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.

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 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	.9	NA NA	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0154	NA NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.8	NA NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.537	NA NA	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		44.2	NA NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.00214	NA NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
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ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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NA	NA: not applicable
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ND	ND: Not detected
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NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
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Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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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.
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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.
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TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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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.
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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.
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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: CONNI SILVER

Address: PO BOX 280

CARSON , MS 39427

Phone: 6017318229

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

35	6/21/2023	Meter Readings Previous	Usage	(\$12.12)
		Current		(\$12.12)
Credit				
Total Due				

(12.12)(CR)

Funchess, Shelvie L
37 Lamar St.
Carson MS 39427

Last payment received 6/15/23 for \$40.00.

CCR Available online @www.carsoncentralwater.com
or by mail upon request to Conni Silver
All accounts past due on 15th of month WILL be cut off on 20th.
If you have billing questions please call 601-731-8229 M-F 9-4
From 4/21/2023 TO
5/22/2023

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

37	6/21/2023	Meter Readings Previous	Usage	5.00
		Current		\$75.00
Late Fee				
Past Due				\$80.00
Total Due				

37 7/15/2023

80.00

Graves, Joseph
26 Stafford Lane
Carson MS 39427

FINAL NOTICE PAST DUE
Last payment received 4/10/23 for \$35.00.

CCR Available online @www.carsoncentralwater.com
or by mail upon request to Conni Silver
All accounts past due on 15th of month WILL be cut off on 20th.
If you have billing questions please call 601-731-8229 M-F 9-4
From 4/21/2023 TO
5/22/2023

CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S 2022 QUALITY DRINKING WATER REPORT PWS0330002

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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 6 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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).

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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.

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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.
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Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		2	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.537	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

Contaminants	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Detect In	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		44.2	NA NA	2022	Yes	sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.00214	NA NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Violations and Exceedances

Sodium (optional)

February 2022 Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

Unit Descriptions

Term Definition

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Important Drinking Water Definitions

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**For more information please
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