

## 2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Cason Water District - PWS # 0480019

May 2024

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2023, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Cason Water District, Inc. has been awarded \$2,500,000 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds to improve water flow in the Bigbee area and to build a storage tank on Old Carolina Rd. Construction is expected to begin later this year or early next year. If you want to learn more, please join us at the annual meeting scheduled for August 20, 2024 at 7:00 pm at the Cason Water office at 30007 Cason Rd, Nettleton, MS 38858. If you have questions regarding this report, contact Donald Young, Operator, at 662-256-2442.

Cason Water District purchases your water from Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply District (PWS # 0290019). NMRWS has provided a source water assessment report to Cason Water and is available for viewing upon request.

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).

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).

To comply with the "regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", NEMRWS is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 100%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 11.

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. CASON WATER DISTRICT, 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (mg/L)	4	4	2.8	1.81	3.05	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.1	0.11	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	60	10.3	34	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products (Continued)</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	80	21.9	42.2	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding	Exceeds AL	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	4	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding	Exceeds AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	January to June 2023	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	July to Dec 2023	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	Jan to June 2023	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	July to Dec 2023	0	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.								
Unregulated Contaminants	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Typical Source	Health Effects		
		Low	High					
Sodium (ppm)	13.9	8.33	13.9	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	Excess Sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.		

**Terms and Abbreviations**

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 to 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter:** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Contact Cason Water District by phone at 662-256-2442 or by email, [casonwater@att.net](mailto:casonwater@att.net), to request a copy of this report. If you have questions regarding this report, contact Donald Young, Operator, at 662-256-2442.