Corrected CCR

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Cleveland, Mississippi
Public Water Supply Name

MS 0060006
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

☒ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☒ Other Special letter of corrected CCR mailed to each customer on 6/11/09

Date customers were informed: __/__/__

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: __/__/__

☐ 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. ***Corrected CCR available at City Hall***

Date Posted: 6/11/09

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:
www._____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Kay Bell Public Work Director — *Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

6/11/09 — *Date*

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

P. O. Box 1439 • 1098 Old Highway 61 North
Cleveland, MS 38732
Phone: 662-843-5365 • Fax: 662-846-5701

June 11, 2009

To: All Cleveland Water Customers

From: Ray Bell, Public Works Director

RE: Corrected Water Quality Report

After the 2009 Water Quality Report was mailed to each customer, some mistakes were found in the material. As a result of this, a corrected 2009 Water Quality Report has been prepared and is available at the Water Department at City Hall for anyone that wants a copy.

We inadvertently left off the annual chlorine residual results and in September of 2008 we experienced one Total Coliform Rule Monitoring Violation by not having the required number of samples. Please understand that this violation did not affect the quality of your water and was only a violation of the required number of samples not being met for that month.

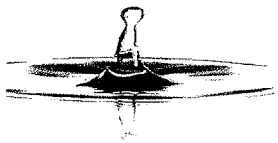
I apologize for any inconvenience, and remind everyone that the corrected 2009 Water Quality Report is available at City Hall and if you have any questions concerning your drinking water, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ray Bell

Ray Bell
Public Works Director

CC: File



CORRECTED
2008 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

About our water.

Water is and has always been our most important resource. Our water in Cleveland is at our disposal for drinking, bathing, cooking, firefighting, landscaping, manufacturing and any number of other uses. The City of Cleveland currently pumps, treats and distributes approximately 1,000,000,000 (one billion) gallons of water each year. Most of that water is then treated at your wastewater treatment plant and release back into the eco-system. If you are interested in obtaining more information about your water system, please contact your Cleveland Public Works Director Ray Bell at (662) 843-5365.

How good is our water?

Have you ever wondered how good your water is? This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of the City of Cleveland's drinking water. Last year, we conducted tests on many contaminants and found that NONE exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) as set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In fact some contaminants were not detected at any level. More detailed data on those tested contaminants are listed later in this brochure.

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is comes from 4 deep wells located in the Sparta Aquifer.

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 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, urban storm-water 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data represented 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 change frequently.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppm)	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0158	0.0066	0.0265	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0001	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0001	NA	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.677	0.651	0.716	2008	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0002	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0006	0.0005	0.0008	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	Sept. 2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	Sept. 2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Xylenes (ppb)	10000	10000	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
P-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	200	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	0	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.005	3/10/2008	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (As N) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	5/7/2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (As N) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	5/7/2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate+Nitrite (As N) (ppm)	10	10	0.1	5/7/2008	No	

Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Reason For Violation	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mg/L)	NA	0.060	0.006	6/25/2008	No	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (mg/L)	NA	0.080	0.00	6/25/2008	No	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	4	4.0	0.94	2008 Average	Yes	Total Coliform Rule Monitoring Violation September, 2008	Water additive used to control microbes.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCL Detected	Level Detected	Range (Goal)	EPA MCLG	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Uranium (ug/L)	1.00	-0.002	1.00	0	08/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
ALPHA (pCi/L)	3.00	0.5761	3.00	0	08/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	1.00	0.3912	1.00	0	08/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	1.00	0.0247	1.00	0	08/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Important Drinking Water Definitions and Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µ/L)
NA	Not applicable
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CLEVELAND

MISSISSIPPI

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/5/09 Time: 9:54

PWSID: 0060006

System Name: City of Cleveland

Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) TCR (monitoring) 9/08

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Okay.

Spoke with Brant Moorman Operator 662 843-5365
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Cleveland
Public Water Supply Name

MS 0060006
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

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- ☐ Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☐ Other_____

Date customers were informed: ___/___/___

☑ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/21/09

☐ 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:___/___/___

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www._____

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Raphael E. Bell, Public Works Director
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/22/09
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

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Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data represented 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 change frequently.

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Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0158	0.0066	0.0265	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0001	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0001	NA	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.677	0.651	0.716	2008	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0002	NA	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0006	0.0005	0.0008	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	0.0005	NA	NA	2008	No	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	Sept. 2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	Sept. 2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Xylenes (ppb)	10000	10000	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from drug and chemical factories.
O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
P-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	200	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	0	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	4/10/2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.005	3/10/2008	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The City of Cleveland 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December 2007, March 2008, and September 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of the inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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. The City of Cleveland 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December 2007, March 2008, and September 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of the inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

2008 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

About our water.

Water is and has always been our most important resource. Our water in Cleveland is at our disposal for drinking, bathing, cooking, firefighting, landscaping, manufacturing and any number of other uses. The City of Cleveland currently pumps, treats and distributes approximately 1,000,000,000 (one billion) gallons of water each year. Most of that water is then treated at your wastewater treatment plant and release back into the eco-system. If you are interested in obtaining more information about your water system, please contact your Cleveland Public Works Director Ray Bell at (662) 843-5365.

How good is our water?

Have you ever wondered how good your water is? This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of the City of Cleveland's drinking water. Last year, we conducted tests on many contaminants and found that NONE exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) as set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In fact some contaminants were not detected at any level. More detailed data on those tested contaminants are listed later in this brochure.

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is comes from 4 deep wells located in the Sparta Aquifer.

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 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, urban storm-water 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.

2008 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF CLEVELAND

MSDH System ID #060006

For more information please contact:

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