MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Clarksdale Public Utilities

~~0140002~~ 0140002 Public Water Supply Name

APPROVED

PWS ID#(s)(:List 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:
  - ☐ 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: Direct mailed to all customers by billing cycle: Cycle 1 4/22/09 Cycle 2 4/28/09 Cycle 4 5/8/09 Cycle 3 5/4/09 Cycle 5 5/15/09

  Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- ☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. ***(Attach copy of published CCR & proof o publication)***

  Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register

  Date Published: 4/15/09 4/17/09

- ☒ CCR was posted in public places. **(Attach list of locations)**

  Date Posted: 4/10/09 Lobby of CPU Administration Building, CPU Customer Payment Window

- ☐ 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, Division of Water Supply.

Operator of Records

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)

Kenneth Manuel

Signature

5/13/09

Date

Mail Completed Form to: Division of Water Supply/P. O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

The Clarksdale

Press Register

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF COAHOMA

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the publisher, general manager, or his undersigned agent, of a newspaper, printed and published in the City of Clarksdale, in the county and state aforesaid, called **The Clarksdale Press Register,** who being duly sworn, deposed and said that the publication of a notice of which a true copy is hereto affixed, has been made in said paper for the period of 2 ~~weeks~~ times consecutively to-wit:

In Vol. 144 No. 67, dated the 15th day of April, 2009

In Vol. 144 No. 68, dated the 17th day of April, 2009

In Vol. _____ No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, _____

In Vol. _____ No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, _____

In Vol. _____ No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, _____

and that **The Clarksdale Press Register** has been published consecutively for a period of more than one year.

Brenda Keller
Publisher or Designated Agent
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of April, 2009

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKIE B. FISCHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID# 62198
Commission Expires
February 26, 2013
(SEAL)
COAHOMA COUNTY

Jackie B. Fischer
Notary Public

My Commission Expires 2/26/2013

To: Clarksdale Public Utilities

for taking the annexed publication of 64½"

~~words~~ or the equivalent thereof for a total of 2

times $1212.60, plus $3.00 for making each proof of publication and deposing to same for a total cost of $1215.60.

Sandra R. Hite
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Clarksdale Public Utilities
SDWIS # MS0140002
April 8, 2009

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw water from the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Our source water assessment is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarksdale Public Utilities at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours. A brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is as follows:

- On a ranking of relative susceptibility of (1) higher (2) moderate and (3) lower. Clarksdale Public Utilities, wells are rated as (2) moderate
- A moderate ranking is an indication that the wells have an average chance of becoming contaminated. These rankings serve as a standard by which the susceptibility of the public water system wells is compared.

I am pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela Jossell, Controller at (662) 627-8499. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

Clarksdale Public Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many items and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. In order to help you better understand these items, we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter-one part billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in 10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level- "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- 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office at (662) 627-8499 if you have questions.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Unit PPM	Typical Source
Disenfectants & Disenfectant By-Products							PPB	
Haloacetic Acids	NA	60	7.9	7.9	7.9	2007	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries,retardants and ceramics
Barium	2	2	0.052	0.00702	0.112	2006	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes, Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2006	ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Cadmium	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.229	2006	ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	100	100	5	1.48	8.043	2005	ppb	Discharge from steel pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	200	200	5	5	5	2005	ppb	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel and metal factories
Fluoride	4	4	0.64332	0.11358	0.643	2006	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2006	ppb	Runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2007	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use,leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Nitrite	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2007	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use,leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Selenium	50	50	4.286	1.39	4.286	2006	ppm	Discharge from petroleum, metal refineries and mines
Thallium	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2006	ppm	Discharge from electronics; glass, leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha	0	15	2.6	1.4	2.6	2002	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta	0	50	5.9	0.1	5.9	2002	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1Trichloroethane	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2Trichloroethane	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1Dichloroethylene	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical
4Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from textile finishing factories
2Dichloroethane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2Dichloropropane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from factories leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	UNIT PPM	Typical Source
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Carbon Tetrachlori	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from chemical and agri-cultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2007	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.961			2001	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	15	0.008			2001	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	0	10	ND				ppb	Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

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2009 JUN 29 AM 8:48

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Clarksdale Public Utilities
Public Water Supply Name

014002
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_____

Date customers were informed: ___/___/___

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: Direct mailed to all customers by billing cycle

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___/___/ Cycle 1-6/19/09 Cycle 3-6/4/09 Cycle 5-6/12/09 Cycle 2-6/26/09 Cycle 4 6/10/09

☐ 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: 5/27/09 Lobby of Clarksdale Public Utilities Administration Bldg. CPU Customer Payment Window

☐ 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.

Kenneth Manuel Operator of Records
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-09
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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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Notice to Customer of Revisions

This notice is to inform you that a revised copy of the May 14, 2009 Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the main offices of Clarksdale Public Utilities on the first floor at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours.

We are proud to report that our water has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The revised Consumer Confidence Reports contains the following information:

- A message from the Mississippi State Department of Health concerning radiological sampling
- Additional information for Lead

If you have any questions about this report, please contact us at the above offices in the Administration Building, first floor, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

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Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our sorce water assessment is available at this time. A copy of this assessment is maintained at the main office of Clarksdale Public Utilities at 416 Third Street for public review during normal business hours. Clarksdale Public Utilities wells were ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility 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?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela Jossell,

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Controller at (662) 627-8499. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

Other Information

*****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 Health 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 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.

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. Clarksdale Public Utilities 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

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 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range 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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.48	0.91	2008	No	Water additive used to

								control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.73	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	1.212	5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.102014	0.011056	0.102014	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	5	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.559	0.173	0.559	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

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								deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5.235	0.761	5.235	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.28	0.0376	2.28	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.824	0	0.824	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.156	0.001	0.156	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2008	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	1.0588	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	8.8	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable

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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:

Rusty Manuel

Address:

416 Third Street

Clarksdale, MS 38614

1 662 627 8468

cpuictech@cableone.net

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/5/09 Time: 3:53

PWSID: 140002

System Name: Clarksdale Public Utilities

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

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

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

Mr. Williams indicated he had Spoke with Melissa on the additional Lead / Copper Language and add it he will also have his operator do the Corrected Copy and Send us a copy and Put information on Customers Light Bill they Water and Light Bill is together.

Spoke with Chuck Williams Operational Manager
(Operator, Owner, Secretary) (662) 627-8468

Rusty Manuel
Called 6/8/09
Will do Corrected Copy, and put on water bill how Customers Can attain Corrected Copy.