# Mississippi State Department of Health

## Bureau of Water Supply

APPROVED

### Calendar Year 2008 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Coahoma Community College
Public Water Supply Name

0140033
PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act required 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**

__X__ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
_____ Advertisement in local paper
_____ On water bills
__X__ Other Posting report in public places
Date Customers were informed: 06 / 09 / 09 .

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: _____
Date Distributed: ___/___/___.

_____ CCR was published in local newspaper. **(Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication)**
Name of Newspaper: _____
Date Published: ___/___/___.

__X__ CCR was posted in public places. **Locations: Moore Dorm, Friend Dorm, McLaurin Dorm, Dickerson Library Business Office, Whiteside, Curry Hall, Allied Health**
Date Posted: 06 / / 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, Division of Water Supply.

President, Vivian M. Presley — 6/9/2009

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

**Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215**
**Phone: 601-576-7518**

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 * Fax 601/576-7931 * www.HealthyMS.com

Coahoma Community College
PWS ID#0140033

# 2008 Consumer Confidence Report (Revised 6/8/09)

**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?**

We purchase our water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. This water is drawn from the Sparta Sand Aquifer and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

**Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability**

Coahoma Community College purchases water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities.

The Source Water Assessment for Clarksdale Public Utilities is available at this time. A copy of the 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.

The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is is maintained at the office of Milroy Harris, Coahoma Community College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Milroy Harris at 662-621-4282.

**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.

**How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Milroy Harris at 662-621-4282. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

**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!

*******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. Coahoma Community College 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. 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. Coahoma Community College 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.

## 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 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 15.09 | 5.73 | 15.09 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1.212 | ND | 1.212 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.076223 | 0.01<br>1056 | 0.076<br>223 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.559 | 0.17<br>3 | 0.559 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | ND | 0.02 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 5.235 | 0.76<br>1 | 5.235 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.22 | 0 | 1.22 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined | 0 | 5 | 0.412 | 0 | 0.412 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 226/228) (pCi/L) | | | | | | | |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.146 | 0 | 0.146 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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 | 1.3 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 15 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | ND | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

**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 |
| 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:**

Milroy Harris
Address:
3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614
662-621-4282 or 662-627-9451

Coahoma Community College
PWS ID#0140033

APPROVED 6/9/09

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| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 15.09 | 5.73 | 15.09 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1.212 | ND | 1.212 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.076223 | 0.01<br>1056 | 0.076<br>223 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.559 | 0.17<br>3 | 0.559 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | ND | 0.02 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 5.235 | 0.76<br>1 | 5.235 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.22 | 0 | 1.22 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined | 0 | 5 | 0.412 | 0 | 0.412 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 226/228) (pCi/L) | | | | | | | |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.146 | 0 | 0.146 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **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 | 1.3 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 15 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| **Contaminants** | **MCLG or MRDLG** | **MCL or MRDL** | **Your Water** | **Violation** | **Typical Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | ND | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

**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 |
| 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:**

Milroy Harris
Address:
3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614
662-621-4282 or 662-627-9451

**Cockrell, Joan**

---

**From:** Parker, Melissa
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 09, 2009 10:52 AM
**To:** Cockrell, Joan
**Cc:** 'luckettpump'
**Subject:** FW: 2008 Revised Consumer Confidence Report CCC.rtf

Joan,

Revised copy for Coahoma. Allow this email to take care of any pending issues.

Melissa

-----Original Message-----
**From:** luckettpump [mailto:luckettpump@nwsolutions.us]
**Sent:** Monday, June 08, 2009 4:45 PM
**To:** Parker, Melissa
**Subject:** 2008 Revised Consumer Confidence Report CCC.rtf

Melissa,
Attached is the CCR for Coahoma Community College. They will post it in the same public places listed on the certification form which was previously sent to your office.
Thank you.
Amy Tharp
Office Manager
Luckett Pump & Well Service, Inc.
Phone: 662-624-2398
Fax: 662-624-2399
Email: luckettpump@nwsolutions.us

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/8/09 Time: 3:45

PWSID: 1400033

System Name: Coahoma Comm College

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.

Will do a Corrected Copy, mail back before July 1, 2009
The Corrected report for the College will be Post at the College.
before July 1, 2009 Will send us a Corrected report on Notices
Posted for Corrected report.

Amy Stated She has other Systems that She did not put
this information on, I told he said will need to do a
Corrected Copy and mail us a Copy of Corrected Copy
She will Call me Back, so far the 2 system she can think
of 1400111 and 4200335

Spoke with Amy Luckett 662 624-2393
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

# Bureau of Water Supply

## Calendar Year 2008 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**Coahoma Community College**
Public Water Supply Name

**0140033**
PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act required 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**

X Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
✓ Advertisement in local paper
____ On water bills.
____ Other Posting report in public places.
*Date Customers were informed:* 06/03/09.

____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: _____
*Date Distributed:* __/__/__.

X CCR was published in local newspaper. **(Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication)**
Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register
Date Published: 06/03/09.

X CCR was posted in public places. **Locations:**
Date Posted: 06/10/09. Moore Dorm, Friend Dorm, McLaurin Dorm, Dickerson Library, Business Office, Whiteside Side, Curry Hall, Allied Health
____ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www._____
WWW. Coahoma CC. EDU

**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.

Vivian M. Presley, President — 6/4/2009
**Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print)** — **Date**

**Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Water Supply/POB 1700/Jackson, MS 39215**
**Phone: 601-576-7518**

570 East Woodrow Wilson * Post Office Box 1700 * Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 * Fax 601/576-7931 * www.HealthyMS.com

COPY

# Coahoma Community College
# PWS ID#0140033
# 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

**Is my water safe?**
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) & state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies & 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, & 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 *& other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).*

**Where does my water come from?**
We purchase our water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. This water is drawn from the Sparta Sand Aquifer & the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

**Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment & its availability**
Coahoma Community College purchases water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. The Source Water Assessment for Clarksdale Public Utilities is available at this time. A copy of the 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. The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Milroy Harris, Coahoma Community College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Milroy Harris at 662-621-4282.

**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 & 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 & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & 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 & 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 Milroy Harris at 662-621-4282. We want our valued *customers to be informed about their water.*

**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 & 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 & 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!

*******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 & reporting of radiological compliance samples & 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 & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Coahoma Community College 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Coahoma Community

College 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, & 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.

## 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.) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 15.09 | 5.73 | 15.09 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1.212 | ND | 1.212 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.076223 | 0.011056 | 0.076223 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 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 & aluminum factories |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | ND | 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 & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.22 | 0 | 1.22 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.412 | 0 | 0.412 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| *Uranium (ug/L)* | 0 | 30 | 0.146 | 0 | 0.146 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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 | 1.3 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 15 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Discharge from metal refineries & coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | ND | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries & |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, & Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| *1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)* | *70* | *70* | *ND* | *No* | *Discharge from textile-finishing factories* |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants & other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical & agricultural chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical & chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories & dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| *Trichloroethylene (ppb)* | *0* | *5* | *ND* | *No* | *Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories* |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

**Unit Descriptions**

| Term | Definition | Term | Definition |
|---|---|---|---|
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water | NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | ND | ND: Not detected |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | NA | NA: not applicable |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) | | |

**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. |
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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. |
| *MNR* | *MNR: Monitored Not Regulated* |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

**For more information please contact:**

Milroy Harris
*Address: 3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614*
Phone Numbers: 662-621-4282 or 662-627-9451

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 1 weeks consecutively to-wit:

In Vol. 144 No. 81, dated the 3rd day of June, 2009

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

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 Tolbert
Publisher or Designated Agent
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd.

day of June, 2009

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

Vickie B Fischer
Notary Public

My Commission Expires 2/26/2013

To: Coahoma Community College

for taking the annexed publication of _____

words or the equivalent thereof for a total of 63"

times $431.55, plus $3.00 for making each proof of publication and deposing to same for a total cost of $434.55.

Sandra R. Hite
For the Clarksdale Press Register