Mississippi State Department of Health

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.

| Angewou the Following Questions Deganding the Consumer Confidence Description |
|--|
| ease Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report |
| 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 / |
| CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: |
| CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach a copy of published CCR & proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: / |
| Date Published: |
| CCR was posted in public places. Locations: Moore Dorm, Friend Dorm, McLaurin Dorm, Dickerson Library Business Office, Whiteside, Curry Hall, Allied Health Date Posted: |
| ERTIFICATION ereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is assistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State partment of Health, Division of Water Supply. |
| President Vivian M. Presland |
| President, Vivian M. Presley me/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 |

Post Office Box 1700

Fax 601/576-7931

570 East Woodrow Wilson *

601/576-7634

Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

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!

***** 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.

| ¥ | MCLG | MCL, | 7/0 | | | C16 | | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Contaminants | or MRDLG | TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Low | inge <u>High</u> | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disinfec | | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH | - Trates | 12011 | THEIR . | Date | Y IOIGION | <u> </u> |
| (There is convincing evid | | | lisinfectant i | s necess | ary for co | ontrol of mi | crobial conta | minants.) |
| 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 | | | | | | | 初日高級日本 | |
| 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 1056 | 0.076 223 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.559 | 0.17 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 1 | 5.235 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Radioactive Contamina | 1 ts 0 | 15 | 1.22 | 0 | 1.22 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) 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 Your | 0 Sample | 0.146 # S | 2008 Samples | No Exceeds | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG | AL | <u>Water</u> | <u>Date</u> | Exce | eding AL | <u>AL</u> | Typical Source |
| 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.

| | MCLG or | MCL or | Your | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-------|------------------|---|--|--|
| Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | <u>Violation</u> | Typical Source | | |
| 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) Volatile Organic Contaminants | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories | | |
| 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 | | |
| o-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 Descrip | otions | | |
| Term | <u>Definition</u> | | 5 5 W8 50 5 C 2 1 |
| 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. | | |
| | | T | |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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 |
| | nation please contact: |

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



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

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Additional Information for Lead

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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 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.

| | MCLG or | MCL, TT, or | Your | Do | nge | Sample | | |
|---|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Contaminants | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | Low | High | Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disinfec | | - | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evid | | | disinfectant is | s necess | ary for co | ontrol of mi | crobial conta | minants.) |
| 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 | | MHANY TH | | | | | | |
| 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 1056 | 0.076 223 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.559 | 0.17 | 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 1 | 5.235 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Radioactive Contaminar | | 1.5 | 1.00 | ^ | 1.00 | 2000 | NT- | |
| 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 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | Your | Sample | # S | amples | Exceeds | |
| Contaminants | MCLG | <u>AL</u> | Water | <u>Date</u> | Exce | eding AL | <u>AL</u> | 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.

| <u>Contaminants</u> Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or <u>MRDL</u> | Your <u>Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
| 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 | S | | | | 교육및 숙우지도 EU. 기본 기본 EU-NE 및 최독 프로디아 |
| 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 |

| | | escr | | |
|--|--|------|--|--|
| | | | | |

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|---|
| 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 l | Drinking Water Definitions |

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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 | 18/09 | Time: <u>3:45</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PWSID: | 10033 | |
| System Name | e: Coahoma G | mm Colleg |
| Lead/C | Copper Language | MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab |
| | MRDL Violation | Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA |
| (| Other Violation(s) | |
| Will correct re | eport & mail copy marked " co | prrected copy" to MSDH. |
| Will notify cus | stomers of availability of corre | ected report on next monthly bill. |
| ob lice | a Corrected Copyin | no. I hack before oluly 1, 2009 |
| | | College Will be lost at the College. |
| | | e us a Corrected report on Notices |
| Posted for | Corrected reports | |
| Day Glas | and the local attention | Systems that She did not put |
| | | ld he said will need to do a |
| | | us a Copy of Corrected Copy |
| Sha 10111 | | 50 for the 2 system she can think |
| | Amy Luckett | 662 624-2393 |

Bureau of Water Supply

Calendar Year 2008 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Coahoma Community College
Public Water Supply Name

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 |
|---|
| Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: |
| Advertisement in local paper |
| On water bills. Other Festing report in public places. Date Customers were informed: 06/03/09. |
| Other testing report in faces. |
| Date Customers were informed: 26/03/09. |
| 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: Clarksdale Fress Register Date Published: 06/03/09 |
| Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale tress Register |
| Date Published: 06/03/09 |
| CCR was posted in public places. Locations: |
| Date Posted: 06/10/09. Moore Dorm, Friend Dorm Mchaurin Dorm, Dickerson Library, Business Office, Whiteside Side, Curry Hall, Allied Health CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www |
| 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 |
| Lhoroby 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. |
| Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) (Please type/print) 6/4/2009 Date |
| 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

Equal Opportunity In Employment/Service

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!

***** 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.

MCL.

MCL.

| | MICLG | WICL, | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | or | TT, or | Your | Ra | nge | Sample | | | | | | |
| Contaminants | <u>MRDLG</u> | MRDL | Water | Low | High | <u>Date</u> | Violation | Typical Source | | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | nce that addit | tion of a di | sinfectant is | necessar | y for cor | ntrol of micr | obial contan | ninants.) | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (pph) | NA | 60 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Inorganic Contaminants | NA | 80 | 15.09 | 5.73 | 15.09 | 2008 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| 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 | 0.011 056 | 0.076 223 | 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 Contaminant | | 15 | 1 22 | | 1.00 | 2000 | XT. | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 5 | 1.22 | 0 | 1.22 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | - | 0.412 | 0 | 0.412 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.146 Your | 0 Sample | 0.146 #3 | 2008 Samples | No Exceeds | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG | <u>AL</u> | Water | <u>Date</u> | Exc | eeding AL | <u>AL</u> | Typical Source | | | | |
| 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 | ì5 | 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 Inorganic Contaminants | MCLG or <u>MRDLG</u> | MCL or MRDL | Your <u>Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
| 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 measure | od as Nitrogenl | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, |
| | eu as muogenj | 10 | 10 | 112 | | sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| (ppm) Thallium (ppb) | | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, & Leaching from ore- |
| r namum (ppo) | | 0.5 | 2 | 1112 | 110 | processing sites; drug factories |
| | · | | | | | processing mices and moreover |
| Volatile Organ | nic Contaminants | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroe | | 3 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroe | | 7 | | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroeth | | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| | | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroeth | | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropro | pane (ppo) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks |
| Benzene (ppb) | | U | 5 | ND | 110 | & landfills |
| Carlor Totacoli | Inrida (nnh) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical plants & other industrial |
| Carbon Tetrachl | ionae (ppo) | U | J | 1415 | 110 | activities |
| Chlorobenzene | | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical & agricultural chemical factories |
| | mana) (mnh) | 100 | 100 | *125 | • • • | |
| (monochlorober | | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichlore | | 0 | 5 | ND ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical & chemical factories |
| Dichloromethan | | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Ethylbenzene (p | | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenz | | | 75 | ND ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenz | ene (ppo) | 75 | 100 | ND ND | No | Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; Leaching from |
| Styrene (ppb) | | 100 | 100 | ND | 140 | landfills |
| | 1 (1) | | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories & dry cleaners |
| Tetrachloroethy | lene (ppb) | <u>0</u> | <u></u> | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Toluene (ppm) | | | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| | loroethylene (ppb) | 100 | | ND ND | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories |
| Trichloroethyle | | 0 | 5 2 | ND ND | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics |
| Vinyl Chloride | (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | NO | factories |
| | | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from |
| Xylenes (ppm) | | 10 | 10 | ND | 140 | chemical factories |
| TT 11 Th 1 41 | | | | | | |
| Unit Description | - | | | | T 75 | D. C. idan |
| | <u>inition</u> | | | | Term | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| ug/L ug/L | : Number of microgra | ams of substa | ince in one lite | r of water | NR | |
| ppm ppm | n: parts per million, or | milligrams p | er liter (mg/L) | | ND | ND: Not detected |
| | parts per billion, or m | nicrograms pe | er liter (µg/L) | | NA | NA: not applicable |
| DDD DDD: | | | | | | |
| | 1: picocuries per liter | (a measure o | f radioactivity |) | | |
| pCi/L pCi/ | L: picocuries per liter | (a measure o | f radioactivity |) | _L | |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri | L: picocuries per liter nking Water Definiti | (a measure o | f radioactivity |) | | |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term | L: picocuries per liter inking Water Definition | (a measure o | | | contaminant | in drinking water below which there is no known or expected |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri | L: picocuries per liter nking Water Definiti Definition MCLG: Maximum | (a measure o | t Level Goal: 1 | The level of a | contaminant | in drinking water below which there is no known or expected |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG | T.: picocuries per liter inking Water Definiti Definition MCLG: Maximum right to health MCL | (a measure o | t Level Goal: I | The level of a | | |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Driv Term | TL: picocuries per liter inking Water Definiti Definition MCLG: Maximum risk to health. MCl MCL: Maximum C | (a measure of ons Contaminant CGs allow for Contaminant | t Level Goal: 1 a margin of s Level: The hig | The level of a afety. hest level of a | a contaminant | in drinking water below which there is no known or expected that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum risk to health. MCl MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible | (a measure of ons Contaminant CGs allow for Contaminant e using the be | t Level Goal: T a margin of s Level: The hig est available tre | The level of a afety. hest level of a carment technical recommends are the commends are the | a contaminant ology. | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum risk to health. MCl MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible TT: Treatment Tex | (a measure of ons Contaminant Gs allow for Contaminant e using the be | t Level Goal: To a margin of selevel: The highest available trooguired process | The level of a afety. hest level of a catment technic intended to re | a contaminant cology. | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG TT | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum risk to health. MCl MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible TT: Treatment Tex AL: Action Level: | (a measure of ons Contaminant de using the bechnique: A re The concent | t Level Goal: To a margin of selevel: The highest available trooguired process | The level of a afety. hest level of a catment technic intended to re | a contaminant cology. | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum C MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible TT: Treatment Tec AL: Action Level: system must follow | (a measure of ons) Contaminant contaminan | t Level Goal: T a margin of s Level: The hig est available tre quired process ration of a cont | The level of a afety. hest level of a carment techn intended to raminant which | a contaminant cology. reduce the leve ch, if exceede | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the el of a contaminant in drinking water. d, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water |
| pCi/L pCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG MCL TT AL | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum C MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible TT: Treatment Tec AL: Action Level: system must follow | (a measure of ons) Contaminant contaminan | t Level Goal: T a margin of s Level: The hig est available tre quired process ration of a cont | The level of a afety. hest level of a carment techn intended to raminant which | a contaminant cology. reduce the leve ch, if exceede | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the el of a contaminant in drinking water. d, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water |
| PCi/L PCi/ Important Dri Term MCLG MCL TT AL Variances & | IL: picocuries per liter Inking Water Definition Definition MCLG: Maximum risk to health. MCl MCL: Maximum C MCLGs as feasible TT: Treatment Tex AL: Action Level: system must follow Variances & Exemption | (a measure of ons) Contaminant Gs allow for Contaminant e using the bechnique: A re The concent w. aptions: State | t Level Goal: Ir a margin of set a margin of set available trequired process ration of a conference or EPA permi | The level of a afety. hest level of a catment technologist intended to retarminant which assion not to n | a contaminant tology. educe the leventh, if exceedentheet an MCL of | that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the el of a contaminant in drinking water. d, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
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The Clarksdale Press Register

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