

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF CLINTON
Public Water Supply Name

0250003
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
 - Advertisement in local paper
 - On water bills
 - Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 / 16 / 09

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

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: 6 / 9 / 09

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Rosemary D. Quetman Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6.19.2009
Date

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

City of Clinton

Mississippi

Department of Public Works

Date: 6/19/09

To: Bureau of Public Water Supply

From: Duane Fortenberry
City of Clinton
Public Works Department

Subj: Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Clinton's Consumer Confidence Report has been posted on 6/09/09 in the following locations:

City of Clinton City Hall

City of Clinton Community Development

City of Clinton Public Works Facility

City of Clinton Chamber of Commerce

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

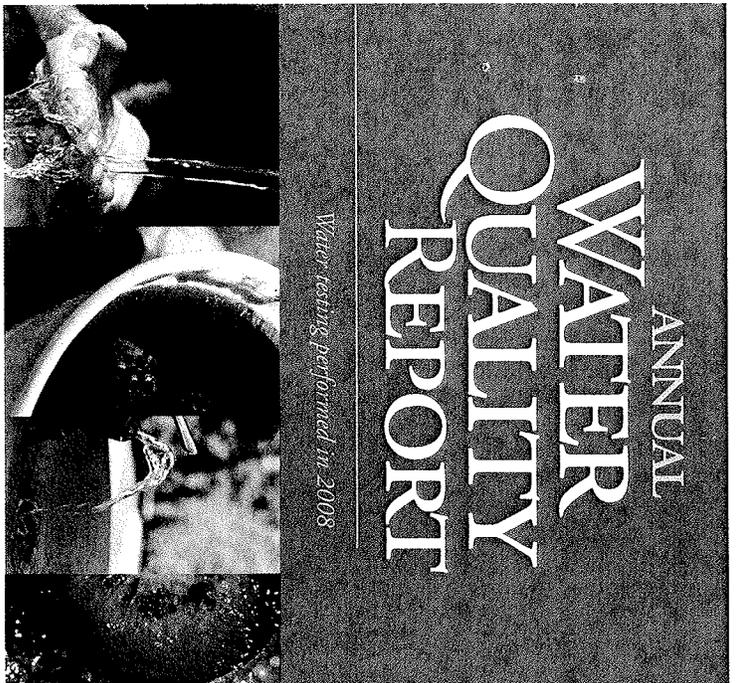
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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CLINTON
HISTORY • PRIDE • PROGRESS

PWS ID#: 250003

Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2008. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/warhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has a Web site (www.deq.state.ms.us) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Mississippi, including valuable information about our watershed.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Clinton water customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from two excellent quality groundwater sources: the Sparta and Cockfield aquifers. We pump this water from nine deep wells, of which six pull from the Sparta and three from the Cockfield aquifers. The City of Clinton has a total of five elevated storage tanks with a combined capacity of 2.9 million gallons of drinking water. The average daily consumption for 2008 was 3.4 million gallons, which traveled through approximately 157 miles of water lines.



Source Water Assessment

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ) Source Water Assessment Report continues to be available for review upon request at the City of Clinton Public Works Department. Please contact Duane Fortrenberry at (601) 924-2239 or by e-mail at DuaneF39@aol.com to make an appointment. A current photo ID will be required of any Clinton water customer who wishes to review this report.

Water System Security

The issue of water system security is of utmost importance to the City of Clinton. The Public Works Department continues to work closely with the police and fire departments. Public Works employees continue training through programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). Tampering with ANY part of a water or wastewater system is a federal offense. Please contact the City of Clinton Police Department at (601) 924-5252 to report any suspicious activity at any City of Clinton facility.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Duane Fortrenberry, Water System Operator, at (601) 924-2239 or e-mail at DuaneF39@aol.com.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2008	15	0	0.9	0.0389-1.97	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2008	5	0	0.2059	ND-0.652	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Halocetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2008	60	NA	21.75	20-24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2008	80	NA	50.00	48-52	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (ppb)	2008	30	0	0.025	0.019-0.041	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.516	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	2.1	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business. For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses about 100 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet, twice the global per capita average. With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish.

To check out your own water footprint, go to www.h2oconserve.org, or visit www.waterfootprint.org to see how the water footprints of other nations compare.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking



Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

PCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

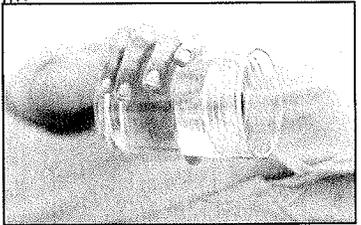
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

In accordance with Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly

lines and home plumbing. The City of Clinton 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.



Contamination from Cross-connections

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continually jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

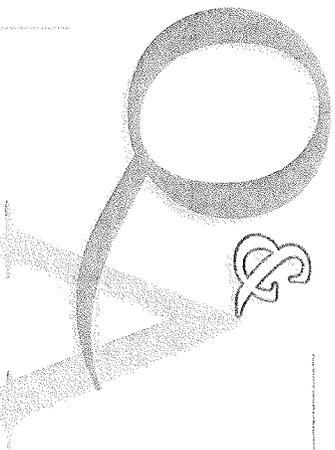
WATER CONSERVATION

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



Is it safe to drink water from a garden hose?

Substances used in vinyl garden hoses to keep them flexible can get into the water as it passes through the hose. These chemicals are not good for you nor are they good for your pets. Allow the water to run for a short time in order to flush the hose before drinking or filling your pets' drinking containers. There are hoses made with "food-grade" plastic that will not contaminate the water. Check your local hardware store for this type of hose.

What makes water Hard?

If substantial amounts of either calcium or magnesium, both non-toxic minerals, are present in drinking water, the water is said to be hard. Hard water does not dissolve soap readily, so making lather for washing and cleaning is difficult. Conversely, water containing little calcium or magnesium is called soft water.

2007 - Your Public Water Supply Compliance 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.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our groundwater source aquifers. Chlorine is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the proper quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) and a phosphate corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added and monitored before the water is pumped to sanitized water towers and into your home or business.

Revised Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2008
City of Clinton
PWS ID #MS0250003

The following information was inadvertently excluded from the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report. The water quality results table should have included information regarding the amount of chlorine measured as a chlorine residual in your drinking water.

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

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine as CL ₂	N	2008	1.64	1.41-1.80	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to Control microbes

Cockrell, Joan

From: Parker, Melissa
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2009 9:32 AM
To: 'duanef39@aol.com'
Cc: Cockrell, Joan; Byrd, Jessie
Subject: Revision for City of Clinton

Duane,

Here's the revision. You may want to add contact info on the bottom.

Jessie/Joan,

We had to revise the report as follows. This is sent to a printing company and cannot be easily accomplished in the short time frame. This will be posted in the Clinton News as soon as possible and Duane will send you a copy from the paper when it comes out. Copies will be available at their office as well. Please mark this revision as received.

If you contact systems and they are unsure as to how they might correct this, please forward them to me. I can usually make the corrections needed in a shorter time frame and we can this resolved quickly. It will save you time and them as well.

Thanks,
Melissa

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/24/09

Time: 4:23

PWSID: 250003

System Name: City of Clinton

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

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

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

Mr. Fortenberry will do corrected copy and Fax to us
and was informed he need to notify Customers
of Corrected report and availability of Corrected
report and We need a Copy of that Statement

Spoke with Lyndall Fortenberry
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

601 940-0042

Fax# 601 924-8532