



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 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 MAIL OUT

Date customers were informed: 6/25/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/23/10

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: 6/25/10

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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 G. Quetman, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-10  
Date

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

**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.

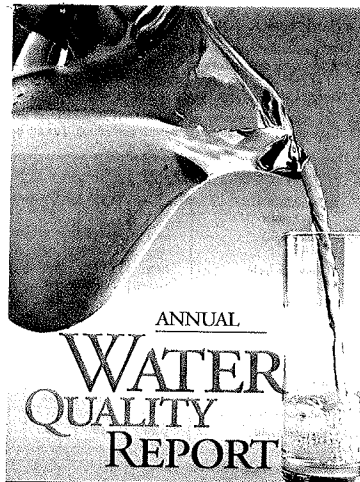
**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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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MS00006



ANNUAL  
**WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT**

Water testing performed in 2009



PWS ID#: 0250003

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robbie Price, Water System Operator, at (601) 924-2299 or e-mail at [price@clintonms.gov](mailto:price@clintonms.gov).

**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 Robbie Price at (601) 924-2299 or by e-mail at [price@clintonms.gov](mailto:price@clintonms.gov) to make an appointment with a current photo ID will be required of any Clinton water customer who wishes to review this report.

**Information on the Internet**  
The U.S. EPA Office of Water ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)) and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov](http://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](http://www.deq.state.ms.us)) that provides complete and current valuable information about our watershed.

**Water Treatment Process**  
The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our ground water 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.

**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 wherever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:  
Although 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 toilet 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 save more than 20,000 gallons a year.  
Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak. Turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

**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 ground water sources: the Sparta and Cockfield aquifers. We pump the water from these deep wells, of which six pull from the Sparta and three from the Cockfield aquifers. The City of Clinton has a total of 27 million gallons of drinking water. The average daily consumption for 2009 was 19.3 million gallons, which traveled through approximately 157 miles of water lines.  
**ARE INFORMED CUSTOMERS  
ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with underlying chronic illness, people 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 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).

**Important Health Information**  
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with underlying chronic illness, people 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 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).

**Maintaining High Standards**  
Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2009. The events of the past few years have presented many of us with challenges we could not have imagined. Yet in spite of this, we have maintained our high standards in an effort to continue delivering the best quality drinking water possible. There may be other hurdles in the future, but know that we will always stand behind you and the drinking water we work diligently to provide. We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you.

## 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							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2008	15	0	0.9	0.0389-1.97	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2009	2	NA	0.002164	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2009	100	100	1.223	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2008	5	0	0.2059	ND-0.652	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	4	NA	0.543	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Halocetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2009	60	NA	17.5	10.0-30.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMAs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2009	80	NA	42.9	38.45-51.88	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (ppb)	2008	30	0	0.025	0.019-0.041	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2009	1.3	1.3	0.14	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2009	15	0	1.05	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](http://www.h2oconserve.org), or visit [www.waterfootprint.org](http://www.waterfootprint.org) to see how the water footprints of other nations compare.



## What's a Cross-Connection?

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 continuously 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html). You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## 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 water is primarily from materials and components associated with service 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601) 575-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

## Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested 300 samples (25 samples every month) for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulations now require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform

## Definitions

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to 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.

**MRL (Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

**MHDG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MHDGs 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).

## 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/exsum.asp](http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exsum.asp).

## 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 pet's 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.

Revised Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 2009  
 City Of Clinton  
 PWS # MS0250003

The following information was inadvertently excluded from the 2009 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 containments.**

TEST RESULTS

Containment	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfection by Products

Chlorine as CLe	N	2009	1.78	1.28-1.87	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 2010 ■ THE CLINTON NEWS ■ 5A

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Jones receives dental recognition

Clinton dentist Thomas L. Jones Jr., D.D.S., has earned the 2010 Lifelong Learning



Jones

and Service Recognition from the Academy of General Dentistry (AGD).

The association, a professional group of more than 35,000 general dentists who are dedicated to staying up to date in the profession through continuing education, honored Jones with the award for his commitment to lifelong learning, mentoring associates and new dentists, and participating in organized dentistry.

Jones completed at least 1,600 hours of continuing

dental education in 16 different dental disciplines. In addition, recipients must complete at least 100 hours of dental-related community/volunteer service.

Jones is a graduate of the University of Tennessee.

### City announces report correction

The Environmental Protection Agency requires all water systems to include chlorine residual information in its Consumer Confidence Report.

The city of Clinton's 2009 report was completed and mailed to residents before city employees were notified of the additional requirement.

For an updated corrected copy of the report, contact Robbie Price at the city of Clinton, (601) 924-2239 or [rprice@clintonms.org](mailto:rprice@clintonms.org).

**2009 CCR Contact Information**

Date: 7/15/10 Time: 3:10pm

PWSID: 250003

System Name: City of Clinton

Lead/Copper Language

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.

Making connection will be done first of next  
month.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Spoke with Robert Price 924-2239  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

**Robbie Price**

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**From:** info@gemgrp.com  
**Sent:** 2010-06-24 2:57 PM  
**To:** rprice@clintonms.org  
**Subject:** CCR Mailing Certification

Please find below your official mailing certification letter. For your convenience, a copy of this letter is available for you to download at any time from our Web site. Just go to [www.gemgrp.com](http://www.gemgrp.com), login, click 'My Project Center', then click 'Step 4'. Thank you for allowing us this opportunity to serve your compliance needs. Please let us know if you have any questions.

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**CCR Mailing Certification  
For  
City of Clinton**

Official Mailing Date: 06/23/2010

This is an official notice that your annual Consumer Confidence Report was delivered to your water customers on the date listed above. This is the date that the U.S. Postal Service accepted your reports and began the mailing process. You may use this date while completing your state certification form indicating the completion of this year's project. If you require any additional information, please let us know at your convenience.

Thank you again for allowing us this opportunity to assist you in managing your Consumer Confidence Report project.

CCR

Public Posting Locations

Clinton City Hall

Clinton Chamber of Commerce

Clinton Community Development

Clinton Public Works