



2011 JUN 28 PM 1:35

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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.

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: 6/13/2011

- 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: 6/21/2011

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

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.

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

06/21/11
Date

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



## 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. 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 (PPM)	MCLG (PPM)	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
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)	2010	60	NA	12.5	10.0-20.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (ppm)	2010	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.71	1.44-2.02	No	Chlorine added for disinfection of water
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2010	80	NA	40.55	35.41-45.92	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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 (BOTH/TITLE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
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 Are PPCPs?

When cleaning out your medicine cabinet, what do you do with your expired pills? Many people flush them down the toilet or toss them into the trash. Although this seems convenient, these actions could threaten our water supply.

Recent studies are generating a growing concern over pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) entering water supplies. PPCPs include human and veterinary drugs (prescription or over-the-counter) and consumer products such as cosmetics, fragrances, lotions, sunscreens, and house cleaning products. Over the past five years, the number of U.S. prescriptions increased 12 percent to a record 3.7 billion, while nonprescription drug purchases held steady around 3.3 billion. Many of these drugs and personal care products do not biodegrade and may persist in the environment for years.

The best and most cost-effective way to ensure safe water at the tap is to keep our source waters clean. Never flush unused medications down the toilet or sink. Instead, check to see if the pharmacy where you made your purchase accepts medications for disposal, or contact your local health department for information on proper disposal methods and drop-off locations. You can also go on the Web at [www.Earth911.com](http://www.Earth911.com) to find more information about disposal locations in your area.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



## Why do I get this report each year?

Community water system operators are required by federal law to provide their customers with an annual water quality report. The report helps people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants may affect their health. It also gives the system operators a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water.

## Why does my water sometimes look milky?

The milky look is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. The water in the pipes coming into your home or business is under pressure, so gases (the air) are dissolved and trapped in the pressurized water as it flows into your glass. As the air bubbles rise in the glass, they break free at the surface, thus clearing up the water. Although the milky appearance might be disconcerting, the air bubbles won't affect the quality or taste of the water.

## How can I keep my pet's water bowl germ free?

Veterinarians generally recommend that water bowls be washed daily with warm, soapy water, normally when you change the water. Scour the corners, nooks, and crannies of the water dish using a small scrub brush. In addition, once a week put water bowls into the dishwasher to sanitize them with hot water. In most situations, disinfectants like bleach are not needed; warm, soapy water is all you need to keep your pet's water clean and safe.

## How much water is used during a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act set a nationwide regulation that limits showerheads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Showerheads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old showerheads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow showerheads use only about 21 gallons.

## Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, always use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

## How many contaminants are regulated in drinking water?

The U.S. EPA regulates over 80 contaminants in drinking water. Some states may choose to regulate additional contaminants or to set stricter standards, but all states must have standards at least as stringent as the U.S. EPA's.

## 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 <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/ppw/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Water Quality Report Addendum

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, the CITY OF CLINTON is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm (parts per million) was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 76%.

# CCR POSTED

City Hall

Community Development

Economic Development

Chamber of Commerce

Public Works Facility

## Robbie Price

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**From:** info@gemgrp.com  
**Sent:** 2011-06-03 2:52 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.



Public Communication Specialists

**CCR Mailing Certification  
For  
City of Clinton**

Official Mailing Date: 06/03/2011

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.

*190 N Main Street, Natick, MA 01760*  
*phone: (508) 647-8320 fax: (508) 647-8323*  
[www.GemGrp.com](http://www.GemGrp.com)

**Robbie Price**

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**From:** info@gemgrp.com  
**Sent:** 2011-06-03 2:52 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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[www.GemGrp.com](http://www.GemGrp.com)*

# City of Clinton

527 Springridge Road  
Clinton, MS 39056

Phone (601) 924-2239  
Fax (601) 924-8532

After Hours Emergencies  
(601) 924-5252

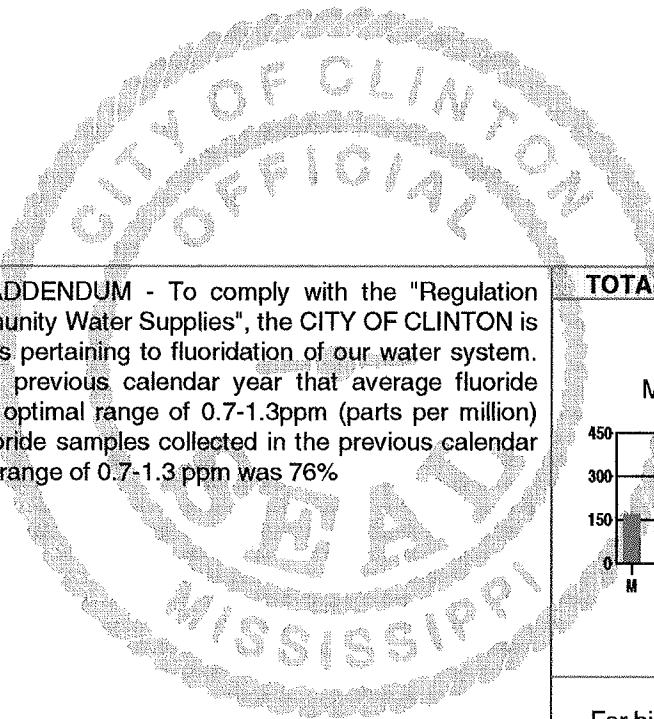
**Office Hours**  
8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Monday - Friday

**Closed**

Saturday - Sunday - Holidays

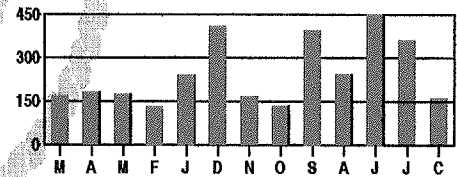
Account Number	Service Address		Due Date	Service Period	
1-01-00255-02	1000 KENT DR		07/19/2011	05/04/2011 to 05/31/2011	
Service	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Read Type	Amount Used	Amount
<b>PREVIOUS BALANCE</b>					<b>0.00</b>
Water	1761.0	1920.0		159.0	10.76
Sewer				159.0	10.76
Garbage				0.0	14.50
					0.00
<b>Total Current Charges</b>					<b>36.02</b>



**WATER QUALITY REPORT ADDENDUM** - To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF CLINTON is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3ppm (parts per million) was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 76%

**TOTAL DUE NOW** 36.02

Monthly Usage - Last 12 Months



For billing inquiries call (601) 924-2239  
or email [waterdept@clintonms.org](mailto:waterdept@clintonms.org).

Total due must be paid by due date to avoid a late fee and/or disconnect fee.  
Any balance after the due date is subject to disconnection without further notice.

Late Fee 15.00  
Disconnect Fee 40.00  
Return Check Fee 35.00

Please Bring Entire Bill If Paying In Person

Please Detach And Return Bottom Portion If Paying By Mail

MS27869B

**CITY OF CLINTON**  
527 SPRINGRIDGE RD  
CLINTON MS 39056  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

<b>ACCOUNT NUMBER</b>	1-01-00255-02
<b>BILL DUE DATE</b>	07/19/2011
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT DUE NOW</b>	\$36.02
<b>PLEASE ENTER AMOUNT PAID</b>	

SNGLP

TERRY STEWART  
1000 KENT DR  
CLINTON MS 39056-3722

**CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT**  
PO BOX 156  
CLINTON MS 39060-0156

