

2012 JUN 25 AM 10: 23

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CLARKSDALE PUBLIC UTILITIES
 Public Water Supply Name

014002 / 140002
 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:
 Direct mail to all customers by billing cycle---Cycle 1 6/22/12
 Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___ Cycle 2 6/29/12 Cycle 3 6/13/12 Cycle 5 6/15/12
 Cycle 4 6/11/12
- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___ May 23 & May 30, 2012

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

Date Posted: 6/7/12 Lobby of CPU Administration BLDG
 CPU Customer Service Window

- 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.

Kenneth Manuel Operator of Records
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-20-12
 Date

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

9

Copy of Copy of Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

Our water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is available at this time. A copy of this 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.

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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Pamela Jossell, Controller at (662) 627-8499. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month and two weeks after that date at 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

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. Clarksdale Public Utilities 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have

provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 4 | NA | | 2011 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0.57 | 1.53 | 2011 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 17.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.1122 | 0.003 | 0.112 2 | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.563 | 0.149 | 0.563 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|----|---|
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 2011 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 56.95 | 15 | 56.95 | 2011 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 9.4 | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 2.28 | 0.037 | 2.28 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.824 | 0 | 0.824 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.156 | 0.001 | 0.156 | 2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2011 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.009 | 2009 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 8.8 | 2009 | 2 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|-------------------|
| Term | Definition |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Rusty Manuel
Address:
416 Third Street
Clarksdale, MS 38614
Phone: 1 662 627 8468
E-Mail: cpuictech@cableone.net

2012 JUN 25 AM 10: 23

The Clarksdale

Press Register



Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF COAHOMA

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the publisher, general manager, or his undersigned agent, of a newspaper, printed and published in the City of Clarksdale, in the county and state aforesaid, called **The Clarksdale Press Register**, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that the publication of a notice of which a true copy is hereto affixed, has been made in said paper for the period of 1 weeks consecutively to-wit:

In Vol. 147 No. 41, dated the 23rd day of May, 2012

In Vol. 147 No. 43, dated the 30th day of May, 2012

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

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

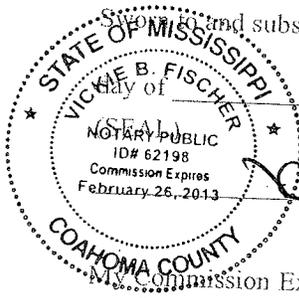
In Vol. _____ No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, _____

and that **The Clarksdale Press Register** has been published for a period of more than one year.

Brenda Keller

Publisher or Designated Agent
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th



day of May, 2012

Vickie B Fischer

Notary Public

My Commission Expires 2/26/13

To: Clarksdale Public Utilities

for taking the annexed publication of 64"

words or the equivalent thereof for a total of 2

times \$ 1254.40, plus \$3.00 for making each proof

of publication and deposing to same for a total cost of

\$ 1257.40

Sandra R. Hite

For the Clarksdale Press Register