2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Coahoma Community College

Public Water System Name

0140033

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must email, fax** (but not preferred) **or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

† Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- † ☒ Advertisement in local paper ***(Attach copy of advertisement)***
- † ☐ On water bills ***(Attach copy of bill)***
- † ☐ Email message ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- † ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 20/2018 / /2018 / /2018

† CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

† CCR was distributed by Email (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: / / 2018

- † ☐ As a URL _____ (***Provide Direct URL***)
- † ☐ As an attachment
- † ☐ As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Clarksdale Press Register

Date Published: 6 / 20 / 2018

† CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: / / 2018

† CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

www.coahomacc.edu (***Provide Direct URL***)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

_____ 06/26/18

Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*) Date

Submission options (*Select one method ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

Coahoma Community College
PWS ID#0140033
2017 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, & 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, & 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). 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 Clarksdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer & the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment & its availability

Coahoma Comm. College purchases water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. A copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarksdale Public Utilities is listed below. The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Comm. College is available at this time. The Coahoma Comm. College well was ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the main office for public review during normal business hours. The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Comm. College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Comm. College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Comm. College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Jerome Shaw at 662-621-4085.

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). 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 waste water 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 Chem. Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic Chem., 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 Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 Gal. of water per day or 100 Gal. per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal.of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 Gal./month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few Min. to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, & if needed, survey your connection & assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers & pesticides - they contain hazardous Chem. that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of Chem. properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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 Comm. 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 Min. 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 Comm. 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 Min. 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations & is linked to other health effects such as skin damage & circulatory problems.

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, & in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water & 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 & 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	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.23	2.9	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	13	9	17	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	30	.08	.08	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	NA	2.7	2014	No	Erosion of natural Dep.; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1005	.0111	.1005	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural Dep.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.1	4.9	7.1	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural Dep.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	21	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.584	.115	.584	2014	No	Erosion of natural Dep.; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	10.8	NA	10.8	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural Dep.; Discharge from mines

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	1.1	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Dep.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Dep.
Unit Descriptions							

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Max. 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: Max. 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 & Exemptions	Variances & Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Max. 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: Max. 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 Max. Permissible Level
For more information please contact:	

Contact Name: Jerone Shaw
Address: 3240 Friars Point Road, Clarksdale, MS 38614
Phone: 662-621-4085

Other Information
Below is a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarksdale Public Utilities.

Clarksdale Public Utilities
2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?
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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?
Our water comes from 8 deep wells located in the Sparta & the Upper Wilcox aquifers.

Source water assessment & its availability
Our Source Water Assessment is available at this time. A copy 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 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 & 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 Chem., 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 quality, please contact Valerie Atwater at (662)624-8411. 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 & two weeks after that date at 4:15P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 Gal. of water/day or 100 Gal. per person/day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal. of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
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- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
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- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of Chem. properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/26/16, the MS State Dept. of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Improperly Constructed Well. This deficiency is included in a compliance plan to complete corrective actions by 12/31/19.

Additional Information for Lead

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(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.2	3.7	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	18	2	42	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	44	6.5	56.5	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from petro. refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.0027	.0005	.0027	2014	No	Erosion of natural Dep.; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1005	.0111	.1005	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural Dep.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from metal refineries & coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural Dep.; Discharge from metal refineries;

								runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.0071	.0034	.0071	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural Dep.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	21	15	21	2014	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.584	.115	.584	2014	No	Erosion of natural Dep.; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	.5	.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural Dep.; Discharge from refineries & factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural dep.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural dep.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.108	.0025	.108	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural dep.; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, & Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from Chem. plants & other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from Chem. & agricultural Chem. factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical & Chem. factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from factories & dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from Chem. factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Discharge from industrial Chem. 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	.3	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Dep.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Dep.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	Max. 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	Max. 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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Max. 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	Max. 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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Max. Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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The Clarksdale
Press Register

128 East Second Street, Clarksdale, MS 38614
Phone 662-627-2201, www.pressregister.com

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. 153 No. 25, dated the 20th day of June, 2018

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

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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of June, 2018

(SEAL)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 118202 BRENDA A. KELLER Commission Expires Oct. 27, 2020 COAHOMA COUNTY

Brenda A. Keller
Notary Public

My Commission Expires Oct. 27, 2020

To: Coahoma Community College

for taking the annexed publication of 96 words or the equivalent thereof for a total of 1 times $ 965.00, plus $3.00 for making each proof of publication and deposing to same for a total cost of $ 968.00.

Sandra R. Hite
Designated Agent
For the Clarksdale Press Register

Coahoma Community College
PWS ID#0140033
2017 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, & 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, & 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). 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. The Clarksdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer & the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment & its availability
Coahoma Comm. College purchases water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities. A copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarksdale Public Utilities is listed below. The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Comm. College is available at this time. The Coahoma Comm. College well was ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the assessment is maintained at the main office for public review during normal business hours..The Consumer Confidence Report for Coahoma Comm. College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Comm. College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Comm. College for public review during normal business hours. Please contact Jerome Shaw at 662-621-4085.

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). 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 waste water 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 Chem. Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic Chem., 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 Jerone Shaw at 662-621-4085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 Gal. of water per day or 100 Gal. per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature:

- Take short showers - a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal.of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 Gal./month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few Min. to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey
The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, & if needed, survey your connection & assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers & pesticides - they contain hazardous Chem. that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of Chem. properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce & distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead