

2018 CERTIFICATION  
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2019 JUL 1 AM 8:03

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 / 26 / 2019 / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2019

- 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: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2019
  - As a URL <http://www.coahomacc.edu/Assets/uploads/files/physical-plant/20190624090001.pdf> *(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: 06 / 26 / 2019

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

Date Posted: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2019

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

http://www.coahomacc.edu/Assets/uploads/files/physical-plant/20190624090001.pdf *(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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

06-27-19  
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](mailto: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, 2019!**

JUN 21 AM 7:31

# Coahoma Community College

**PWS ID#0140033**

## 2019 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 11 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

### 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). 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?

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 and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

### Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability

Coahoma Community 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 Clarksdale Public Utilities 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. The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Community College is available at this time. The Coahoma Community 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 Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerone Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Community 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 and 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 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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 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 and 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 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and 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 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and 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](http://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 and 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, and if needed, survey your connection and 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 and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals 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 chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and 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 and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Other Information**

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

#### **2018 Consumer Confidence Report Clarksdale Public Utilities**

**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).

**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 stormwater runoff, Ind., or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic Chem., which are by-products of Ind. processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Liz Haynes 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.

**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(s). of water/day or 100 Gal(s)./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.

- Taking a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal. of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shutting off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving can save up to 500 Gal./month.
- Using an inexpensive, easy to install, water-efficient showerhead. Can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full 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(s)/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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.
- 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.

### **Explanation of Reasons for MONITORING UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water & whether future regulation is warranted.

**Significant Deficiencies:** During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/26/16, the Mississippi State Dept. of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Improperly Constructed Well. This system is enrolled in the MSDH well abandonment program for projected well abandonment in 12/31/2020.

**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. 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 Min(s). 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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	.2	3.7	2018	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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	.0005	.0005	2018	No	Disch. from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.8	.5	1.8	2018	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0918	.0112	.0918	2018	No	Disch. of drilling wastes; Disch. from metal refineries; Erosion of Nat. Dep.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	.5	.5	2018	No	Disch. from metal refineries & coal-burning factories; Disch. from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.0005	.5	.5	2018	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of Nat. Dep.; Disch. from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.1	3.9	7.1	2018	No	Disch. from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of Nat. Dep.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	55	NA	55	2018	No	Disch. from plastic & fertilizer factories; Disch. from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.394	.167	.394	2018	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.; Water additive which promotes strong

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								teeth; Disch. from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	.5	.5	2014	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.; Disch. from refineries & factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	7.6	NA	7.6	2018	No	Disch. from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of Nat. Dep.; Disch. from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.0005	.0005	.0005	2014	No	Disch. from electronics, glass, & Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.6	2	2.6	2018	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.6	.4	.6	2018	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	.5	.5	.5	2018	No	Erosion of Nat. Dep.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from metal degreasing site & other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from chemical plants & other Ind. activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)(ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from chemical & agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from pharmaceutical & chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from rubber & plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from factories & dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Disch. from petroleum factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from metal degreasing site & other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Disch. from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0005	.0005	.0005	2012	No	Disch. from petroleum factories; Disch. from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	.5	.5	2012	No	Disch. from Ind. chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.7	2018	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Nat. Dep.	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9	2018	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Nat. Dep.	

### Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Nat. Dep.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Nat. Dep.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Liz Haynes

Address: 416 Third Street, Clarksdale, MS 38614

Phone: 662-624-8411

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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. Coahoma Community 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 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>. 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. Coahoma Community 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 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>.

### 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 and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and 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, 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	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.23	2.37	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	15	11	20	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	66	50.6	81	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	NA	2.7	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.1005	.0111	.1005	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.1	4.9	7.1	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	55	NA	55	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.584	.115	.584	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	10.8	NA	10.8	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.4	2018	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Copper - action level at consumer taps

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. After consulting with a representative of the MS Dept. of Health, this is not a violation. There is no violation. However, sampling has increased to every 6 months per the MS Department of Health.

### 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	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.

<b>Violations and Exceedances</b>	
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	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.
Variations and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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	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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
<b>For more information please contact:</b>	

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

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. 154 No. 26, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019

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 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2019



Brenda A. Keller  
Notary Public  
Oct. 27, 2020  
My Commission Expires

To: Coahoma Community College  
for taking the annexed publication of 156"

~~words~~ or the equivalent thereof for a total of 1 times \$ 1560.00, plus \$3.00 for making each proof

of publication and depositing to same for a total cost of \$ 1563.00.

Sandra R. Hite  
Designated Agent

For the Clarksdale Press Register

Coahoma Community College
PWS ID#0140033
2019 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.

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.

Where does my water come from? We purchase our water from the Clarkdale Public Utilities. This Clarkdale Public Utilities water comes from 9 deep wells located in the Sparta Sand Aquifer and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability. Coahoma Community College purchases water from the Clarkdale Public Utilities. A copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarkdale Public Utilities is listed below. The Source Water Assessment for Clarkdale Public Utilities is available at this time.

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).

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 and 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 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.
- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and 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 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and 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/watersave 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 and monitoring the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and monitoring the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and monitoring the system.
- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional sources 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 and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals 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 chemicals properly (do not use in a recycling center).
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and 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 and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Below is a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Clarkdale Public Utilities.
2018 Consumer Confidence Report
Clarkdale Public Utilities

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.

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.

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).

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 and 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 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.
- Taking a 5 min. shower uses 4-5 Gal of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shutting off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving can save up to 500 Gal/month.
- Using an inexpensive, easy to install, water-efficient showerhead. Can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full 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/watersave for more information.

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:

- 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 (do not use in a recycling center).
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and 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.

Explanation of Reasons for MONITORING UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water & whether future regulation is warranted.

Significant Deficiencies. During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/26/16, the Mississippi State Dept. of Health identified the following significant deficiency: Improperly Constructed Well. This system is enrolled in the MS/DH well abandonment program for projected well abandonment on 1/27/2020.
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. Clarkdale Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. We 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 1 minute 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 testing is available on our website at www.cwu.com/waterinfo.
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 to 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 measure 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 your data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms & abbreviations that if not familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Table with columns: Contaminant, MCLG, MCL, P, T, R, S, U, D, W, Y, Z, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

Other Information



## Coahoma Community College

FWS ID#0140033

### 2019 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. We only detected 11 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

#### 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). 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?

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 and the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

#### Consumer Confidence Report, Source water assessment and its availability

Coahoma Community 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 Clarksdale Public Utilities 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. The Source Water Assessment for Coahoma Community College is available at this time. The Coahoma Community 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 Community College will not be mailed to the water system customers. However, a copy of the Coahoma Community College Consumer Confidence Report is maintained at the office of Jerome Shaw, Director of the Physical Plant at Coahoma Community 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 and 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 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 naturally present in the environment. Some of these substances, 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 storm water runoff; industrial, or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or

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

### 2018 Consumer Confidence Report Clarksdale Public Utilities

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 & 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, and 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 stormwater runoff, ind., or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic Chem., which are by-products of ind. processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Liz Haynes 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 4:15 P.M. in the main administrative building of Clarksdale Public Utilities, 416 Third Street.

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(s) of water/day or 100 Gal(s)/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.

- Taking a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal. of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shutting off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving can save up to 500 Gal./month.
- Using an inexpensive, easy to install, water-efficient showerhead. Can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- 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(s)/month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it &