

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Coahoma Community College

PRINT Public Water System Name

0140033

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

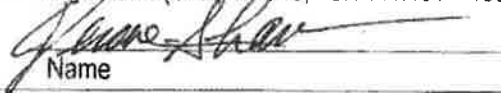
2022 JUN 30 PM 12:45

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	6/22/2022
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	6/22/2022
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 141.151 - 155.


Name

Chief of Staff/Director of Physical Plant
Title

6/28/2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Coahoma Community College
 PWS#: 0140033
 June 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is wells drawing from the Sparta and Upper Wilcox Aquifers. We also purchase water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our system have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662.902.0866. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be posted on bulletin boards.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 wastewater 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2019*	3.7	1.9 - 3.7	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226	N	2019*	.66	.20 - .66	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228			1.6	.64 - 1.6				
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2020*	1.4	.8 - 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0813	.0034 - .0813	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	2.7	2 - 2.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	7/12/2021	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.332	.147 - .332	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	7/12/2021	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2020*	5.5	3 - 5.5	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2019*	280000	120000 - 280000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
22. Thallium	N	2020*	.7	.6 - .7	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2021	37	32.8 - 36.9	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2021	93	91.4 - 92.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.3	.7 - 1.2	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer
(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

During the first three quarters of 2021, our system exceeded the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. We are working to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem.

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. Our water system 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Coahoma County Utility District #2 works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF COAHOMA
CITY OF CLARKSDALE

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State,

JUDY SNYDER of The Clarksdale Press Register, a newspaper published in said City, County and State, who upon being duly sworn, deposes and says: The notice, of which a copy is here unto annexed,

was published in said newspaper 1 weeks, as follows:

22 Day of June, 2022 Year 157TH No. 25
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____
____ Day of _____, 2022 Year 157TH No. ____

Signed: Judy Snyder

And I further certify that I have examined the several copies of The Clarksdale Press Register, above referred to, and find that the said notice has been published as stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of JUNE, 2022.

Cost of notice: \$ 64.⁰⁰

[Signature]



Teachers

Continued from Page 1

2020-21 the last school year data available by the state.

The board also approved memorandum of understanding with school board attorney Carlos Palmer and CMSD.

The votes to conduct district business were unanimously approved by Board President Zedric Clayton, Vice President LaFiesta Roland and Secretary Manika Kemp. Two seats on the Clarkdale School Board are vacant following the termination of Superintendent Joe Nelson in May.

In other business:

- Trustees approved the 2022-23 handbooks for various schools.
- The district approved garbage disposal bids.
- The board approved paint, labor and material costs for Oakhurst School for Red Drywall and Paint.
- The district approved manhole and sewer repairs

for W.A. Higgins school.

• Trustees approved CMSD salary scales, with-out discussion.

• School board members reviewed budget, cashflow and expenditure reports. No vote was taken.

• Final school attendance and discipline reports were presented to trustees for each school.

• Trustees also approved disposal of a list of items. Trustees were told some items were old, some were broken and some could not be found. State law requires school districts to number and label all equipment and strike that equipment from its inventory when it is disposed of.

• The board entered executive session as a group to discuss concerns with a parent, review a letter from the Mississippi Department of Education, a report styled only TLC Reports and review financial findings and recommendations from Financial Forecast.

Police respond to armed robbery, aggravated assault

Special to the Press Register

It was a busy Father's Day in Clarkdale with police responding to an armed robbery and aggravated assault.

On Sunday June 19, police responded to a report of an armed robbery in the 500 block of Pecan Street.

Officers said they talked to a man who was making deliveries in his vehicle when an unknown black male approached him while he was stopped at a stop sign. Police reports said the suspect pointed a gun at him and demanded all his money.

The suspect then fled the scene. No description of the

suspect was given by police.

Clarkdale police also responded to an aggravated assault involving a gun Sunday where two people were injured.

Officers responded to the 400 block of Garfield Street on a shots fired call and spoke with a complainant who would not give any information in the case. Police reports said two of the complainants were injured in the incident and one was flown to the Med in Memphis and police are awaiting an update on his/her injuries. The other person suffered non-life threatening injuries, was treated and released.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coahoma Community College PWS# 0140033 June 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is wells drawing from the Sparta and Upper Wood Aquifers. We also purchase water from the Clarksdale Public Utilities.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been prepared to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our system have received negligible change in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerone Shaw at 662.962.0866. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be posted on bulletin boards.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021, in cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 wastewater 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some natural inorganic and organic chemicals. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk of a disinfectant if necessary to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Responsible for this report: *Information and Data is a subsidiary of the Environmental Agency*

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AI/AR/AL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
1. Gross Alpha	N	2019 ¹	3.7	1.8 - 5.7	cpm	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2. Radium 226	N	2019 ¹	1.8	1.0 - 2.6	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
3. Radium 228	N	2019 ¹	1.8	1.0 - 2.6	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
4. Arsenic	N	2020 ²	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and electronics production, weathering of rocks, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	2020 ²	2813	1,034 - 2,813	ppm	2	2	Discharge from steel and iron mills; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chloride	N	2020 ²	2.7	2.7 - 2.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and iron mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	7/12/2021 ³	4	0	ppm	1.5	AI = 1.5	Discharge from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020 ²	332	147 - 332	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong enamel, discharge from fertilizer and agricultural facilities
17. Lead	N	7/12/2021 ³	0	0	ppb	0	AI = 0	Contaminant in household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2020 ²	5.5	3 - 5.5	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2019 ¹	280000	120000 - 280000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Fertilizer Salts
22. Thallium	N	2020 ²	7	6 - 7	ppb	0.1	2	Leaching from ore-processing, rock, discharge from electronics (Pb), and other facilities
Disinfection By-Products								
B1. HAA5	N	2021	37	32.8 - 39.8	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
B2. THM5	N	2021	91	81.4 - 99.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM5)	N	2021	1.3	1.2 - 1.2	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control disinfection

¹ Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.
² Disinfection By-Products (DBPs): Some people who drink water containing bromine in excess of the MCL, over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.
³ Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM5): Some people who drink water containing chlorination or bromination in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

During the first three quarters of 2021, our system exceeded the MCL for Disinfection By-Products. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM5) is 80 mg/L. We are working to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem.

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 pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of raw-water 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7562 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4781.

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 consult their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4781.

The Coahoma County Utility District #2 works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



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