

2009 JUL 16 AM 9:11

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMCITY OF JACKSON SURFACE WATER SYSTEM

Public Water Supply Name

MS0250000

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)
- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/26/09

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

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.jacksonms.gov/site-test/documents/2008CCR.pdf

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Thelma Boyd

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

THELMA BOYD, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

7/9/09

Date

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



2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Jackson Surface Water System
Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250008
June 17, 2009

We're pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are the Ross Barnett Reservoir and the Pearl River (surface water).

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed their source water assessment report which is available for review by appointment at the Water / Sewer Utilities Division Office, 200 S. President Street, Room 405, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday. Call 601-960-2090 for appointment.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bach, P.E. at 601-960-2090. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held every other Tuesday at either 6:00 PM or 10:00 AM within City Hall.

The City of Jackson Surface Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The test result table does not list non-detected 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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" 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	N			0.0%		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli.	N			0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N		1.14	Removal percentage within limits	Ppm	n/a	TT - 35% to 50% removal based upon untreated water TOC concentration	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N		0.9 maximum	Lowest monthly percentage below 0.3 = 95.0	NTU	n/a	TT - for conventional filtration, 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples collected, 1 NTU maximum	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N		0.472	ND-0.944	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N		0.017	0.015-0.018	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines	N		2.21	ND-4.8	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	N		28.2	ND-540	ppb	MRDLG=80	MRDL=800	Water additive used to control microbes, oxidize manganese and reduce taste and odor problems
Chlorite	N		0.043	ND-0.864	ppm	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	N		0	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N		0 (90 th percentile)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N		0.390	ND-2.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N		5 (90 th percentile)	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N		0.23	0.20-0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N		1.87	1.46-2.27	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Athrazine	N	2007	0.0675	0.06-0.08	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAAS (sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	N		36.0	11.0-68.0	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N		37.0	10.8-53.5	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected cryptosporidium in the source water. We detected this constituent in 1 out of 24 samples tested during 1998. We believe that our disinfection and filtration treatment techniques reduce the chance that this constituent is present within the finished water. We believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

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.

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. The City of Jackson 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

******A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

Water System User Charge Notification

Your water use charge is \$2.20/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.40/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and \$1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 57% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 43% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

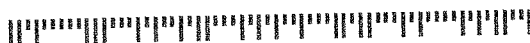
You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

42274

MISS Dept Of Health
570 E Woodrow Wilson Ave Rm U-49
JACKSON MS 39216-4538



RECEIVED
PUBLIC HEALTH LAB
2009 JUN 29 PM 1:36

PRSRRT STD
US Postage PAID
JACKSON MS
Permit 176

Jackson Water/Sewer Utilities Division
PO Box 17
JACKSON, MS 39205-0017

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Jackson Surface Water System

Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250008

June 17, 2009

corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

APPROVED

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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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" 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bach, P.E. at 601-960-2090. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held every other Tuesday at either 6:00 PM or 10:00 AM within City Hall.

The City of Jackson Surface Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The test result table does not list non-detected contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million

Rec'd
6/22/09

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding	Measurement			
				MCL/ACL				
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	N			0.0%		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	N			0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N		1.14	Removal percentage within limits	Ppm	n/a	TT - 35% to 50% removal based upon untreated water TOC concentration	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N		0.9 maximum	Lowest monthly percentage below 0.3 = 95.0	NTU	n/a	TT - for conventional filtration, 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples collected, 1 NTU maximum	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N		0.472	ND-0.944	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N		0.017	0.015-0.018	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines	N		2.21	ND-4.8	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	N		28.2	ND-540	ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	Water additive used to control microbes, oxidize manganese and reduce taste and odor problems
Chlorite	N		0.043	ND-0.864	ppm	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	N		0	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N		0 (90 th percentile)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N		0.390	ND-2.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N		5 (90 th percentile)	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N		0.23	0.20-0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N		1.87	1.46-2.27	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Athrazine	N	2007	0.0675	0.06-0.08	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5	N		36.0	11.0-68.0	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	N		37.0	10.8-53.5	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(Total trihalomethanes)								

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected cryptosporidium in the source water. We detected this constituent in 1 out of 24 samples tested during 1998. We believe that our disinfection and filtration treatment techniques reduce the chance that this constituent is present within the finished water. We believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

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.

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. The City of Jackson 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

Water System User Charge Notification

Your water use charge is \$2.20/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.40/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and \$1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 57% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 43% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water -saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

June 17, 2009

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Jackson Maddox Road Well System

Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250012

We're pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our six wells draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

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.

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed their source water assessment report which is available for review at the Water / Sewer Utilities Division Office, 200 S. President Street, Room 405, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday.

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.

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

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bach, P.E. at 601-960-2090. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held every other Tuesday at either 6:00 PM or 10:00 AM within City Hall.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

The City of Jackson Maddox Road Well System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

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:

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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.. The test result table does not list non-detected contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measurement			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y			15		0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	Y			15		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	N		0.329	ND-3.29	PC/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N		0.191	ND-2.11	PC/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								

TEST RESULTS

Barium	N		0.002	0.002-0.003	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	N		1.90	ND-6.8	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	
Copper	N	2007	0.001 (90 th percentile)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium	N		0.705	0.618-0.814	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N		0.568	ND-2.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2007	2.0 (90 th percentile)	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5 (sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	N		31.0	ND-70	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N		65.0	19.0-107	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*****A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling*****

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.

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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. The City of Jackson 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 (MSDH) Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year:

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.

The Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform and E. Coli violations occurred during July. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We believe that these violations were due to problems with analyses at the MSDH laboratory. We believe these problems have since been corrected as all subsequent samples collected have analyzed as negative for any coliform bacteria.

Water System User Charge Notification

Your water use charge is \$2.20/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.40/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and \$1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 57% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 43% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water -saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.

- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Jackson Surface Water System

Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250008

June 3, 2009

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The test result table does not list non-detected 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

We're pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are the Ross Barnett Reservoir and the Pearl River (surface water).

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed their source water assessment report which is available for review by appointment at the Water / Sewer Utilities Division Office, 200 S. President Street, Room 405, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday. Call 601-960-2090 for appointment.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bach, P.E. at 601-960-2090. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held every other Tuesday at either 6:00 PM or 10:00 AM within City Hall.

The City of Jackson Surface Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding	Measurement			
				MCL/ACL				
Microbiological Contaminants								

TEST RESULTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	N		0.0%		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal coliform and E. coli	N		0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	1.14	Removal percentage within limits	ppm	n/a	TT - 35% to 50% removal based upon untreated water TOC concentration	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity	N	0.9 maximum	Lowest monthly percentage below 0.3 = 95.0	NTU	n/a	TT - for conventional filtration, 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples collected, 1 NTU maximum	Soil runoff	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	0.472	ND-0.944	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	N	0.017	0.015-0.018	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorite	N	0.043	ND-0.864	ppm	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chromium	N	0	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	N	0 (90 th percentile)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead	N	5 (90 th percentile)	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.23	0.20-0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	N	1.87	1.46-2.27	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Athrazine	N	2007	0.0675	0.06-0.08	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5	N	36.0	11.0-68.0	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
(sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)								
TTHM	N	37.0	10.8-53.5	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
(Total trihalomethanes)								

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected cryptosporidium in the source water. We detected this constituent in 1 out of 24 samples tested during 1998. We believe that our disinfection and filtration treatment techniques reduce the chance that this constituent is present within the finished water. We believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

***** A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling*****

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.

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Additional Information for Lead:

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Jackson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

Water System User Charge Notification

Your water use charge is \$2.20/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.40/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and \$1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 57% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 43% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Jackson Maddox Road Well System

Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250012

June 3, 2009

We're pleased to present to you the 2008 Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our six wells draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed their source water assessment report which is available for review at the Water / Sewer Utilities Division Office, 200 S. President Street, Room 405, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bach, P.E. at 601-960-2090. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held every other Tuesday at either 6:00 PM or 10:00 AM within City Hall.

The City of Jackson Maddox Road Well System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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.

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

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:

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The test result table does not list non-detected contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y			100%		0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	Y			15		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	N		0.329	ND-3.29	PC/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N		0.191	ND-2.11	PC/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N		0.002	0.002-0.003	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2007	0.001 (90 th percentile)	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium	N		0.705	0.618-0.814	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	2007	2.0 (90 th percentile)	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
HAA5 (sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	N		31.0	ND-70	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N		65.0	19.0-107	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

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

Additional Information for Lead:

Please call our office if you have questions.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Jackson 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 (MSDH) Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

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.

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year:

The Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform and E. Coli violations occurred during July. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We believe that these violations were due to problems with analyses at the MSDH laboratory. We believe these problems have since been corrected as all subsequent samples collected have analyzed as negative for any coliform bacteria.

*****A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water System User Charge Notification

Your water use charge is \$2.20/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.40/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and \$1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 57% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 43% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water -saving devices in faucets, toilets

and appliances.

- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: _____ Time: _____

PWSID: 250012

System Name: City of Jackson

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

See email to Dr Baek

Spoke with _____
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Cockrell, Joan

From: Cockrell, Joan
Sent: Wednesday, June 10, 2009 10:27 AM
To: 'DonBach@aol.com'
Subject: FW: 2008 CCR

Don,

The 250008 CCR is fine but the chlorine residual is not listed on the 250012 CCR. The chlorine should be reported as a detect under the Disfectants and is required. Please correct this report and send to me as soon as possible. If the CCR for 250012 has been mailed to your customers, please inform them on the next water bill

"That the CCR has been corrected to include information regarding chlorine residual results. Please contact the office for a copy."

If you have any questions, please give me a call or shoot me an email.

Thanks,
Joan Cockrell, Projects Officer IV
Bureau of Public Water Supply
601-576-7518

-----Original Message-----

From: Parker, Melissa
Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2009 8:31 AM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Cc: Royals, Leslie
Subject: FW: 2008 CCR

FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: DonBach@aol.com [mailto:DonBach@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2009 7:37 PM
To: Parker, Melissa
Cc: tboyd@city.jackson.ms.us; dwillis@city.jackson.ms.us; jlawrence@city.jackson.ms.us;
gadcock@city.jackson.ms.us
Subject: 2008 CCR

Attached are soft copies of our 2008 CCR, in WordPerfect (original) and Word (conversion) formats.

Don

[Shop Inspiron, Studio and XPS Laptops at Dell.com](#)