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APPROVED

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

#### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

JP Utility District  
Public Water Supply Name

340007                      340036  
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: 6/14/09

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:  
Date Mailed/Distributed:   /  /

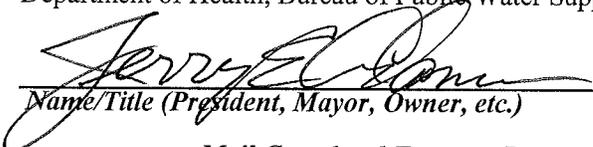
- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*  
Name of Newspaper: Leader Call  
Date Published: 6/14/09

- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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.

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

6/15/09  
Date

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

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Personally came before me, the undersigned

Stephanie M. Thornton  
a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid

Julie Whatley  
who, being by me first duly, sworn, states on oath that she is  
a Sales Representative of The Laurel Leader Call, a  
newspaper published in the City of Laurel, State and County  
aforesaid, and that publication of notice, a copy of which is  
hereto attached, has been made in this 1 time(s)  
as follows:

on the 14th day of June, 2009

on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009

Julie Whatley  
Affiant,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of  
June A. D., 2009.

Notary Public [Signature]

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

Printers Fee.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Furnishing Proof of Publication.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_



**J P Utility District  
Consumer Confidence Reports  
ID #340007 & # 340036  
June 2008**

Sunday, June 14, 2009, leadercall.com

**Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. J P Utility Water is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

Our water comes from 6 deep wells located in the Catahoula Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601-477-3215.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals,

which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the third Monday of each month at our office on 2280 Hwy 29 South, Ellisville, MS 39437. Meetings begin at 7:00 p.m.

**Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

**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. J P Utility District 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 table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

0340036

Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.22	0.7	1.22	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	13	No	Range	2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.4	No	Range	2004	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.15	0.15	0.002	2007	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

### Water Quality Data Table for ID # 340036

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		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	1.23	0.75	1.23	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	60	10	No	Range	2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	80	1.13	No	Range	2004	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00235	No	Range	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2008	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.15	0.15	0.002	2008	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

**Contaminants** **MRDLG**  
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

0340007

Water Quality Data Table for ID # 340007

Contaminants	or	TT, or	Your	Run	Samp	High	Date	Violation	Typical
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High				

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
There is convincing evidence that	NA: not applicable
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	
Barium (ppm)	
	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>
	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.15
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfectant By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING \*\*\*\*

In accordance with the radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides 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 analysis 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.

For more information you can contact Linda Griffin at 2280 Hwy 29 South, Ellisville, MS 39437 or 601-477-3215.