APPROVED

RECEIVED
JUN 26 2009

BY _____

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Madison
Public Water Supply Name

450010
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 mailed to all customers

Date customers were informed: __/__/__

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/19/2009

☐ 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)*** Madison City Hall, Madison Library and the Madison Public Service Complex

Date Posted: 6/24/2009

☑ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. madisonthecity.com

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.

Mary Hawkins Butler
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-09
Date

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

City of Madison Water Quality Report 2008

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. Madison 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.

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?

We have four ground water wells. Two are drilled into the Cockfield Aquifer and two are drilled into the Sparta Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi Source Water Assessment Program is a result of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 1996 which mandated all states to identify public water systems that may be susceptible to contamination and adopt appropriate management measures that will enhance their protection. More information is available at **www.deq.state.ms.us**

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; 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?

Attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the Mayor and Board of Alderman held at the Madison Justice Complex on Crawford Street at 6 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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. City of Madison 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**.

Between 2002-04 (30) Lead and Copper samples were collected
90th percentile results of lead .001mg/l
90th percentile results of copper .02mg/l
Between 2005-07 (33) Lead and copper samples were collected
90th percentile results of lead .001 mg/l
90th percentile results of copper .4mg/l
Action level of lead .015mg/l
Action level of copper 1.3mg/l
Madison did not exceed any action levels

Water Quality Data Table

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.93	0.46	1.93	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.0401	0.01 78	0.295	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.015	0.00	0.048	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.00 ≤ 05	0.000 5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.00 ≤ 05	0.000 5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: Not Applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	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

For more information please contact:

Madison Public Works Department
Address: 1239 Highway 51
Madison, MS 39110-9092
Telephone: 601-856-8958
Fax: 601-856-8996
publicworks@madisonthecity.com
www.madisonthecity.com

ADDENDUM

Quality on Tap Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2008

City of Madison

PWS ID #MS0450010

The following information was inadvertently excluded from the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report. The water quality results table should have included information regarding the amount of chlorine measured as a chlorine residual in your drinking water.

This table may include terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine as CL_2	N	2008	1.10	1.10-1.34	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

*****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 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. You water system has now returned to compliance since the required monitoring has now been completed. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601.576.7518.

United States Postal Service
CONSOLIDATED POSTAGE STATEMENT -- Standard Mail

Post Office: Note Mail Arrival Date & Time (Do not Round Stamp)

Mailer

Entry Point: (1) Madison PO, Madison, MS 39110-9998
Presort: ALL

83593 : STD REG Auto LETTERS (PERMIT)
City of Madison
2008 Water Quality Rpt

Permit Holder's Name and Address and Email Address, If Any	Telephone	Name and Address of Mailing Agent (If other than permit holder)	Telephone	Name and Address of Individual or Organization for Which Mailing is Prepared (if other than permit holder)
City of Madison Water Goal Report		SOURCELINK P.O. BOX 2759 MADISON, MS 39130-2759	601 898-8702	
CAPS Cust.Ref.No./ Customer No. 85593		Customer No.		Customer No.

Mailing

Post Office of Mailing	Mailing Date	Fed Agency Cost Code	Statement Sequence No.	No. and Type of Containers
Madison MS 39110	6/19/09		0001 to 0002	0 -Sacks 0 -1' Ltr Trays 12 ~~11~~ -2' Ltr Trays 0 -EMM Ltr Trays 12 ~~11~~ -TTL Ltr Trays 0 -Flat Trays 0 -Pallets 16PC 0 -Other

Type of Postage	Processing Category	If Sacked, Based on	Total Pieces
[X] Permit Imprint [ ] Precanceled Stamps [ ] Metered	[X] Letters [ ] CMM [ ] Flats [ ] NFM [ ] Parcels-Machinable [ ] Parcels-Irregular [ ] Letters-Paid as Nonauto Flats [ ] ECR Letters-Paid as ECR Flats	[ ] 125 pcs [ ] 15 lbs. [ ] both	4756 Total Weight 168838 ~~156.9480~~

Permit No. 23 | Weight of a Single Piece 0.0330 pounds

For Mail Enclosed within Another Class [ ] Periodicals [ ] Bound Printed Matter [ ] Library Mail [ ] Media Mail [ ] Parcel Post

For Automation Price Pieces, Enter Date of Address Matching and Coding	For Enhanced Carrier Route Price Pieces, Enter Date of Address Matching and Coding	For Enhanced Carrier Route Price Pieces, Enter Date of Carrier Route Sequencing
6/2/09	6/2/09	6/2/09

Move Update method: [ ] Ancillary service endorsement [ ] FASTforward [X] NCOA Link [ ] ACS [ ] Alternative method [ ] Multiple

Postage

Parts Completed (Select all that apply) [X] A [ ] B [ ] C [X] D [ ] E [ ] F [ ] G [ ] H [ ] I [ ] J [ ] K [ ] L [ ] S

Total Postage (Add parts totals)	$ 1116.77
Price at Which Postage Affixed (Check one) [ ] Correct [ ] Lowest [ ] Neither pcs. x $ = Postage Affixed Complete if the mailing includes pieces bearing metered or precanceled stamps.	$
Net Postage Due (Subtract postage affixed from total postage)	$ 1116.7730
Additional Postage Payment (State reason)	$
For postage affixed add additional payment to net postage due; for permit imprint add additional payment to total postage. Total Adjusted Postage Affixed	$
Postmaster: Report Total Postage in AIC 130 (Permit Imprint only) Total Adjusted Postage Permit Imprint	$

Certification

The mailer's signature certifies acceptance of liability for and agreement to pay any revenue deficiencies assessed on this mailing, subject to appeal. If an agent signs this form, the agent certifies that he or she is authorized to sign on behalf of the mailer, and that the mailer is bound by the certification and agrees to pay any deficiencies. In addition, agents may be liable for any deficiencies resulting from matters within their responsibility, knowledge, or control. The mailer hereby certifies that all information furnished on this form is accurate, truthful, and complete; that the mail and the supporting documentation comply with all postal standards and that the mailing qualifies for the prices and fees claimed; and that the mailing does not contain any matter prohibited by law or postal regulation. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits information requested on this form may be subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including fines and imprisonment. Privacy Notice: For information regarding our Privacy Policy visit www.usps.com

Signature of Mailer or Agent	Printed Name of Mailer or Agent Signing Form	Telephone
Donald Love	Donald Love	(601)898-8702

USPS Use Only

Weight of a Single Piece 0.0355 pounds	Are postage figures at left adjusted from mailer's entries? If "yes", state reason. [ ] Yes [ ] No
Total Pieces 4756 / Total Weight 168838	
Total Postage $1116.77	Round Stamp (Required) Date Mail Released

Presort Verification Performed? (check one)	Date Mailer Notified	Contact	By (Initials)
[ ] Yes [ ] No			

I CERTIFY that this mailing has been inspected concerning: (1) eligibility for postage prices claimed; (2) proper preparation (and presort where required); (3) proper completion of postage statement; and (4) payment of annual fee (if required); (5) sufficient funds on deposit (if required).

USPS Employee's Signature	Print USPS Employee's Name	Time	AM / PM
C.W. Mathews	C.W. Mathews	1200	

MADISON MS 39110 JUN 19 2009 USPS

Standard Mail

[X] Part A - Automation Letters — Check box at left if prices are populated in this section.

Letters 3.3 oz. (0.2063 lbs.) or Less

	Entry	Price Category	Price		No. of Pieces		Total
A1	None	5-Digit	0.233	x	4381	=	$ 1020.7730
A2	None	3-Digit	0.251	x		=	$
A3	None	AADC	0.253	x		=	$
A4	None	Mixed AADC	0.270	x		=	$
A5	DBMC	5-Digit	0.199	x		=	$
A6	DBMC	3-Digit	0.217	x		=	$
A7	DBMC	AADC	0.219	x		=	$
A8	DBMC	Mixed AADC	0.236	x		=	$
A9	DSCF	5-Digit	0.190	x		=	$
A10	DSCF	3-Digit	0.208	x		=	$
A11	DSCF	AADC	0.210	x		=	$

Letters Over 3.3 oz. up to 3.5 oz. - Price includes a discount that equals the nonletter piece price minus the letter piece price.

	Entry	Price Category	Piece Price	Or Amount Affixed		No. of Pieces		Pieces Subtotal	Pound Price		Pounds		Pounds Subtotal		Total
A12	None	5-Digit	0.083		x		= $		0.733	x		= $		= $	
A13	None	3-Digit	0.101		x		= $		0.733	x		= $		= $	
A14	None	AADC	0.103		x		= $		0.733	x		= $		= $	
A15	None	Mixed AADC	0.120		x		= $		0.733	x		= $		= $	
A16	DBMC	5-Digit	0.083		x		= $		0.574	x		= $		= $	
A17	DBMC	3-Digit	0.101		x		= $		0.574	x		= $		= $	
A18	DBMC	AADC	0.103		x		= $		0.574	x		= $		= $	
A19	DBMC	Mixed AADC	0.120		x		= $		0.574	x		= $		= $	
A20	DSCF	5-Digit	0.083		x		= $		0.530	x		= $		= $	
A21	DSCF	3-Digit	0.101		x		= $		0.530	x		= $		= $	
A22	DSCF	AADC	0.103		x		= $		0.530	x		= $		= $	

For affixed postage mailings as described in DMM 243, compute and enter the price for each piece in the Amount Affixed column, multiply by No. of Pieces and total in the Total column.

Part A Total | $ 1020.7730

[ ] Part B - Automation Flats — Check box at left if prices are populated in this section.

Flats 3.3 oz. (0.2063 lbs.) or Less

	Entry	Price Category	Price		No. of Pieces		Total
B1	None	5-Digit	0.346	x		=	$
B2	None	3-Digit	0.413	x		=	$
B3	None	ADC	0.436	x		=	$
B4	None	Mixed ADC	0.496	x		=	$
B5	DBMC	5-Digit	0.312	x		=	$
B6	DBMC	3-Digit	0.384	x		=	$
B7	DBMC	ADC	0.453	x		=	$
B8	DBMC	Mixed ADC	0.462	x		=	$
B9	DSCF	5-Digit	0.303	x		=	$
B10	DSCF	3-Digit	0.375	x		=	$
B11	DSCF	ADC	0.443	x		=	$

Flats Over 3.3 oz. but less than 16 oz.

	Entry	Price Category	Piece Price	Or Amount Affixed		No. of Pieces		Pieces Subtotal	Pound Price		Pounds		Pounds Subtotal		Total
B12	None	5-Digit	0.196		x		= $		0.735	x		= $		= $	
B13	None	3-Digit	0.268		x		= $		0.735	x		= $		= $	
B14	None	ADC	0.336		x		= $		0.735	x		= $		= $	
B15	None	Mixed ADC	0.346		x		= $		0.735	x		= $		= $	
B16	DBMC	5-Digit	0.196		x		= $		0.562	x		= $		= $	
B17	DBMC	3-Digit	0.268		x		= $		0.562	x		= $		= $	
B18	DBMC	ADC	0.336		x		= $		0.562	x		= $		= $	
B19	DBMC	Mixed ADC	0.346		x		= $		0.562	x		= $		= $	
B20	DSCF	5-Digit	0.196		x		= $		0.517	x		= $		= $	
B21	DSCF	3-Digit	0.268		x		= $		0.517	x		= $		= $	
B22	DSCF	ADC	0.336		x		= $		0.517	x		= $		= $	

For affixed postage mailings as described in DMM 343, compute and enter the price for each piece in the Amount Affixed column, multiply by No. of Pieces and total in the Total column.

Part B Total | $

[ ] Part C - Parcels — Check box at left if prices are populated in this section.

Machinable Parcels

	Entry	Price Category	Piece Price	Or Amount Affixed		No. of Pieces		Pieces Subtotal	Pound Price	Pounds		Pounds Subtotal		Total
C1	None	BMC	0.379		x		= $		0.990 x		= $		= $	
C2	None	Mixed BMC	1.379		x		= $		0.990 x		= $		= $	
C3	DBMC	5-Digit	0.440		x		= $		0.775 x		= $		= $	
C4	DBMC	BMC	0.379		x		= $		0.775 x		= $		= $	
C5	DSCF	5-Digit	0.440		x		= $		0.566 x		= $		= $	
C6	DDU	5-Digit	0.440		x		= $		0.370 x		= $		= $	
C7	Nonbarcoded Surcharge		0.070		x								= $	

For affixed postage mailings as described in DMM 443, compute and enter the price for each piece in the Amount Affixed column, multiply by No. of Pieces and total in the Total column.

Part C Total | $

[X] Part D - Nonautomation Letters — Check box at left if prices are populated in this section.

Machinable letters 3.3 oz. (0.2063 lbs.) or Less

	Entry	Price Category	Price		No. of Pieces		Total
D1	None	AADC	0.256	x	375	= $	96.0000
D2	None	Mixed AADC	0.273	x		= $	
D3	DBMC	AADC	0.222	x		= $	
D4	DBMC	Mixed AADC	0.239	x		= $	
D5	DSCF	AADC	0.213	x		= $	

Nonmachinable Letters 3.3 oz. (0.2063 lbs.) or Less

	Entry	Price Category	Price		No. of Pieces		Total
D6	None	5-Digit	0.330	x		= $	
D7	None	3-Digit	0.447	x		= $	
D8	None	ADC	0.491	x		= $	
D9	None	Mixed ADC	0.578	x		= $	
D10	DBMC	5-Digit	0.296	x		= $	
D11	DBMC	3-Digit	0.413	x		= $	
D12	DBMC	ADC	0.457	x		= $	
D13	DBMC	Mixed ADC	0.544	x		= $	
D14	DSCF	5-Digit	0.287	x		= $	
D15	DSCF	3-Digit	0.404	x		= $	
D16	DSCF	ADC	0.448	x		= $	

Part D Total | $ 96.0000

[ ] Part E - Nonautomation Flats — Check box at left if prices are populated in this section.

Flats 3.3 oz. (0.2063 lbs.) or Less

	Entry	Price Category	Price		No. of Pieces		Total
E1	None	5-Digit	0.367	x		= $	
E2	None	3-Digit	0.464	x		= $	
E3	None	ADC	0.509	x		= $	
E4	None	Mixed ADC	0.558	x		= $	
E5	DBMC	5-Digit	0.333	x		= $	
E6	DBMC	3-Digit	0.430	x		= $	
E7	DBMC	ADC	0.475	x		= $	
E8	DBMC	Mixed ADC	0.524	x		= $	
E9	DSCF	5-Digit	0.324	x		= $	
E10	DSCF	3-Digit	0.421	x		= $	
E11	DSCF	ADC	0.466	x		= $	

Flats Over 3.3 oz. but less than 16 oz.

	Entry	Price Category	Piece Price	Or Amount Affixed		No. of Pieces		Pieces Subtotal	Pound Price	Pounds		Pounds Subtotal		Total
E13	None	5-Digit	0.217		x		= $		0.735 x		= $		= $	
E13	None	3-Digit	0.314		x		= $		0.735 x		= $		= $	
E14	None	ADC	0.359		x		= $		0.735 x		= $		= $	
E15	None	Mixed ADC	0.408		x		= $		0.735 x		= $		= $	
E16	DBMC	5-Digit	0.217		x		= $		0.562 x		= $		= $	
E17	DBMC	3-Digit	0.314		x		= $		0.562 x		= $		= $	
E18	DBMC	ADC	0.359		x		= $		0.562 x		= $		= $	
E19	DBMC	Mixed ADC	0.408		x		= $		0.562 x		= $		= $	
E20	DSCF	5-Digit	0.217		x		= $		0.517 x		= $		= $	
E21	DSCF	3-Digit	0.314		x		= $		0.517 x		= $		= $	
E22	DSCF	ADC	0.359		x		= $		0.517 x		= $		= $	

For affixed postage mailings as described in DMM 443, compute and enter the price for each piece in the Amount Affixed column, multiply by No. of Pieces and total in the Total column.

Part E Total | $

Mailer Name: Mail Id: 0001 Date:
83593 : STD REG Auto LETTERS (PERMIT)
City of Madison
2008 Water Quality Rpt
Fri Jun 12 09:58:18 2009

Entry Point: (1) Madison PO, Madison, MS 39110-9998
Presort: (1) STD, Automation Letters AMM (DMM 245.7)

Destination Rate Summary Pieces

Dest	WS	BD	CR	5B	3B	AB	MB	5D	3D	AD	MD	Totals
DDU												0
DSCF												0
DBMC												0
NONE				4381								4381
Totals	0	0	0	4381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4381

Entry Point: (1) Madison PO, Madison, MS 39110-9998
Presort: (2) STD, Regular Letters MCH (DMM 245.5)

Tray No.	Tray Size	Tray Lvl	Tray Zip	Group Dest	P/Ver ID	WS	HD	CR	5B	3B	AB	MB	5D	3D	AD	MD	Running Totals
11	2-U	3DG	391		All										375		375
				Mailing		0		0		0		0		0		0	
				Total			0		0		0		0		375		

Mailing Rate Summary	Pieces
ADC Nonautomation (AD)	375
TOTAL Nonautomation	375
Grand Total	375

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Restricted Information

Today's Date: 06/19/2009

Final

3602	**POSTAL SERVICE** **STATEMENT OF MAILING/3607 WEIGHING AND DISPATCH CERTIFICATE**	**TRANS #** 200917013010663M1 **CAPS TRANS NO:** N/A
Postage Statement: 71092520	Mailer's Job#:	
CITY OF MADISON 1239 HIGHWAY 51 MADISON MS 39110-9092		**FINANCE NUMBER:** 274810
STATION OR UNIT:	BMEU Madison (1110)	**PERMIT NO:** 23
DATE OF MAILING 06/19/2009	**CLASS** Standard Mail	**PROC CAT** Letter	**TYPE** PI
WEIGHT OF SINGLE PIECE (LBS) 0.0355	**TOTAL PIECES** 4756	**TOTAL POUNDS** 168.8380	**Customer Reference ID** _____ **CAPS Acct No:** _____
MAILED BY: **PERMIT NO.** 23 **NAME:** CITY OF MADISON			
CONTAINERS 40	**FULL SERVICE** N/A	**AMOUNT FROM TRUST:** $1,116.77	
EEL/PFC:			
VERIFICATION SUMMARY: No verification required.			
SIGNATURE OF WEIGHER	LJG **DATA PROCESSED BY**	**RECEIVED FOR PROCESSING BY**	
COMMENTS:		**BEGINNING BALANCE:** $1,321.41 **ENDING BALANCE:** $204.64	

mailing has been inspected concerning:
(1) eligibility for postage prices claimed;
(2) proper preparation *(and presort where required)*;
(3) proper completion of postage statement; and
(4) payment of annual fee *(if required)*.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09 Time: 4:32

PWSID: 450010

System Name: Madison

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

10/06
6/08
1/09

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.

Will do Corrected Copy and notify Customers of available Corrected Report and send us a Copy.

Madison Heights Cor

Spoke with Zimmerman 601 624-5803
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

9/8/09
Denson Robinson
operator

9/8/09 4:20 pm
Spoke with Charles Denson Robinson
operator will get Corrected Copy
In our office ASAP.

9/8/09
SECOND ATTEMPT

City of Madison Water Quality Report 2008

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. Madison 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.

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?

We have four ground water wells. Two are drilled into the Cockfield Aquifer and two are drilled into the Sparta Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi Source Water Assessment Program is a result of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 1996 which mandated all states to identify public water systems that may be susceptible to contamination and adopt appropriate management measures that will enhance their protection. More information is available at **www.deq.state.ms.us**

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

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; 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?

Attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the Mayor and Board of Alderman held at the Madison Justice Complex on Crawford Street at 6 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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. City of Madison 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**.

Between 2002-04 (30) Lead and Copper samples were collected
90th percentile results of lead .001mg/l
90th percentile results of copper .02mg/l
Between 2005-07 (33) Lead and copper samples were collected
90th percentile results of lead .001 mg/l
90th percentile results of copper .4mg/l
Action level of lead .015mg/l
Action level of copper 1.3mg/l
Madison did not exceed any action levels

Water Quality Data Table

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source

Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.93	0.46	1.93	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.0401	0.01 78	0.295	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.015	0.00	0.048	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.00 ≤ 05	0.000 5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	≤ 0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.00 ≤ 05	0.000 5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: Not Applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	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

For more information please contact:

Madison Public Works Department
Address: 1239 Highway 51
Madison, MS 39110-9092
Telephone: 601-856-8958
Fax: 601-856-8996
publicworks@madisonthecity.com
www.madisonthecity.com

City of Madison
Public Works Department
1239 Highway 51
Madison, MS 39110-9092

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