



2011 JUN 22 AM 9:05

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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: 6/3/11

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: Laurel Leader Call

Date Published: 6/3/11

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.

Signature of William L. Lanier
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/20/11
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.010	.022 - .010	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.501	.247 - .501	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	1.04	.83 - 1.17	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID # 340036

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2009*	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.113	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2009*	.003	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009*	5.99	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.82	.62 - 1.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

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

Please note: this ccr report will not be mailed, it will be published in the local newspaper only, however a copy may be requested from our office.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Personally came before me, the undersigned

Vickie Marvita Dozier
a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid

Melissa Carter
who, being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that she/he is
Legal Clerk 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 _____ times(s)
as follows:

on the 3rd day of June, 2011

on the _____ day of _____, 2011

on the _____ day of _____, 2011

on the _____ day of _____, 2011

on the _____ day of _____, 2011

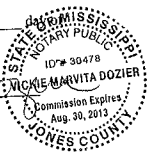
on the _____ day of _____, 2011

on the _____ day of _____, 2011

Affiant,
Melissa Carter

Sworn to and subscriber before me this 3rd
June A.D., 2011

Notary Public - Vickie Marvita Dozier



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report JP Utility District FWQS: 340007 & 340036 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water supply to residential areas of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility observations were made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The tests for the JP Utility District were reviewed & approved by the State of Mississippi.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to isolated potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility observations were made has been furnished to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The tests for the JP Utility District were reviewed & approved by the State of Mississippi.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Griffin at 601-477-3216. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for the annual meeting scheduled for the first Monday in February at 7:00 PM at 2200 Hwy 28 South, E. Laurel.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring was required in 2010, the table indicates the most recent result. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the ground, surface water, agricultural operations, and waste. 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 processing of synthetic materials, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of uranium mining and processing activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's drinking water regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set for a range of safety.

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000.

PWS ID # 340007		TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects if All Contaminants	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	MSL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
11 Arsenic	N	2009	003	No Range	ppm	2	7	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14 Copper	N	2010	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from eroded pipe materials.
19 Fluoride	N	2009	113	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong bone structure from fertilizer and pesticides.
19 Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
41 Haloac	N	2009	003	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
12 Trihalo	N	2009	5.19	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
13 Total	N	2010	82	82 - 1.1	ppm	0	MRDL + 4	MRDL + 4	Water additive used to control discoloration.

* Most recent sample for compliance period 2010.

As you can see by this table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have taken through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSO4 now makes systems of any monitoring systems prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 lead-based pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When it comes to preventing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When it comes to preventing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When it comes to preventing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

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 chronic diseases, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by disinfection and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-624-6711.

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

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