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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Jackson

Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID# MS0250012

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: 6/26/2012

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. _____

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.

Mark Wise, Water Systems Manager

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

June 27, 2012

Date

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



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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 is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We're pleased to present to you the 2011 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.

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 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, 2011 and ending December 31, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes,

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.

Action Level (AL) - 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|--|------------------|------|--|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected, average unless otherwise noted | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 2011 | | 0 | | 0 | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | N | 2011 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | 2008 | 0.002 | 0.002-0.003 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | 2009 | 0.2 (90 th percentile) | 0.011-0.236 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Chromium | N | 2008 | 0.705 | 0.618-0.814 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | 2011 | 0.79 | ND-1.5 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead | N | 2009 | 2.0 (90 th percentile) | ND-2.1 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts (Compliance based upon running annual averages) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2011 | 2.08 | 0.3-3.5 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA5 (sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) | N | 2011 | 33.5 | 29.0-70.0 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| THM (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2011 | 34.5 | 16.2-83.0 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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

To comply with the "Regulations Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 66%.

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 and copper testing for \$20 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

Our system had some problems during 2011:

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 a result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker,

Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7513.

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 \$2.48/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, \$4.96/100 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. 65% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 35% 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.