

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 11 AM 8:42

JP Utility District  
 Public Water Supply Name

340007                      340036  
 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 11 / 13,    /    /    ,    /    /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)                      Date Emailed: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
  - As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
  - As an attachment
  - As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: The Laurel Leader Call

Date Published: 5 / 11 / 13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*                      Date Posted: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

William L. Sand  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/20/13  
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
 Bureau of Public Water Supply  
 P.O. Box 1700  
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
 (601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 JUN 11 AM 8:42

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 JP Utility District  
 PWS#: 340007 & 340036  
 April 2013

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 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the JP Utility District have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Griffin at 601-477-3215. 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 third Monday in February at 7:00 PM at 2280 Hwy 29 South Ellisville.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. 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 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. 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 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 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 (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 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 microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial 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.

PWS ID # 340007		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

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.003	.002 - .003	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	2012	.202	.186 - .202	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

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2012	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	19	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.2	.59 - 2.6	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>PWS ID # 340036 TEST RESULTS</b>								
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2012	.002	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.122	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2012	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	4.51	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1	.73 - 1.44	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF JONES**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the LEGAL CLERK OF THE LAUREL LEADER-CALL, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 2013

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2013

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2013

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2013

Melissa Cat

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 3 day of June, A.D., 2013.

Gloria H. Stringer

Notary Public



THESE PHOTOS BY ERIC S. BARNHART WERE MOVED ON UP TO THE NEAR UPPER WEST SIDE.

I especially loved the rooftop of our new building. The view facing south from this new place was spectacular, straight out of the movies. You know, one of those scenes where Cary Grant and Katherine Hepburn are embraced and leaning against the balcony railing with the New York skyline in the background. I must admit that I would often go to the rooftop and pretend that I was Cary.

Furthermore, when I faced north, I had a view of Central Park, and facing west, I looked out over the Hudson River and New Jersey, where the sunsets were indescribable. During the late spring, summer and early fall, I would come home from work just to enjoy the beauty of it all. I seldom went to the rooftop during the winter months for fear of being blown off by Jack Frost.

I discovered that the rooftops of New York City are another world. I could stand on my roof and look out at people on numerous other rooftops for blocks around me. I was often mesmerized and could sit and stare at people's apartments and roofs the way Jimmy Stewart did in "Rear Window." Some buildings even have swimming pools on the roof. In New York, the rooftops are like people's back yards. Many a bowl of ice cream was eaten by my friends and me while sitting on the roof, look-

characters. However, we both shared a deep Christian faith, and this was the glue that held our relationship together. Jerry now began to do a lot of portrait painting, so I walked in many nights to find strangers sitting perfectly still in the living room/art studio as Jerry captured their likenesses on canvas. A lot of interesting characters passed through our apartment over the next few years. I remember one sweet lady in particular who kept talking about her 11-year-old granddaughter Scarlett who was going to be in a movie. My reaction was, "Well, isn't that nice." Little did I know that the little Scarlett she was talking about was Scarlett Johansson, who would someday become a major movie star.

After several years, Jerry and I parted ways. I was artistic director, and Jerry married a wonderful lady named Julie, and, of course, they found their own place together. I was honored to be a part of their wedding party. Yes, even though we had a very shaky beginning, Jerry and I formed a lasting friendship. And I'll always cherish those six years getting to live in a high-rise near the Upper West Side in New York City. It was the fulfillment of a childhood dream.

# Book Review Moving tale of suicidal teen, 104-year-old nun, kamikaze pilot

A Tale for the Time Being by Ruth Ozeki (Yiking Adult; 432 pages; \$28.95)

The relationship between a writer and a reader is sacrosanct. Nowhere is that truer than in Ruth Ozeki's wildly imaginative, ambitious and brilliant novel "A Tale for the Time Being." Ozeki redefines that sacred link between novelist and bibliophile and simultaneously blurs the lines between fiction and reality, exhibiting an unbridled and whimsical style so convincing and creative that the reader feels part of the story.



JAMIE BOLER COLUMNIST

Ozeki intertwines multiple voices in her parallel narrative: a 104-year-old Zen Buddhist nun, a Japanese kamikaze pilot, a troubled Japanese teenage girl and a writer named Ruth. She opens with the unforgettable tale of Nao, a teen living in Tokyo's Akiba Electric Town. "My name is Nao, and I am a time being," she writes. "A time being is someone who lives in time, and that means you, and me, and every one of us who is, or was, or ever will be."

"Nao" is eerily similar to "how," and her name is a deliberate play on words that lends even more power and urgency to this story. Depressed and anxious from being bullied by her classmates, Nao is an outcast with one friend half a world away. She is a desperately unhappy young woman who seriously contemplates suicide. First, though, she vows to write down her great-grandmother's life story in a diary. Not only does Nao provide insight into the life of her great-grandmother, a Zen Buddhist nun, but she also illuminates her own existence.

As Nao writes in her diary, she wonders about the person who will one day read her words.

Nao needs to find an inner strength, and time with her great-grandmother also helps the girl become confident and strong.

It would have been fairly easy for Ozeki to write a book based solely on Nao's narrative, yet Ozeki changes her tone and style to present a kind of detective story. No one is better at detective work than a novelist accustomed to research. So Ozeki brings in an author named Ruth.

Curiously, Ozeki puts herself in her own fictional world. Like Ozeki, Ruth lives on a remote island off British Columbia. Ruth is also a novelist who suffers from writer's block (Ozeki's last novel "All Over Creation" was

published in 2003, so perhaps this is also true). Like Ozeki, Ruth is married to a man named Oliver and her mother has recently passed away. Ozeki is part Japanese and so is Ruth.

I do not recall ever having read a story in which the author becomes such a central figure in his or her own story. It is a weighty technique, leading the reader to wonder how autobiographical the work is or if it is simply fiction with a revealing twist.

Whatever the case may be, the line between fiction and reality is not clear-cut in this novel, which makes it all the more enthralling and appealing.

While walking along the beach one day, Ruth finds a plastic bag containing a Hello Kitty lunchbox. Inside the lunchbox are a number of items: a series of Japanese letters; a red book containing a famous Marcel Proust piece and a watch.

However, the pages written by the French novelist, critic and essayist have been removed and the book now contains the diary of a Japanese teenager named Nao. The teen's diary captivates and even obsesses Ruth; she begins a dogged pursuit to find out what happened to Nao.

The deeper Ruth gets into her research and into her quest to locate Nao, the more Ruth is certain that, through the humble act of reading Nao's diary, she can save the troubled teen. Ozeki goes a step further, though. She makes the reader feel like she or she can effect this tale by reading the story.

The reader really becomes Ruth, transfixed and possessed by Nao's account. The fate of the Japanese teen matters deeply not only to Ruth but also to us.

Ozeki expresses our universal desire to connect with others through words and stories. Ozeki's characters speak to us across time and across continents and beckon us to follow them to unknown worlds.

Equal parts sobering and inspiring, "A Tale for the Time Being" is wholly inventive from the first page to the last.

Not since Rachel Joyce's "The Unlikely Pilgrimage of Harold Fry" has a novel so deeply moved me.

Profoundly touching and amazingly good, "A Tale for the Time Being" is destined to become a modern classic.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
UP Utility District  
PWS# 346067  
April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from water flowing from the Chehalis River.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The table for the UP Utility District has been reviewed to moderate readings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Linda Griffin at 901-477-5215. We will be pleased to answer your questions. If you wish to learn more, please call us for the annual monitoring schedule, the third Monday in February at 7:00 PM at 2280 Hwy 29 South Everett.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists some of all of the water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012, in cases where monitoring was required in 2012. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it can naturally pick up minerals and some toxic, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or microorganisms from the ground. Other potential sources of contamination include: municipal, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban, commercial, residential and industrial chemical contaminants, including synthesis and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and vehicle systems; and other 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, UP Utility District monitors the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 usually allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no conclusive 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 contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not apply to all contaminants.

Pounds per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two gallons 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 \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	CAS No.	Date Collected	Level Detected	Units	TEST RESULTS				MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
					Range of Detected Concentrations	Units	MRDL	MCL			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
14. Copper	7440-75-0	2012	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1	2	1	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, leaching from metal hardware, disposal of metal objects.
16. Fluoride	N/A	2012	202	189 - 202	ppm	4	4	4	4	4	Common of household plumbing systems, waste of dental offices, and other sources of fluoride.
17. Lead	7440-30-6	2012	2	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	Leaking pipes, solder, and brass fittings in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
BTTHMS (Total THM)	N/A	2012	4	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N/A	2012	12	59 - 6.6	mg/l	0	MRDL - 4	0	0	0	Water added used to control pathogens.
<b>PWS ID # 346067</b>											
Contaminant	CAS No.	Date Collected	Level Detected	Units	TEST RESULTS				MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
					Range of Detected Concentrations	Units	MRDL	MCL			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
14. Copper	7440-75-0	2012	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1	2	1	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, leaching from metal hardware, disposal of metal objects.
16. Fluoride	N/A	2012	202	189 - 202	ppm	4	4	4	4	4	Common of household plumbing systems, waste of dental offices, and other sources of fluoride.
17. Lead	7440-30-6	2012	2	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	Leaking pipes, solder, and brass fittings in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
BTTHMS (Total THM)	N/A	2012	4	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N/A	2012	12	59 - 6.6	mg/l	0	MRDL - 4	0	0	0	Water added used to control pathogens.

\* Most recent sample. 99 samples required for 2012.

All data can be viewed in this table. Our system had no violations. While proof that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink.

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 improve systems compliance with monitoring requirements, MRDL now notifies customers of any violations earlier in the year of the contaminant period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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 reduce 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Washington State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 901-576-7882 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 pesticides, 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 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with current chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients 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's guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MRDL CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radioactive 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 Washington State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorized analysis and reporting of radiological contaminants samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of factors by the public water supply, NRDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radioactive Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wisneski, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 901-576-4191.

The UP Utility water system is committed to providing you with quality water to every day. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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