Jackson, MS 39215

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY COR CERTIFICATION FORM YOKENA-SEFF ENDS WATER DISTRICT, INC.

Public Water Supply Name

	# 0750011
The	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (STNVA) requires and Community water Act (STNVA)
Con syst cust of c	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a sumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water cm, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the omers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year lock 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: / / / / / / / / / /
×	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
	Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 /13/13
ū	CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) 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:
	Date Published://
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / /
U	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
Then publi the S the v Depa	CIFICATION Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this consumer system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by DWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with evater quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State rement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Thue (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
Burea	r or send via U.S. Postal Service: u of Public Water Supply (601)576-7800 ox 1700

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

2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT YOKENA-JEFF DAVIS WATER DISTRICT, INC. PWS ID: 0750011

JUNE 2013

IS MY WATER SAFE?

List year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Yokena-Jeff Davis Water District, Inc. vigiliantly saleguards its water cupply 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, BPA/Genters 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?

Yokona-jeff Davis Water District, Inc. purchases all of its water from the City of Vicksburg. The City of Vicksburg is a groundwater system whose water source is the Mississippi River Alluvial Aquiter.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Yokena-jeff Davis Water District, inc. would like to encourage everyone to attend the Annual Meeting which is held the second Monday in March. This will give customers the opportunity to ask questions and see what is taking place in our district.

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 BPA 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.

TEST RESULTS CONTAMINANTS	Violeti on Y/N	Date Collected	Lovel Datected	RANGE LOW HIGH	Unit Measure - ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	N	2010*	.881	NO RANGE	ppb	N/A	50	Broston of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	. N	2010*	.016	NO RANGE	bbw	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Broston of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N.	2010*	2.5	NO RANGE	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; liresion of natural deposits
Fluorido (ppm)	N	2010*	.576	NO RANGE	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead- (ppm)	N	2010"	1	0	ppb	Ģ	Al=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS	RANGE	MCLC	AL.	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	#Samples exceeding al	TYPICAL SOURCE
Inorganic Contominants							
Copper action lave) at consumer taps mg/L (ppm)	Ì	1.3	1.3	0	2012*	o	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Brosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							——————————————————————————————————————
TTHMs(Total Tribalomethanes) (ppb)			80	61.3	2012*	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloscetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)			60	28.0	2012*	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (mg/L)	1.00MG/L to 1.50 MG/L	1.40 MG/L	4.0 MG/L	1.40 MG/L	2012*	Ō	Water additive used to control microbes

if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant wamen and young children, head in drinking water is primerly from materials and components unsociated with service lines and home plumbing. Yokens-jeff Davis Water District, Inc. 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 Huiling or at http://www.gna.guv/safewater/iguis*.

The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$20 per sample, Please contact 601.576.7582 (fyou wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 9. The percentage of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The perc

****April 1, 2013 Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling****

in accordance with the Radionuclides Role, sil community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning january 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supplies completed sampling by the acheduled draditing 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 apply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that 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) 576-7528.

	UNIT DESCRIPTIONS
Term	Definition
ррип	npins parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/t.)
րրh	ppb: parts par hillion, or micrograms por titer (ug/L)
dicentral ample of the princip	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be nestive
ŅΛ	NA: pot applicable
ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR; Monitoring not required, but recommended
,	IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS
Tarm	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum contaminant Lovel Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water helow which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a murgin 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 MCLCs as feasible using the bast available
	3 Properties in the state of th
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a cyntaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
OF MOTO INFORMATION OFFICE	content / was delive B. U

ar contact: Cwondolyn R. Hugan, President - Yokens-jelf Davis Water District, Inc.; 4865 Jelf Davis Road; Vicksburg, MS 39100; Phone: [601] 634-0076.