

JUN 26 PM 2:34

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Humphreys County Water Association #3 - Jaketown  
Public Water Supply Name

270019

List PWS ID #s for all 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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: 6 / 25 / 2014 , / / , / /

- 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:     /     /

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

Name of Newspaper: Belzoni Banner

Date Published: 6 / 26 / 2014

- 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 2013 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.

Lynda Long, Secretary  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6 / 19 / 2014  
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 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Humphreys County Water Association

### System #3 – Jaketown (ID 270019)

---

#### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### Where does my water come from?

Our water is drawn from the Sparta Sand Aquifer by a well located on the west side of Highway 7 at the Jaketown community.

#### Source water assessment and its availability:

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of this plan is available.

#### 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### Other information:

If you want additional information about your drinking water or have questions concerning this report, you may contact us at 247-4145. If you would like to attend one of our regular monthly meetings, please call for the date and time of our meetings.

#### 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. Humphreys County Water Association 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.

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the table below, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

#### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes or No	Date Sample Collected	Level Detected in Water	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	*2012	0.007	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	*2012	<0.0005	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	*2011	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	*2011	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	2013	<0.08	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	No	2013	<0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	No	2013	1.80	1.00 - 2.50	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (Total trihalomethanes)	No	*2012	13.3	0	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	No	*2012	16	0	ppb	60	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

\* No samples required in calendar year 2013.

#### Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

- 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: 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: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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: 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.
- ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- % of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
- # of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

27 - Jacketown

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE**

State of Mississippi  
County of Humphreys      **SS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared, Julian Toney III, who being by me first duly sworn, states on his oath that he is the Publisher of THE BELZONI BANNER, a weekly newspaper, published in the City of Belzoni, in the County and State aforesaid; and affiant further states that said newspaper has been established and has been continuously published in the City, County and State aforesaid for more than ten years next prior to the first publication of the notice, copy of which is hereto attached; and affiant further states that the publication of said notice, copy of which is attached hereto, has been made in said newspaper number of times and number of words as follows, to-wit:

TIMES	WORDS
1	water report

**Volume No.**

106      24      June 25, 2014

Signed: Julian Toney III  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th day of June, 2014.  
(SEAL)

Alma Williams  
Notary Public  
29770  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Comm Expires February 17, 2017

Printer's Fee \$175.50

Published for Humphreys County Water Association

In reference to Jacketown

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Our water is drawn from the Sparta Sand Aquifer by a well located on the west side of Highway 7 at the Jaketown community.

## Source water assessment and its availability:

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of this plan is available.

## 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Other information:

If you want additional information about your drinking water or have questions concerning this report, you may contact us at 247-4145. If you would like to attend one of our regular monthly meetings, please call for the date and time of our meetings.

## 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. Humphreys County Water Association 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.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the table below, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes or No	Date Sample Collected	Level Detected in Water	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	*2012	0.007	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	*2012	<0.0005	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	*2011	0.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	*2011	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	2013	<0.08	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	No	2013	<0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	No	2013	1.80	1.00 - 2.50	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (total trihalomethanes)	No	*2012	13.3	0	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (haloacetic Acids)	No	*2012	16	0	ppb	80	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

\* No samples required in calendar year 2013.

### Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

- 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:** 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:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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:** 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.
- ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)