2014 JUL -4 PM 3:21

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

City of Jackson
Public Water Supply Name

0250008
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. **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: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

CCR was distributed by (U.S. Postal Service) or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used_____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 05 / 30 / 2014

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:_____

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 following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

www.jacksonms.gov posted on website 6.2.2014

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.

Cynthia Hill
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
Cynthia Hill, Water Plant Superintendent

June 3, 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

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Where Your Money Goes

arge is:

/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits,
/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and
/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits.

e is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 35% of this charge is
ament.

volved

ır customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community,
ıd our children's futur Water conservation measures are an important first step in
ıer supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also
ıy reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

ation measures you can use inside your home include:
‹ leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
ıplace old fixtures and install water -saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
ash only full loads of laundry.
› not use the toilet for trash disposal.
ıke shorter showers.
› not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
›ak dishes before washing.
ın the dishwasher only when full.

conserve outdoors as well:
ater the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
ɜe mulch around plants and shrubs.
epair leaks in faucets and hoses.
se water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

her ways you can help conserve water can be found on the Environmental Protection
at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

Thirsty for More Information about Your Water?

Please feel free to contact us:

e any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:
, Water Plants Superintendent.....601-960-2417

er sampling and results, water quality complaints, or boil water questions, call:
:son Water Laboratory.....601.960.2723
ticks, Laboratory Supervisor.....601.960.2730

or water leaks or repairs, water meter issues, or locating water lines, call:
itenance (for leaks, repairs, or meters).....601.960.1777
601.960.1778

stions/ Concerns.....601.960.2000
ıer non-emergency issue in the City.....311

City of Jackson, Mississippi
Division of Water/ Sewer Administration
200 South President Street
P. O. Box 17
Jacksons, Mississippi 39205-0017

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Jackson Surface Water System
Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250008
May 30, 2014

We are pleased to present the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our consta goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process ar protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water sources for this great city are the Ross Barnett Reservoir and the Pearl Riv (surface water) and are treated and provided to you through our two (2) state of the art Cla "A" drinking water facilities: O. B. Curtis and J. H. Fewell Water Treatment Plants.

Our mission is to provide clean, safe drinking water that meets Feder and State regulations, in adequate amounts and at the lowest possibl cost.

2013 Water Quality Data

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cynthia Hill, Water Plants Superintendent at 601-960-2417. 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.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the City of Jackson Surface Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These laws limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

Information about Your Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage, wildlife, and other sources.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a series of processes applied in sequence that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals called coagulants to form tiny sticky particles called "floc", which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation is the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs and is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, and anthracite to remove even smaller particles. Ultraviolet light with a small amount of chlorine and ammonia is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding AL	MCLG	MCL , TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal)	No	2013	1.44 *average*	45% - 50%	N/A	TT based on untreated water TOC	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) - 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples	No	2013	0.51 *(max)*	Lowest monthly percentage below 0.3 NTU = 96.1	N/A	TT for conventional filtration	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	No	2013	0.03	0.02 - 0.03	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanides (ppb)	No	2013	0.04	ND - 0.04	200	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Copper (ppm)* - consumer taps level; 90th percentile	No	2012	0.2	0 exceeding	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)**	No	2013	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from
Lead (ppb)* -consumer taps level; 90th percentile	No	2012	14	5 exceeding	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	2013	0.09	ND - 0.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	No	2013	0.04	ND - 0.04	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	No	2013	0.11	0.11	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chloramines (ppm)	No	2013	2.0	0.20 - 4.10	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	2013	15	ND - 61	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	No	2013	0.14	ND - 0.76	0.8	1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (***LRAA=Locational Running Annual Average)							
Site 1	No	2013	37.0	23.0 - 58.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Site 2			37.3	23.0 - 59.0			
Site 3			33.8	22.0 - 66.0			
Site 4 ***highest LRAA			41.0	26.0 - 85.0			
Site 5			39.3	24.0 - 66.0			
Site 6			25.8	10.0 - 46.0			
Site 7			38.3	24.0 - 64.0			
Site 8			39.0	24.0 - 75.0			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (***LRAA=Locational Running Annual Average)							
Site 1	No	2013	27.5	24.4 - 43.0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Site 2			36.9	27.2 - 45.0			
Site 3			26.0	26.0 - 39.5			
Site 4			33.0	26.0 - 42.2			
Site 5			28.4	25.0 - 42.3			
Site 6			22.5	22.5 - 34.9			
Site 7			38.5	27.0 - 49.6			
Site 8 ***highest LRAA			49.0	30.5 - 49.0			
Unregulated Contaminants (averages)							
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	N/A	2013	0.09	ND - 0.21	N/A	N/A	Unregulated contaminants don't have a USEPA drinking water standard. They are monitored to help the EPA decide whether a standard should be set.
Chlorate (ppb)	N/A	2013	60.5	ND - 110	N/A	N/A	
Chromium - total (ppb)	N/A	2013	0.29	ND - 0.29	N/A	N/A	
Strontium (ppb)	N/A	2013	36.9	26 - 60	N/A	N/A	
Vanadium (ppb)	N/A	2013	0.47	ND - 0.95	N/A	N/A	
N-nitroso-dimethylamine* (ppb)	N/A	2010	0.02	0.01 - 0.05	N/A	N/A	

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

**Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Department of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 $^{mg}/_{L}$.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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).

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 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.

Fluoridation and Your Drinking Water

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", CITY OF JACKSON is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 to 1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range was 91%.

As you can see by the table, our system had **NO VIOLATIONS.** We're proud that our water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

City of Jackson Water Plants received a **4.7 out of 5.0** rating from the Mississippi Department of Health for our 2013 Inspection.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

These definitions have been provided to help you better understand the table above.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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 (MCL): 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 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.

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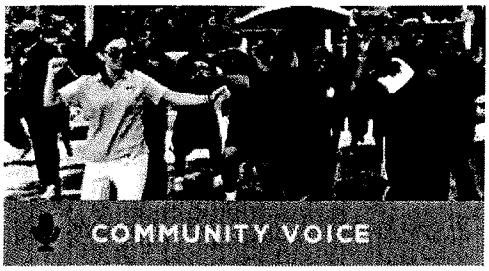
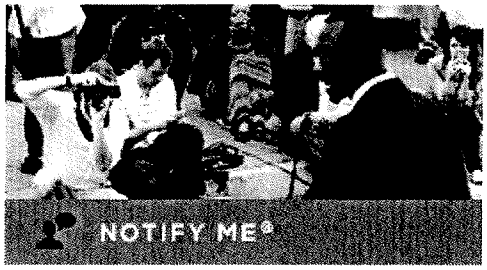
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson

Government Residents Visitors


COMMUNITY VOICE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CURRENT WEATHER

News Flash Events

Consumer Confidence Reports

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2013

Jackson Convention & Visitors Bureau

City of Jackson Kicks Off Pothole Blitz (Jackson, MS) – of Jackson's Public Works Department has officially kicked Pothole Blitz, a project to fix some 1,000 potholes across th capital city.
Learn more...

Mississippi Freedom Summer 50th Anniversary Confer May 8, 2014 – Jackson, MS - The Veterans of the Mississip Rights Movement, Inc. (VMCRM), along with Mississippi St Conference NAACP, Tougaloo College, One Voice, and SN