

2017 JUN -1 AM 8:20

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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. **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: 5/23/2017 / / , / /

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: 5/23/2017

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Office Date Posted: 5/23/2017

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

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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

Linda Huggins Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/30/2017  
Date

### Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF JONES  
1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager 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 23 day of May 2017

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

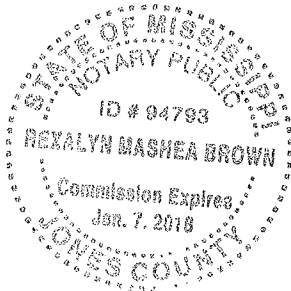
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

*Lakota Prince*  
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 23 day of May, A.D., 2017.

*[Signature]*  
Notary Public





**J.P. UTILITY DISTRICT**  
 2280 HIGHWAY 29 SOUTH  
 ELLISVILLE, MS 39437  
 (601) 477-3215

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 OVETT MS  
 PERMIT NO. 2

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
<b>Past Due</b>				
				165.15

**J.P. UTILITY DISTRICT**

CUSTOMER ROUTE	ACCOUNT	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE
2	2506	6/10/17
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
165.15		165.15

MAIL THIS OFFICE WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Service From 2/16/2017 TO 3/28/2017 ACCOUNT 2506 5/24/2017

METER READING MONTH	DAY	CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
3	28		165.15	0.00	165.15

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is available in the office at 2280 Hwy 29 South, Ellisville, MS 39437 for more information call (601) 477-3215.

**JASON PRINCE**  
 207 SANDY CREEK ROAD  
 OVETT MS 39464

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 2017

THE LAUREL

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JP Utility District

PWS# 340007 & 340038

May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality level and services we deliver to you every day. Our consistent 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Griffin at 601-477-5215. 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 first Monday in February at 7:00 PM at 2280 Hwy 29 South, Dumas.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Carlford 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 ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The 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>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it absorbs 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. Risk may come from seepage from plants, septic systems, agricultural feedlot 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, farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; 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 auto repair shops; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is the result of natural radioactive decay of uranium and thorium in the earth; and disinfection by-products, which are by-products of disinfection processes used to kill bacteria and other pathogens. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established drinking water standards that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water providers are required to monitor for these contaminants at least at small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In the 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 Allowable" (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 "Zero" (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 to 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 molecule in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.**

PWS ID # 340007

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Utility Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015*	0033	0025 - 0003	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from water treatment; erosion of natural deposits
15. Chromium	N	2015*	15	7 - 15	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL:1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

97 Lead	N	2014/6	2	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Consent of residential drinking systems, erosion of natural deposits
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### Distillation By-Products

61. UAS	N	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	90	By-product of distilling water distribution
62. THM Total	N	2015	214	No Range	ppb	0	90	By-product of distilling water distribution
63. Total Trihalomethanes	N	2016	1.3	0.5-2.2	mg/L	0	MRQL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or Exposure	# of Samples	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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### Inorganic Contaminants

32. Barium	N	2015	2003	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal recycling, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	5	No Range	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from metal recycling, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/4	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL-13	AL-13	Discharge from metal recycling, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16. Strontium	N	2015	118	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong leach, discharge from leather and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/4	1	0	ppb	0	AL-15	AL-15	Consent of household painting systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

61. UAS	N	2015	2	No Range	ppb	0	90	By-product of distilling water distribution
62. THM Total	N	2015	4.74	No Range	ppb	0	90	By-product of distilling water distribution
63. Total Trihalomethanes	N	2016	1.3	0.5-2.2	mg/L	0	MRQL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample reported for 2016.  
 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 contaminants 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 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 ensure systems comply all monitoring requirements, WSDH now requires systems of any testing 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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7522 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 metals, 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.

The JF 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 that our report will not be mailed, it will be published in this local newspaper only, however a copy may be requested from our office.



### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015*	.0033	.0025 - .0033	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.5	.7 - 1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.204	.166 - .204	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015*	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015*	21.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.3	.65 - 2.2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 340036

### 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
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015*	.0033	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.118	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015*	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015*	4.74	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.74 - 1.58	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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