



Jun. 13. 2017 2:13PM JUMPERTOWN TOWNHALL  
 JUMPERTOWN WATER DEPT.  
 679 HWY 4 WEST  
 BOONEVILLE, MS 38829-0000  
 (662)728-3658 ( ) -

No. 4026 P. 2

Route - 1 Account - 10

Reading Date - 05/23/2017

**-PRE AUTHORIZED DRAFT-**

Due By: 06/10/2017

Amount: 19.00

Amount Enclosed:

Due After: 06/10/2017

Amount: 20.90

BOBBY JENNINGS

1402 NINTH STREET  
 BOONEVILLE, MS 38829

Return this portion with your payment

Account Information		Service	Present	Previous	Usage	Charge
Route- 1 Acctno- 10 BOBBY JENNINGS  1402 NINTH STREET BOONEVILLE, MS 38829		WA MI	2021860	2020500	1360	18.00 1.00
Remaining Meter Deposit						
Water	75.00					
Account Aging						
Current	19.00					
30 Day	0.00					
60 Day	0.00					
90 Day & Over	0.00					
Last Payment Of \$ 19.00 Made On 05/10/2017 Check #						
Total Due By: 06/10/2017						19.00
Late Charge:						1.00
Amount Due If Paid After: 06/10/2017						20.90

2016 CCR REPORT ENCLOSED WITH WATER BILL IN ENVELOPE

JUMPERTOWN WATER DEPT.  
 679 HWY 4 WEST BOONEVILLE, MS 38829-0000 (662)728-3658 ( ) -

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Jumpertown Water Dept.

PWS ID# 0590009

May 10, 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two wells. Our wells draw from the Gordo Formation.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are **moderate** susceptibility to contamination and is available for viewing upon request.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ashley N. Hurt at (662) 728-3658. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Town Hall.

Jumpertown Water Dept. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2016	1.20	0.80—2.5	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Chromium	N	2016	1.6	No-range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	2016	.241	.236-.241	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	*2011	4.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	2016	27.0	No-Range	Ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Copper	N	*2011	.7	No-range	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
HAA5	N	2016	6.0	No-Range	Ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2016

### Monitoring Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. For the sample period ending 12/31/2016 we did not monitor for Volatile Organic Compounds and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water. **This has since been corrected.**

### \*\*\*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 Town of Jumpertown 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>. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 call 662-728-3658 if you have any questions.