Where Your Money Goes

Your water use charge is $2.48/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits, $4.96/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits and $1.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits. 65% of this charge is used for operations and maintenance of the water system. 35% of this charge is used for debt retirement.

Get Involved

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. Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. There are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures and install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:
- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found on the Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Jackson Maddox Road Well Water System
Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250012
May 29, 2013

We are pleased to present the 2012 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.

You are a valued customer on the City of Jackson Maddox Road Well system. This system is comprised of six (6) groundwater wells located along the Hwy 18 corridor: Wiggins Rd Well, TV Road Well, Maddox Rd Well, Hwy 18 Well, Willowood Well, and Siwell Road Well.

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

Thirsty for More Information about Your Water?

Please feel free to contact us:

For water sampling and results, water quality complaints, or boil water questions, call:
City of Jackson Water Laboratory………………………………………………………………………………..601.960.2723
Lenore S. Hicks, Laboratory Supervisor…………………………………………………………………………601.960.2730

For water leaks or repairs, water meter issues, or locating water lines, call,
Water Maintenance (for leaks, repairs, or meters)……………………………………………………………..601.960.1777
601.960.1778

Billing Questions/Concerns…………………………………………………………………………………………601.960.2900
311

City of Jackson website………………………………………………………………………………………………..www.jacksonms.gov
MS Dept of Health Bureau of Water Supply…………………………………………………………………www.healthyms.com/watersupply
The Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

2012 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. The final susceptibility assessment ranking is lower to moderate.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cynthia HM, 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 1:00 AM within City Hall.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the City of Jackson Maddox Road Well 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, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

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

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, agriculture, mining, or natural phenomena.
- 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.
- Radiological contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas extraction, and can also come from radionuclides in the natural environment.

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 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range was 77%.

Issues in 2012

We are required to monitor your drinking water for the presence of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) on a quarterly basis. During the 2nd quarter of 2012, the haloacetic acid Running Annual Average was 62 ppb, exceeding the MCL of 60 ppb. Our customers were promptly notified and corrective actions were immediately taken. Chlorine levels were monitored more closely to ensure compliance the remainder of the 2012 year that was within the optimal range for DBPs.

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

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 to December 2007. Your public water supply 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 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range was 77%.

AABBREVIATIONS & 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 a pollutant.

Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one microgram per liter of water (1,000 ppm = 1 mg/L).

Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one nanogram per liter of water (1,000,000 ppb = 1 mg/L).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Milligrams per year (mg/y): measure of radioactivity absorbed by the body.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water that is turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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.