



The City of Jackson's emergency contact system, Code Red, alerts citizens of impending situations such as severe weather conditions, tornados, and boil water notices. The Code Red system relays important information as quickly as possible. Code Red can ring a single household, a specific city block, a neighborhood, or an entire city. A pre-recorded message is heard when a resident or answering machine takes the call. Residents with caller ID will be able to identify the (800) 566-9780 number as an emergency.

The Code Red database currently contains the published phone numbers for all the residents & businesses within the City & its water customers. New residents are responsible for registering their contact numbers. Residents are urged to go to the website and register not only unlisted numbers, but also secondary contacts such as cell phone numbers. Warnings may be sent alerting citizens of severe weather conditions, water outages, & other public dangers. Online Code Red Registration can be found on the City's website (www.jacksonms.gov).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Discolored or "Dirty" Water

Occasionally, customers in Jackson may experience a temporary red or brown discoloration to their tap water. Most often, the cause of this discolored water is due to iron rust from the drinking water pipes.

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM? Sometimes, city pipes shed rust. Areas of town most susceptible to rusty water are the older parts where unlined cast-iron pipes are still common. The city has plans to replace these with corrosion-resistant pipes over time. Residential plumbing can also cause rusty water if galvanized steel fixtures are present.

WHAT CAUSES IT? Any occurrence that causes a change in water pressure in the city's drinking water distribution system may dislodge rust. Such occurrences can be caused by the use of fire hydrants, construction, heavy water use in particular areas, or water being temporary shut-off and turned back on for emergencies like a water main break.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO - Contact the Water Department to alert us of any discoloration. When alerted, water personnel will flush hydrants in your area to remove the discolored water. It is recommended not to do laundry during a rusty water event, as the rust can stain clothing.

IS IT SAFE? There are no known health hazards associated with rusty water.

OTHER LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS? The City practices corrosion control treatment at its drinking water plants. This treatment provides some relief from rusty water. In addition, the Drinking Water staff collects rusty water complaint locations to be used by the city's engineering staff in efforts to prioritize areas of town for pipe replacement.

Cloudy or Milky-Looking Water

WHY IS IT CLOUDY? The most common cause of milky-looking or gray-colored water is dissolved air in the water. Line repairs can cause your water to be milky-looking. This is just air bubbles.

HOW CAN YOU TELL? To determine if tiny air bubbles are causing your water to look milky, fill a clear glass with water and allow it to sit. Observe the cloudiness rise to the top of the glass. Within a few minutes, most of the tiny bubbles will move to the surface of the water and the water should look clear. If so, it was only air bubbles.



City of Jackson, Mississippi
Division of Water/ Sewer Administration
200 South President Street
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2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Jackson Water System

Public Water Supply Identification Number MS0250008

Issued June 1, 2016



We are pleased to present the 2015 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 sources for this great city are the Ross Barnett Reservoir and the Pearl River (surface water) and are treated and provided to you through our two (2) state of the art Class "A" drinking water facilities: O. B. Curtis and J. H. Fewell Water Treatment Plants.

In August 2014, the City of Jackson Maddox Road Well system was taken offline and made inactive. Due to unavoidable equipment malfunctions and water main pressure issues, the wells were placed back in-service in July 2015 in emergency back-up status. The City of Jackson's emergency back-up well 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.

2015 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, Rm 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 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 report contains a table that shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

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 EPA'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. For the emergency backup wells, the water was treated by disinfection only.

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 and Recommendations 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 one to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Although the majority of home lead testing performed identified no lead, or lead below the action level set by the EPA, the Mississippi State Department of Health and the City of Jackson is issuing these recommendations as a special precaution, especially for households with young children or pregnant women. These precautions should remain in place at least six months while the City makes the necessary changes required to stabilize the pH levels in its water system.

Before using tap water for drinking or cooking, run your cold tap for one to two minutes. For details, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm>.

Households should never use hot water for drinking or cooking.

Residents should clean out their faucet aerators by unscrewing the aerator at the tip of the faucet, and removing any particles or sediment that has collected in the filter screen.

Any child five years of age or younger and any pregnant woman should use filtered water (NSF53 certified filter - <http://nic.nsl.org/Certified/DWTU> or bottled water for drinking and cooking.

Baby formula should be "ready-to-feed" or prepared using only filtered or bottled water.

Parents with children five years or younger should contact their child's pediatrician or primary care provider to make sure that adequate lead screening and blood testing have been performed.

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> or www.HealthyMS.com/Jackson. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead and copper testing for \$15 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you want to have your water tested.

250008 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 (% removal)	No	2015	1.96 average	45% - 50%	N/A	TT based on untreated water TOC	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	No	2015	0.60	Lowest monthly & below 0.3 NTU = 95.4	N/A	TT for conventional filtration	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	No	2015	0.02	0.01 - 0.02	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	2015	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	100	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) - consumer taps level; 90th percentile	No	2015	0.41	0 of 57 exceeding	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	2015	44.0	ND - 44.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)*	No	2015	0.82	0.72 - 0.82	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead (ppb) - consumer taps level; 90th percentile	Yes	2015	28.6	12 of 57 exceeding	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	2015	0.21	ND - 0.21	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	No	2015	0.05	ND - 0.05	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	No	2015	0.26	ND - 0.26	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chloramines (ppm)	No	2015	1.60	0.20 - 4.00	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	2015	500	ND - 500	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	No	2015	0.38	ND - 0.38	0.8	1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halooacetic Acids (ppb)	No	2015	46.0	27.0 - 46.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	2015	48.0	35.0 - 60.0	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Department of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.2 mg/L.

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.
Millirem 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

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 96%.

Where Your Money Goes

Your water use charge is:
 \$3.21/100 cubic feet if you are within the City Limits,
 \$8.42/100 cubic feet if you are outside the City Limits but within 1 mile of the City Limits, and
 \$2.48/100 cubic feet if you are more than 1 mile outside of the City Limits.
 85% 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; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets & 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; save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways you can help conserve water can be found on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach>

Thirsty For More Information About Your Water?

Water System: www.cityofjackson.com / North Hill Water Plants Superintendent - 601.960.2417

Water quality or sampling: COJ Water Laboratory - 601.960.2728

Leaks, repairs, pipe location, Water Maintenance - 601.960.1777

Billing: 601.960.2000
 Non-emergency City concerns: Dial 311

City of Jackson: www.jacksonms.gov
 MSDH Water Supply Bureau: www.healthhms.com/watersupply