



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

City of Starkville
Public Water Supply Name

0530020
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7/1/10

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 address: www.cityofstarkville.org

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/1/10
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

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 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.

We are proud to report that the water provided by The City of Starkville meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Starkville is supplied by groundwater pumped from 7 wells, each about 1400 feet deep in the Gordo aquifer, into 2 treatment facilities located on the corner of Douglas L. Conner and Curry streets, an additional facility on the corner of Academy Rd. and S. Montgomery, and our newest treatment plant located on Bluefield Road. We also have 5 500,000 gallon elevated storage tanks and 2 booster stations.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-324-8469.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Scott Thomas at 324-8469. 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. Regular Board meetings occur on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the City Hall board room. The public is welcome.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Monitoring Requirements Not Met - Disinfection ByProducts Rule

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. During July and August 2009 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 25 samples but we only collected 24 samples.

The following specifies the corrective actions this public water supply has taken in response to this violation: This violation was a result of a clerical error in reporting, information written on sample sheets were not transferred to sample submissions correctly. We have instituted a check mark system before submitting samples to ensure that this error won't happen again. As this was a reporting error that incurred a violation there was no consequence to the drinking water.

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. City of Starkville 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Range</u> | | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | <u>Low</u> | <u>High</u> | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.71 | 1.16 | 2009 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 3.8 | ND | 3.8 | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0913 | 0.03 | 0.0913 | 2008 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 1 | ND | 1 | 2005 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2009 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 1.684 | 0.679 | 1.684 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 2 | NA | | 2009 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.722 | ND | 0.722 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.00145 | ND | 0.00145 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2007 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

Violations and Exceedances

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. This violation occurred in May 2009. Follow up testing did not find any bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli and further testing showed that no coliform was present. Notification of this violation was included with your electric bill.

| Unit Descriptions | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Scott Thomas
Address:
101 Lampkin St.
Starkville, MS 39759
Phone: 662-324-8469
Fax: 662-338-5102
E-Mail: sthomas@cityofstarkville.org
Website: <http://cityofstarkville.org>

CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE

Community
(C)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: City of Starkville

PWS ID #: 0530020

For Violation: Monitoring Requirements not met - Disinfection Byproducts Rule

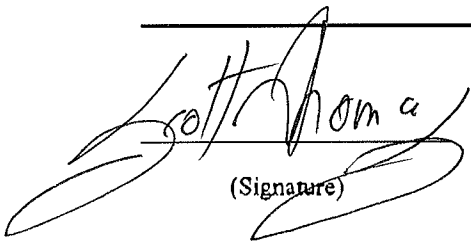
Occurring on: July/Aug 2009

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines given by method(s) indicated below:

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(hand or direct delivery) (date)

Notice distributed by 2009 CCR Report on July 1 2010
(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill) (date)

Notice distributed by _____ on _____
(alternate method if applicable) (date)


(Signature)

Chief Operator
(Title)

6-21-10
(Date)