

2011 JUL 26 AM 8:31



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

city of Columbia

Public Water Supply Name

0460003

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: 7 / 16 / 11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Columbia - progress

Date Published: 7 / 16 / 11

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 7 / 12 / 11 AT City Hall

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

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.

Paul Hunt Mayor
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-21-11
 Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Columbia
 PWS#: 0460003
 July 2011

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 City of Columbia have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael McDaniel at 601.736.8201. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock 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, or farming; 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 and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 indicate that the water poses 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

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 for 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 minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

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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Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	March	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010	.04	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	1.09	.58 – 1.09	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2010	.23	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2010	1.22	1.22 – 1.27	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had a monitoring Total Coliform violation during March & April of 2010. In March, we pulled 6 samples and were required to pull 7. Also in April we pulled 6 samples for Chlorine and were required to pull 7.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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 complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing 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/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiency:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/12/2010, the Mississippi State Department of health cited the following significant deficiency: Unprotected cross-connections

Corrective actions: The system has completed updating test results for all required backflow preventers and submitted them to the MSDH. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 1/05/2011.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF COLUMBIA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Columbia 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2011 JUL 26 AM 8:31


THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF MARION

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, **Susan Amundson** who being by me and duly sworn, states on oath that she is Legal Clerk of the Columbian-Progress, a newspaper published in the City of Columbia, State and County, aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 time(s), as follows:

In Vol. 109 No. #57 Date 16 day of July, 2011
In Vol. 109 No. _____ Date _____ day of _____, 2011
In Vol. 109 No. _____ Date _____ day of _____, 2011
In Vol. 109 No. _____ Date _____ day of _____, 2011

Signed Susan Amundson
Susan Amundson

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16 day of July, 2011.

Bonnie Hudson
Bonnie Hudson, Notary Public


See attached

(SEAL)

3 x 11 @ 10.40 = 343.20
No. words _____ at _____ Total \$ _____
Proof of Publication \$3.00
Total Cost..... \$ 346.20

everyone is invited.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Columbia

PWS ID: 460003
July 2011

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report provides information on the quality of the water you receive from the Moccasin Aquifer. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information to help you make informed decisions about your water.

The source water abstraction that sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of the water to be contaminated by various sources. The water for the City of Columbia has received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael McDevitt at 801.706.8001. We will be happy to answer your questions and provide you with more information. If you would like to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at the City Hall.

The table below lists all of the water quality parameters that were collected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring was required in 2010, the table includes the most recent results. The water is drawn from the surface of land or underground. It is drawn from a variety of sources, including natural sources, such as rivers and streams, and man-made sources, such as septic systems, agricultural operations, and other sources. Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, such as mining, or discharged from various sources, such as land gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; synthetic organic chemicals and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radionuclides, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, such as mining, or discharged from various sources, such as land gas production, mining, or farming; and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems.

EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water providers are required to monitor for the contaminants listed on this table at least once a year. It is important to monitor because drinking water may be contaminated with substances that are not normally found in water. To help you better understand these results 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 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 (MCLG) - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not apply to all contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health from MRDLs. Disinfectants are used to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one milligram in a liter or a single drop in 100,000 drops.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in a liter or a single drop in 1,000,000 drops.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Monitor	Date	Level	Range of Desired or Maximum	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Other Issues of Concern
Microbiological Contaminants										
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	AM	2010	Monitoring	NA	ppm	0	presence of coliform bacteria is 0% in the environment			regularly present
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2010	04	No Range	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling water, discharge from road surface, leachate of natural deposits
14. Fluoride	N	2010	06	1.5-1.50	ppm	4	1.5			Discharge of drilling water, leachate of natural deposits, leachate from fertilizer and manure deposits
12. Nitrate as Nitrogen	N	2010	03	No Range	ppm	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use; leachate from waste land; seepage of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
Chloroform	N	2010	1.22	1.22-1.27	ppm	0	MRDL 0.4			Water additive used in control of microbial contamination

(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: All bacteria that are normally present in the environment and that do not cause disease. Some are pathogenic, others are not. Coliforms are used as an indicator of water quality. The presence of coliforms in water is a warning of potential contamination.

As you can see by the table, our system had no monitoring Total Coliform Violation during March & April of 2010. In March, we pulled 9 samples and were required to pull 7. Also in April we pulled 9 samples for Chlorine and were required to pull 7.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are sent to you in the form of a water quality report. In an effort to ensure systems compliance with monitoring requirements, MCHM now houses systems of any missing, man does this to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause adverse 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 not responsible for lead in your drinking water, but we do control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing hot water for drinking water, 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 at 1-800-426-8226. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiency: During a health care audit conducted on 11/12/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Unintended cross-connection. Corrective action: The system has completed updating test results for all required backflow preventers and submitted them to the MSDH. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 10/30/2011.

To comply with the Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Public Water Systems, the CITY OF COLUMBIA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride test results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 92%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, inorganic 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 1-800-426-8226.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. Persons who have undergone open heart surgery, people with transplants or other immune system disorders, some asthma, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC provides an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by disinfecting other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-8226).

The City of Columbia works around the clock to provide you quality water to meet your needs. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, but way of life and our children's future.

SATURDAY
July 16, 2011

COLUMBIAN
PROGRESS

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