

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF WAVELAND

Public Water Supply Name

0230002

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: 6/10/2009

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: THE SEA COAST ECHO

Date Published: 6/10/2009

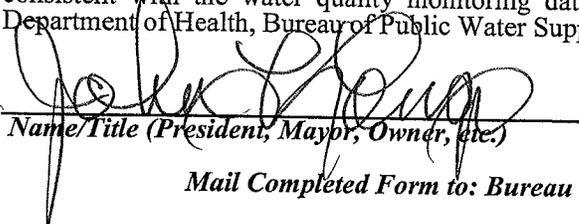
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE

Date Posted: 6/10/2009

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. WAVELAND CITY.COM

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.


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

6-10-09
Date

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

The Sea Coast Echo

Since 1892

POST OFFICE BOX 2009
 BAY SAINT LOUIS, MS 39521-2009

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 HANCOCK COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, JAMES R. PONDER, publisher of THE SEA COAST ECHO, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Bay Saint Louis, said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says the publication of this notice hereunto annexed has been made in the said publication 1 weeks to-wit:

On the 10 day of June 2009
 On the _____ day of _____ 2009
 On the _____ day of _____ 2009
 On the _____ day of _____ 2009

James R. Ponder
 Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me A NOTARY PUBLIC

[Signature]
 this June 10 2009

Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
 My Commission Expires: November 01, 2009

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Bay Saint Louis
 PWS# 1000000000
 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with the best water possible. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water quality. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the Pascagoula Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The results are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on the assessment is furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at the Bay Saint Louis Community Center on HWY 90. The assessment shows a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions, they are held on the first Tuesday and the third Wednesday of each month at the Bay Saint Louis Community Center on HWY 90.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. If a constituent wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. A constituent may be naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. Contaminants may also come from animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, and from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic chemicals, such as nitrates, may occur naturally or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic uses. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, including residential uses, agricultural uses, and industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations. Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and refining. Other synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs) may be the result of industrial processes. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water that the public may be reasonably expected to consume from drinking water. Remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. We have provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, corrective action must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water known or expected to cause no adverse health effects. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety for public health.

Water Quality Report
Waveland
1230002
2009

Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water treatment process and protect our water supply from wells drawing from the Graham G...
 water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the water system to general susceptibility rankings assigned to each category on how the susceptibility determinations were made upon request. The wells for the City of Waveland...
 er utility, please contact Dwight Haskell at 228-4...
 I want to learn more, please attend any of our...
 nesday after the first Tuesday of each month.

According to Federal and State laws. This table begins on January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where water travels over the surface of land or underground aquifers and can pick up substances or contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and urban storm water runoff, and other sources, which are by-products of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water contains at least small amounts of some constituent which may indicate that the water poses a health risk.

It may be familiar with. To help you better understand the health effects of these contaminants, which are by-products of mining activities, triggers treatment or other requirements which are required by law.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by the best available treatment technology.

The MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or \$10,000.

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

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 Contaminant
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008	.013	.007 - .013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling mud from metal refineries; deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008	.8	.4 - .8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel mill; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.463	.285 - .463	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of fluoride from fertilizer factories
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2008	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	23.76	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.1	.38 - 1.1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to kill microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
CITY OF WAVELAND
WATER & GAS DEPT.
 P.O. BOX 509 • WAVELAND, MS 39576-0509

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 26
 BAY ST. LOUIS, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
\$1.40	05/30/2008	\$3.90
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS OF 2008 ARE AVAILABLE AT PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

[Redacted signature and address information]

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Waveland

PWS# 0230002

May 2009

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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Gerry Formation and Pascagoula Formation Aquifers.

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 provided immediately below. 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 Waveland have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dwight Haskell at 228-467-9248. 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 and the third Wednesday after the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Community Center on HWY 90.

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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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.

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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008	.013	.007 - .013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008	.8	.4 - .8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.463	.285 - .463	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2008	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	23.76	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.1	.38 - 1.1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in Sept., Nov., & Dec. of 2005; Jan. & Dec. of 2006 and Feb. of 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 1-800-426-4791.

*******A 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 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Waveland 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.