

2008 City of Bay Springs, MS PWS# 0310002 Annual Drinking Water

This publication will serve as your notice; a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be mailed to you.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Bay Springs, dba Bay Springs Utility Department, vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our source water comes from wells deep in the Sparta Sands aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source Water Assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies will be available at our office.

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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For questions about your water service, come to City Hall, 39 S. Sixth Street, Bay Springs, or call 601-764-4112.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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 (MSDHE) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorate residuals as required by the State 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. The City of Bay Springs has complied with this testing as well as bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure water systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDHE now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 Bay Springs, MS 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 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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCLL	MCL	Year Monitored	Sample Date	Sample Concentration	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2008	02/22	0.22	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	2008	02/18	0.18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG or MCLL	MCL	Year Monitored	Sample Date	Sample Concentration	Violation	Typical Source
Organic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2008	02/07	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2008	02/08	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*******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 analysis 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.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCLL	MCL	Year Monitored	Sample Date	Sample Concentration	Violation	Typical Source
Electrolytes & Disinfection By-Products							
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2008	02/20	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2008	02/20	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The Running Annual Average (RAA) Residual Disinfectant Level for 2008 was 0.62 mg/l.

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
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.
Variance and Exemptions	Variance and Exemptions. State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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

Kendrick Blakeney
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 PO Box 307, 39 South Sixth St.
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 601-764-4112
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2009 JUN 30 AM 8:38

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

City of Bay Springs
Public Water Supply Name

0310002
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: 06/24/09

- 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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 06/24/09

- 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. _____

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.

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

6/29/09
Date

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

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/8/09 Time: 11:14

PWSID: 310002

System Name: Bay Springs

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

WILL DO CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY CUSTOMERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LETTER AND SEND US A COPY.

Spoke with Charles Grayson 601 764-3802
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

9/10/09 1:25

Charles Grayson

Accepting CCR [Per Jean]
Next year CCR will have to be
in Right Format and legible.

**9/10/09
SECOND ATTEMPT**

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Water Quality Data Table

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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.22	ND	0.22	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.18	ND	0.18	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your	Violation	Typical Source
	or	or			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The Running Annual Average (RAA) Residual Disinfectant Level for 2008 was 0.62 mg/l

Unit Descriptions	
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For more information please contact

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