MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 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: 6/16/2010

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/17/2010 AND 7-6-2010

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

Name of Newspaper: THE SBA Coast Echo

Date Published: 6/16/2010

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

Date Posted: 6/10/2010

☐ 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.

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

6-21-10
Date

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

2010

2010

2010

NOTARY PUBLIC

City of Waveland
PWS# 0230002
June 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 228-462-9248. 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 Civic Center on Coleman Ave.

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 , 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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/1) - 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 Measure -ment	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	2009	.74	.3 – 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.*

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. Immune-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 [illegible] about drinking water from their health care [illegible]

The Sea Coast Echo

Since 1892

POST OFFICE BOX
BAY SAINT LOUIS, MS 3

PROOF OF PUBL

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HANCOCK COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned auth
JAMES R. PONDER, publisher of THE SEA COAST ECHO
the City of Bay Saint Louis, said County, who being duly
of this notice hereunto annexed has been made in the sa

On the 16 day of June 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

James R. Ponder
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me A NOTARY PUBLIC

this June 16 2010

Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
My Commission Expires: November 01, 2013

ith service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is
ina variety of materials used in plumbing components. When
antial for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2
d about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water
is you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe
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substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These
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have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or
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ons on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by
from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

ater to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect
ife and our children's future.

The BSLLT Grand Opening Committee met recent
Pictured, from left: Richard O'Briant, Sandy Rees
Waller, Larry Clark.

BSL Little The
grand opening c

SEA COAST ECHO

The Bay St. Louis Little Theatre is planning their Grand Opening Celebration scheduled for Friday, October 1 and Saturday, October 2.

The original theater on Boardman Avenue was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. After five years, the Little Theatre will finally have a permanent home.

The BSLLT was founded in the living room of John and Mary Bell in 1946. In 1948, local physician, Dr. Emmet Erwin, donated land located on Boardman Avenue to the Little Theatre. The membership then bought two war-surplus barracks from the Seabee base in Gulfport and had them dismantled. They were shipped by barge to the Bay and reassembled.

One was positioned vertically to form an auditorium and the other attached

Lodge, Waveland C
Center, Luke's Di
Theatre, and the Mar
O'Keefe Cultural Ce
"We will be forever g
ful to Steve D'An
Father Sebastian, M
Longo, Jon Trimmer,
Allen Jenkins for provi
a venue to continue
formances while we
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And now, finally, we h
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Little Theatre Presiden

In 2008, the thea
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