



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Bay Springs, MS
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.

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: 6/15/11

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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 6/15/11

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.

Signature of Mayor

6-16-11
Date

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

\*\*\*Corrected Copy\*\*\*

2011 JUN 27 AM 10: 29

## 2010 City of Bay Springs, MS PWS# 0310002 Annual Drinking Water

3/102

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### 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 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 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

The publication and submission to MSDH of the 2009 PWS# 0310002 Drinking Water Report was after the required deadline date.

### 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.77	3	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009807	0.009268	0.009807	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.123	0.123	0.124	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.63	NA		2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>							
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.							
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>							
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.							
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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 disinfection 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							
<b>For more information please contact:</b>								
Contact Name: Kendrick W. Blakeney 39 S. Sixth Street, PO Box 307, Bay Springs, MS 39422 Phone: 601-764-4112 Fax: 601-764-4110 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:cityhall@baysprings.net">cityhall@baysprings.net</a> Website: <a href="http://www.baysprings.net">www.baysprings.net</a>								

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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 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 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.

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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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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.
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For more information please contact:	

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The Jasper County News

unity

Managing white-tailed deer in Mississippi workshops

will be held as follows: July 23 in Senatobia, MS and July 30 on the MSU campus. Workshop time is 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. with registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. for both dates. A 5.5 Hours Category 1-CP Continuing Forestry Education Credits will be available for those who need it. The \$95 registration fee is due by July 8th. Pre-registration forms are available at the Jasper County Extension Office. For more information, call Tommy Bishop, County Director - Jasper County Extension Service, at 601-764-2314.

2010 City of Bay Springs, MS PWS# 0310002 Annual Drinking Water

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need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from drinking water and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-691-9913).

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals can actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find units and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG, MCL, or T1 or MHDLO/AMHL	Year	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source		
<b>Microorganisms - Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
<b>There is a continuing risk to health from disinfection by-products in drinking water.</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	3	0.03	3	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalo Methyl Halides (THM) (ppm)	NA	80	0	NA	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	NA	60	0	NA	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Heavy Metals</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of mineral deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.123	0.123	0.124	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
Nitrate (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.63	75A	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminants Exceeding MCLG, MCL, or T1 or MHDLO/AMHL</b>								
Contaminant	MCLG, MCL, or T1 or MHDLO/AMHL	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source		
Lead action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	11	5	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/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.
T1	T1: 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 disinfection 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.
MNL	MNL: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:  
 Contact Name: Kendrick W. Blalaney  
 39 S. Sixth Street, PO Box 207, Bay Springs, MS 39422  
 Phone: 601-764-4112 Fax: 601-764-4110 E-Mail: [kjwhall@bay Springs.ms](mailto:kjwhall@bay Springs.ms) Website: [www.baysprings.ms](http://www.baysprings.ms)

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Thank you for reading the Jasper County News.

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
05-0185000	05/18	06/20

SERVICE ADDRESS  
02616 HWY 15

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
237	233		4 W
4740	4738		2 G

**CHARGE FOR SERVICES**

GAS	7.00
WTR	12.00
SEW	15.00
GRB	22.62
TAX	1.33
NET DUE >>>	57.95
SAVE THIS >>	1.37
GROSS DUE >>	59.32

SEE IMPORTANT NOTICE ON BACK OF BILL

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
**BAY SPRINGS  
UTILITY  
DEPARTMENT**

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 38  
BAY SPRINGS, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/2011	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
57.95	1.37	59.32

CORRECTED CCR AVAILABLE UPON  
REQUEST. C-OFF DATE 7-21-11

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

05-0185000  
HADENS BARBER SHOP  
PO BOX 494  
BAY SPRINGS MS 39422-0494

31/02

RECEIVED  
JUL - 1 AM 9:15

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/22/11 Time: 930a

PWSID: 310002

System Name: Town of Bay Springs

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) \_\_\_\_\_

- Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH <sup>"OK"</sup>
- Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. — "OK"

1.02 RAA • 77 - 3.00 Range

601-764-4112

Spoke with Sandy - Cindy - "will send"  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary) - clerk