

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2013 JUN -6 PM 12: 22  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

City of Bay St Louis  
Public Water Supply Name

0230001  
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other web page & posted in public bldg "City Hall"

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/29/13, 1/1, 1/1

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1/1

- As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: THE SEA COAST ECHO

Date Published: 5/29/13

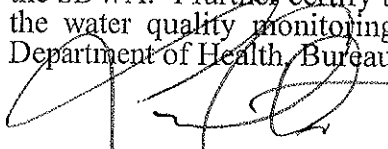
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6/13/13

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

www.baystlouis-ms.gov

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.)

6/2/2013  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Bay St. Louis  
 PWS#: 0230001  
 April 2013

2013 JUN -6 PM 12: 22

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 Ferry Formation & 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 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 Bay St. Louis have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Zimmerman at 228-467-5505. 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 and third Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM at City Council Chambers.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								

10. Barium	N	2011*	.012	.010 - .012	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	4.5	2 – 4.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.524	.442 - .524	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2012	19	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	17	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.90	.30 – 1.90	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

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 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. 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.

**\*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Bay St. Louis 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.

## Spring

■ Continued from Pg. 7A

We installed new systems on offense and defense, so there was a lot of teaching. I am proud of what the players accomplished this spring."

Last year, the Hawks started 15 sophomores which is a big jump in the world of Class 6A football. Gaudin added, "We had to get better at blocking and tackling this spring. I felt like we did that. There was not one kid that stood out among any other. They were all working hard to get better each day. We were physical each day and we stressed that throughout spring. All of the players caught my eye this spring. They all performed well."

The Hawks took part in a controlled jamboree with the Picayune Maroon Tide and the Moss Point Tigers in Picayune on Friday, May 17th. Gaudin continued, "We played hard against both of those quality teams. We had the opportunity to play a lot of kids as we actually doubled up on the amount of plays we were allowed to run. We gave up some big plays on defense but in situations we expected that. We made some mistakes on offense but this is an entirely new system to them and you only get better with game experience. This may be one of the better passing teams I have had in the Wing-T system."

The Hawks sport an 87-member roster for 10th through 12th graders and a 36-member 9th grade roster. Chase Fagan returns at quarterback for the Hawks while WR Logan Perniciaro, RB Austin Whavers and LB Geb Fricke also return. Gaudin ended, "We just need to continue to work hard throughout the summer and get better on execution of assignments. We stress that hard work brings the

are looking forward to moving back into Division 8-4A. For one thing, it will mean less travel for not only football but for our other sports, as well. And, we are back in a division that we are familiar with the opponents."

### St. Stanislaus Rock-a-chaws

The Rocks were winless in 2012 for the first time since 1993 when SSC was mired in an 0-27 streak. However, despite the losses that mounted, the Rocks produced some points last season including setting a national high school record for total offense in a game. SSC had some key injuries and youth in certain positions that limited the Rocks.

However, with game experience tides usually begin to change. The Rocks return a bevy of starters on both sides of the ball. Now, the glaring aspect for the Rocks to increase on will be execution of the little things that make teams better. That has been the mantra of the staff this spring.

Third-year head coach Gabe Ferritta commented, "We have a solid group of starters returning next season. What we needed to focus on in the spring was getting better at the little things that will us better as a team. We feel that we accomplished that and I was very pleased with our spring drills."

The Rocks return QB Tyler Allen, C Field Nicaud, WR Brennan Bradley, WR Chase Zimmermann, OL Ryan Gibson, OL Jordan Bradford, DL Zach Ladner, S Johnny Longo and OL Trey Asher among others all of whom Ferritta said had a solid spring. Several players returned for just a few days following the Rocks' deep baseball run in the playoffs. Returning starters LB Joe Guillot and WR Chase Rhodes fall into that group. One player that had spot duty last year but had a very strong spring

# 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Bay St. Louis

PWS# 0230001

April 2013

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 Ferry Formation & Pascegoite 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 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 Bay St. Louis have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Zimmerman at 228-467-5505. 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 and third Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM at City Council Chambers.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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 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 ounce in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Pass Christian Pirates**  
The Pirates managed won one game last year but were in most games until the final quarter when their roster size and depth were worn down by the opponent. However, that may be a thing of the past for this year's Pirates. The roster for the Pirates in 2013 will be the largest one under Casey Wittmann.

Wittmann commented, "This season we will have the largest roster we have had since I have been here. It is a good mixture of youth and experience throughout the roster. We had a very talented junior high group last year and they are moving up this year. Some of them will have the opportunity to contribute next year."

The Pirates did not participate in a spring game but instead chose to have an intersquad scrimmage to end their spring drills.

The Pirates return several playmakers from last year with QB Ethan Necaize, WR/DB Blake Keel, RB/LB Devon Swanier, RB/LB Ethan Thomas, RB/DB Prescott Williams and WR/LB Tyler Ladner.

This year the Pirates move back up to Class 4A as part of the reclassification by the Mississippi High School Activities Association that occurs every two years.

The Pirates will play in Division 8-4A along with Bay High, Vanclave, Poplarville, St. Stanislaus and Moss Point.

Wittmann added, "We

the end of spring drills, we can now focus on our summer program which is aimed at developing powerful players. We want to focus on explosion. We will also participate in 7-on-7 competitions and camp work for the linemen."

Fertitta ended, "The coaching staff of OC Bill Conides, DC Deuce Harrison, running backs coach Sean Logan and linebacker coach Nate Encrapara all worked hard teaching throughout camp. We are extremely blessed to have these men coaching on our staff."

The Rocks also did not participate in a spring game but hosted an intersquad scrimmage. SSC sports a roster of 55 players heading into summer workouts.

The four area teams now begin their summer workouts where speed, power and execution are honed prior to the school year beginning. For the gridiron observers in the area, it is a wait-and-see time. A time where we ponder thoughts of which team will or can make a run toward a division title or beyond. It is an anxious time to see how much stronger the linemen on our particular team of interest become or how much faster our game-breaker can hit the hole with the pigskin. Well, we have approximately 82 days until kickoff for the 2013 season. Who knows what will happen in 2013 but that is why we play the game. See you in the fall!

## Word of Faith to host free Mega Sports Camp Vacation Bible School

**SEA COAST ECHO**  
Word Of Faith Christian Fellowship in Waveland is Hosting a FREE Mega Sports Camp VBS, June 3-7, 8:30 a.m.-noon for girls and boys ages 5-12 years old.

Children may choose to participate in soccer, baseball, basketball and cheer. Contact Mindy Dobson for more information at 228-216-4285. The church is located at 301 Old Spanish Trail, Waveland.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/LACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2011*	.012	010 - 012	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal industries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2011*	4.5	2 - 4.5	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2010*	3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	524	.442 - 524	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2010*	2	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
61. HAA5	N	2012	19	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
62. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012	17	No Range	ppb		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	90	30 - 190	ppm		0	MRODL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

We are required to monitor your 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 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. 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.

### \*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Bay St. Louis 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.

MAY 29 2013