

2013 JUN 26 AM 10: 35

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Ocean Springs
Public Water Supply Name

03000005
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: 6/28/2013

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: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: 6/24/2013

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. Oceansprings-ms.gov

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.

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

6/24/13
Date

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



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS

Public Works – Water Department

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Office Hours

Telephone

228-875-3955

6:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Monday thru Friday

Address – P.O. Box 1800

Ocean Springs, MS 39566

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?

The drinking water supplied by the City of Ocean Springs is pumped from ground water aquifers using six separate wells across town. Five of the wells draw from the Graham Ferry Formation and the other from the Pascagoula Formation. The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed a ground water study and its availability to Jackson County. The Department has also completed a source water assessment for the City of Ocean Springs and its susceptibility to contamination. Copies of these reports are available for viewing at the Ocean Springs Public Library.

Source water assessment and its availability

The City of Ocean Springs is dedicated to protecting your water supply. To insure our water supply is not contaminated from commercial or residential customers, we install backflow prevention devices on all services. On rare occasions, some periodic release from faucets or the hot water tank relief valve may occur. If this problem persists, you may need to contact a plumber to install additional protection on your system.

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 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, urban storm water 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?

The Ocean Springs Board of Alderman meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 1018 Porter Avenue. Any questions or comments regarding the water system can be addressed at their meeting. We encourage your participation.

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 Ocean Springs PWS #0300005 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>.

PWS#0300005

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			
Disinfectants & By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.70	0.90	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.9	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.41	0.67	1.82	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.357	0.345	0.361	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.13	0.13	0.13	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.52	0.5	0.62	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.003	0.016	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2012	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2012	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial z., chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2012	No	Degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from factories: Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2012	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2010	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	NA	60	12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NK	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.
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 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

*******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. 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 and Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.**

For more information please contact:

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Fax: 228-875-4861
E-Mail: akaufman@oceansprings-ms.gov



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City of Ocean Springs

P.O. Box 1800
Ocean Springs, MS
39566-1800

1018 Porter Avenue
Ocean Springs, MS 39564

PH 228.875.4236
FX 228.875.7249

Connie Moran
Mayor

Bobby Cox
Alderman at Large

John Gill
Alderman Ward 1

Matt McDonnell
Alderman Ward 2

Chic Cody
Alderman Ward 3

Greg Denyer
Alderman Ward 4

Jerry Dalgo
Alderman Ward 5

James Hagan
Alderman Ward 6

City Clerk
228.875.4236

Police Chief
228.875.2211

Fire Chief
228.872.4407

Public Works
228.875.3955

**Community
Development and
Planning**
228.875.4415

**Human Resources
and Risk Management**
228.872.3338

**Parks and
Leisure Services**
228.875.8665

JUNE 24, 2013

**CALENDAR YEAR 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
WAS POSTED IN THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC PLACES:**

**CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS CITY HALL
1018 PORTER AVENUE
OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39564**

**OCEAN SPRINGS PUBLIC LIBRARY
525 DEWEY AVENUE
OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39564**

**OCEAN SPRINGS PUBLIC WORKS
712-A PINE DRIVE
OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39564**