

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

St. Andrews Water & Sewer, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

030033

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 _____

Date(s) customers were informed: / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /
 - 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: Ocean Springs Record

Date Published: 6/27/13

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* water office Date Posted: 6/12/13

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

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.

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

19 June 13
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

CORRECTED

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
St. Andrews Water & Sewer, Inc.
PWS ID#: 0300033

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality 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. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

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 peoples 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells, which pump from the Pascagoula Formation Aquifer.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gregory Williams at 228-875-2582. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Annual Water Quality Report will be published in the Ocean Springs Record. A copy of this report may be picked up at 2422 Bienville Blvd Ste B., Ocean Springs, MS 39564.

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. ABC 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 Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/30/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Well in flood zone (100 year)

Corrective actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

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.

Water Quality Data Table

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 this report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG (Mg/l)	MCL (Mg/l)	Well #1 Well #2	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water
Disinfectants & Disinfectant 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	1.1 mg/L	.36 - 1.67 mg/L	2/01/12	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
VOC Sample Results - No VOCs detected (Volatile Organic Contaminates)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony(mg/l)	0.006	0.006	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic(mg/l)	none	0.010	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production waste
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.00585 0.00757	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge of drilling waste
Beryllium(mg/l)	0.004	0.004	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium(mg/l)	0.005	0.005	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium(mg/l)	0.100	0.100	0.00203 0.00357	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel & pulp mills.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1	0	6/30/10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Cyanide(mg/l)	0.200	0.200	<0.015 <0.015	0 0	4/6/12	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.484 0.423	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.004	0	6/30/10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Mercury(mg/l)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and crop lands
Nitrate (ppm) (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	<0.08 <0.08	0 0	2/14/12	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<0.02 <0.02	0 0	2/14/12	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(mg/l)	0.050	0.050	0.0025 0.0025	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium(mg/l)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 sample			2/01/11	N	Naturally present in the environment

NA: Not Applicable
 ND: Not Detected
 NR: Not Required
 ppm: parts per million
 ppb: parts per billion

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCGL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The "Goal" 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

AL: Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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: 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.

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Water Quality Data Table

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 this report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (unit)	MCLG (MCL)	MCL (MCL)	MCLL (MCL)	Range (Low - High)	Violation Date	Violation Y/N	Common source or contaminant in drinking water
Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)							
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>							
Chlorine (ppm)	0	1.0	1.0	1.23 - 1.26	2011	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
VOC Sample Results - No VOCs detected (Volatile Organic Compounds)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic waste.
Boron (mg/L)	none	0.000	0	0	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; inert from ceramics; runoff from glass & electronics production waste.
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.000	NA	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling waste.
Beryllium (ppb)	0.004	0.001	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries and manufacturing facilities; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	0.003	0.005	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & plants.
Chromium (ppb)	0.100	0.100	0.020	0	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; discharge from steel, pulp/paper mills.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from natural deposits; discharge from household plumbing fixtures; discharge from industrial processes.
Cyanide (ppb)	0.200	0.200	0.010	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.7	0	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	0	0.010	0	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; discharge from household plumbing fixtures.
Manganese (ppb)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Byproduct of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizers and factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Runoff from fertilizers and manure; discharge from septic tanks, septic systems, and animal waste.
Nitrite (ppm)	0	0	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Runoff from fertilizers; discharge from septic tanks, septic systems, and animal waste.
Sulfate (ppm)	0	0	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Runoff from fertilizers; discharge from septic tanks, septic systems, and animal waste.
Selenium (ppb)	0.050	0.050	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge from metal processing.
Thallium (ppb)	0.003	0.003	0.000	0	2/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries; discharge from metal processing.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliforms	0	1 Sample	0	0	2011	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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- AL: Action Level.** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- TT: Treatment Technique.** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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: 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.

LEGALS

ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 63-23-11, ET SEQ OF THE MS CODE OF 1972, THE UNDERSIGNED NOTIFIES ANY OR ALL PARTIES HAVING OR CLAIMING ANY INTEREST LEGAL OR EQUITABLE, IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED VEHICLE. SAID VEHICLE WILL BE DISPOSED OF ON JULY 10, 2013 AT 12:00 NOON AT 3088 BIENVILLE BLVD. OCEAN SPRINGS

YEAR: 2007
 MAKE: JEEP
 MODEL: PATRIOT
 VIN#: 1J8FT2WV27D395611

JAYMIAN WALLER
 VAUGHAN USFD CARIS
 3088 BIENVILLE BLVD.
 OCEAN SPRINGS, MS 39564
 31.05.595.6-13.20.27-13

ORDINANCE NO. 2013-04
 AN AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI, REQUIRING STOP SIGNS AT THE INTERSECTION OF DAVIDSON ROAD AND HALSTEAD ROAD

WHEREAS, the Code of Ordinances, City of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, provides in Section 14-8 that certain stop signs shall be erected and maintained at certain streets for the locations indicated; and

WHEREAS, there are certain intersections in the City of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, at which traffic should be required to stop as a matter of public safety and to the right of the public way, and the present Code and Ordinance is insufficient to require the erection of stop signs before entering said intersections, thus creating a danger to the lives and property of the citizens of Ocean Springs; being those

For info ad

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Adoptions

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 2-4 Estate Liquidations Every 1
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 Go To www.colauc.com
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 601-736-2522
 Jennings Gilmore, MLC #45

Employment- Truck

DRIVER TRAINEE'S NEEDED
 Sponsored Local CDL Training 1
 Year \$800 per wk. Stevens Tr
 1-800-350-7364

DRIVERS - Class "A" CDL
 Needed in the Columbia, A
 Rowie, Taylorville, Vicksburg or
 City areas. Home daily, paid 1
 Paid orientation, benefits and
 Forest Products Transport, 8
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DRIVERS: Run FB with WTL
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 bonus. New equipment.
 Experience needed. LP avail
 877-693-1305.

EARNING BETTER PAY IS OF
AWAY! Averitt offers CDL-A D
 and Regional Drivers Excellent
 and Homeless. CDL-A requir
 362-8608. Recent Grads with
 1-5 weeks Paid Training. Apply
 AverittCareers.com Equal Op
 Employer.

EARNING BETTER PAY IS OF
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 Apply online at AverittCareers.com
 Opportunity Employer.

EXPERIENCED FLATBED DRIVERS
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 Pay is 26% to 28% to start. Cal
 515-6990 for more info
 www.primax.com

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Chlorine (as Cl ₂) ppm	4	4	1.03 mg/L	1.03 - 1.56 mg/L	2011	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
VOC Sample Results - No VOCs detected (Volatile Organic Contaminates)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony(mg/l)	0.006	0.006	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic(mg/l)	none	0.010	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production waste
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.00585 0.00757	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge of drilling waste
Beryllium(mg/l)	0.004	0.004	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium(mg/l)	0.005	0.005	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium(mg/l)	0.100	0.100	0.00203 0.00357	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel & pulp mills.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1	0	6/30/10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Cyanide(mg/l)	0.200	0.200	<0.015 <0.015	0 0	4/6/12	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
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Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 sample			2011	N	Naturally present in the environment

NA: Not Applicable

ppm parts per million

ND: Not Detected

ppb: parts per billion

NR: Not Required

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The "Goal" 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

AL: Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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: 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.