MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Coast Waterworks Inc
Public Water Supply Name

0240027 Charlotte Dev Co-Knollwood S/D
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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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 US Postal Service

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/30/15

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: _____

Date Published: __/__/__

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

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

_____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

President — 6/30/15

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) *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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Coast Waterworks, Inc.
PWS ID# 0240027
June 02, 2015

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well drawing from the Miocene aquifer.

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 of this assessment will be available at our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Miller at (228) 388-4342. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a scheduled meeting on September 15, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. at 2786 Pass Rd., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Coast Waterworks, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not required but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expedited risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLOGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeds triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit 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 is necessary for microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitoring not regulated

MPL	State assigned maximum permissible level

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Your Waterr	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Uranium	N	1/04/12	.074	Ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	2011	.0005	Ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productior wastes
Barium	N	4 2011	.0164	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2014	.3	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	2011	.365	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	2014	2	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	2014	.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, Sewer, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	2014	.02	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, Sewer, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate + Nitrate	N	2014	.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, Sewer, Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants	MCLG Or MDRLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants								
Chlorine (as C12 ppm)	4	4	2.3	1.65	3.5	2014	N	Water additive used to Control Microbes
TTHM (ppb)	n/a	80	23.5	n/a		2014	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	n/a	60	9.0	n/a		2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 (800-426-4791).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly bases. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in October 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Please call our office if you have questions. 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.

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. Coast Waterworks, Inc. 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 our water tested.