RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2017 MAY 24 AM 8:30

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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. **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 City web page - Posted in City Hall & County Bldg.

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/17/17. / / , / /

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: Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 5/17/17

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 5/17/17

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

http://www.bayst louis-ms.gov/

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the **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.

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

5/19/2017
Date

Submission options (*Select one method ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Bay St. Louis
PWS#: 0230001
April 2017

e're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water d services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We nt you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We e committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation & scagoula Formation Aquifers.

e source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking ter supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility terminations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the y of Bay St. Louis have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

/ou have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kim Favre at 228.467.5505. We want our lued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled eetings. They are held on the first and second Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM at City Council Chambers.

e routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the nking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2016. In cases where monitoring isn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves turally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, ptic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally curring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or rming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and sidential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial ocesses and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can 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, PA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, cluding bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to member that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've ovided the following definitions:

tion Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system ust follow.

aximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking ater. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

aximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no own or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

aximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing idence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

aximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or pected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

arts 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 0,000.

arts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 0,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
0. Barium	N	2014*	.015	.011 - .015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
3. Chromium	N	2014*	4.8	1 – 4.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
4. Copper	N	2014/16*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
6. Fluoride	N	2014*	.645	.274 - .645	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
1. HAA5	N	2014*	20	9 - 20	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
2. TTHM Total Thalomethanes]	N	2014*	7.67	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.90	.31 – 3	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

e are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an dicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring quirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in inking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is sponsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When ur water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 inutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water sted. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe rinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory fers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

o comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results ertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample sults were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar ar that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 68%.

l sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These bstances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, ay reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not cessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be tained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ome people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons ich as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or her immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice out drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by yptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

e 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 otect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Public places Bay St Louis posted its C.C.R.

Bay St Louis City hall lobby

Hancock Co. Annex Building