

2017 JUL 10 AM 8:46

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Ocean Springs

Public Water Supply Name

0300005

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: *06/30/2017* / / , / /

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 Gazette*

Date Published: *06/29/2017*

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**):

ci.oceansprings-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

Shelley Ferguson, City Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/5/17
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!



City of Ocean Springs Water and Sewer Department

PO Box 1890
 1018 Porter Ave
 Ocean Springs MS 39566
 (228) 875-4176
<http://ci.ocean-springs.ms.us/>

Office Hours
 8:00am - 5:00pm
 Monday - Friday
Closed
 Saturday, Sunday, Holidays

Account Number	Account Name	Service Address			Service Period
1606	GERHART MELINDA B	222 MAPLE DRIVE			06/27/2017
Service	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Amount Used	Amount	
Water	87	87	0	11.16	
SEWER				11.16	
GARBAGE				14.00	
All bills are due by the due date to avoid late fees. To avoid interruption of service, payment is due by 5:00pm the day before the cut-off date listed on your bill. Failure to receive a bill does not release customer from obligation to pay.				Total Due Now	\$36.32
				Due Date	07-15-2017
				After Due Date Pay	\$41.76
				Cut Off Date	07-25-2017
* SEE CITY WEBSITE FOR WATER QUALITY REPORT *					

Please detach and return bottom portion with payment. Retain top copy for your records.

MS27519B

CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS
 1018 PORTER AVE
 OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39564-4750
 Temp - Return Service Requested

Account Number	1606
Bill Due Date	07-15-2017
Total Due Now	\$36.32
After Due Date Pay	\$41.76
Enter Amount Paid	

AUTO *AUTO**5-DIGIT 39564



GERHART MELINDA B
 222 MAPLE DR
 OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39564-4115

3493 13

CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS
 PO BOX 1890
 OCEAN SPRINGS MS 39566-1890





CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS

Public Works - Water Department

2016 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

Are you concerned about your drinking water? 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's 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 City also purchases water from the Jackson County Utility Authority (JCUA). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed a ground water study and its availability in 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 fracking; 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>.

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.

Contaminant	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL, T1, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection 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	0.60 - 0.90	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	7.7	6.38 - 10.2	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Nylenes (ppb)	10,000	10,000	0.6	0.5	1.36	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial z., chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	1,000	1,000	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A		2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Year Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	15	1	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2016	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	Year Water	Violation	Typical Source
Halooetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.0	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
NR	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: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a

