

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

2015 JUN 10 AM 8:15

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 Insert with water bills

Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 29 / 15 , / / , / /

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: _____

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**):

ci.ocean-springs.ms.us

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.

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

Johnny Groue
Interim Director, Public Works

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

5-15-15

Date

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

UBT



WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN 10 AM 8:15

CITY OF OCEAN SPRINGS

Public Works – Water Department

2014 Drinking Water Quality Report

Telephone

228-875-3955

Office Hours

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 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 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>.

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 C12) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 2014 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 20.55 | 12.78 | 31.40 | 2014 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 1.95 | 0.6 | 5 | 2014 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.396 | 0.366 | 0.423 | 2014 | 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 | 2014 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2014 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2014 | 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 | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 2014 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2014 | 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 | 2014 | 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 | 2014 | No | 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 | 2014 | 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 | 2014 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2014 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|---|
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from textile finishing factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mmb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0.64 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial z., chemical factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Degreasing sites and other factories |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Toluene (ppb) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | N/A | | 2014 | 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) | 13 | 13 | 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 | 15 | 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 | 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 |

For more information please contact:

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RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN 10 AM 8:16



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

Michael (Mike) Impey, II
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 08, 2015

**CALENDAR YEAR 2014 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**