

2018 JUN 26 AM 8:55

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Waveland  
Public Water System Name  
PWS 0230002

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2018 / \_\_\_ / 2018 / \_\_\_ / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)* Date Emailed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2018

- As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: The Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 6/9/2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:  
http://waveland.ms.gov *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Mike Smith  
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

6/20/18  
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

**Email:** water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

## CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

**CORRECTED COPY**

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2018 JUN -4 AM 7:49

# **2017 Drinking Water Quality Report City of Waveland PWS 0230002**

## **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?**

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation Aquifer.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

The source water assessment ranks our water supply as moderate for susceptibility to contamination. This report is available in the office.

## **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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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?**

If you have any questions concerning your drinking water, please contact Brent Anderson at 228-467-4134

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### **Results of voluntary monitoring**

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0230002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 67%.

### **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 Waveland 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>.

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# 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	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	.8	.28	1.8	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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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.
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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
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**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Brent Anderson  
 Address: 301 Coleman Ave.  
 Waveland, MS 39576  
 Phone: 228-467-4134

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<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.8	.6	1.3	2017	No	To comply with the "Regulation Government Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0230002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 67%.

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# Wicker

■ Continued from Pg. 4A

be done. The Senate has been diligent in confirming President Trump's nominations, but needless procedural delays by Democrats have severely slowed the process. It is appalling that President Trump's judicial and executive picks have been subjected to 101 cloture votes, compared to 12 times for President Obama and four times for President Bush during their first two years in office. The extra session time in August should allow for the Senate to approve more of President Trump's nominees to serve the American people.

More big legislative items are on the horizon, and I hope the same can-do spirit that ushered in tax reform will help get these major bills across the finish line. Senate committees have already been working hard on policies to strengthen our nation's water infrastructure and our agricultural future. The Armed Services Committee has passed the annual defense bill to ensure that our military is prepared and our nation is secure. This summer is

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There was a time when our elected officials knew how to do these things. There was a time when voters understood that everybody has to chip in to pay for society's infrastructure.

There was even a time when elected officials were willing to make difficult decisions to do what was needed, even if it meant they might not be so popular.

Roads should be easy. What about the real difficult issues that also need investment and commitment? Education? Economic development? Health care?

But all of that political ability and social responsibility is lost, forgotten somewhere in our past. Lost knowledge, lost wisdom, lost technology. Like Charlton Heston looking at the ruins of the broken Statue of Liberty in the Planet of the Apes, we are staring at the crumbling remains of the roads and bridges built by past generations, wondering why we're so foolish to let it all slip away?

Dang it, even Mel Gibson in Mad Max chased the bad guys through the wasteland on smooth high ways.

David Hampton is a Mississippi journalist. He retired as editorial director of the Clarion Ledger in 2012 and now teaches journalism. Write to him at dhampt@comcast.net.

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Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Term	Definition
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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as is 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 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 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 Disinfection 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	Monitoring Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Contact Name: Brent Anderson  
 Address: 301 Coleman Ave.  
 Waveland, MS 39576  
 Phone: 228-467-134

*Bills mailed  
out  
6/20/18*

FORMSINK, LLC • FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 • L-07162

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
060580001	05/16	06/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
715 N BEACH BLVD		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
50	50	
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		
WATER		20.00
SEWER		25.00
GARBAGE		9.68
GAS		17.65
NET DUE >>>		72.33
GROSS DUE >>		72.33

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
**CITY OF WAVELAND**  
**WATER & GAS DEPT.**  
 P.O. BOX 509 • WAVELAND, MS 39576-0509

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MA  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 PERMIT NO. 26  
 BAY ST. LOUIS, N

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/02/2018	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
72.33		72.33

DRINKING H2O QUALITY REPORT IS AVAILABLE ON THE CITY'S WEB SITE  
 060580001  
**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

AHLERS, DOUGLAS  
 54 DANBURY RD STE 185  
 RIDGEFIELD, CT 06877-4019



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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
081280006	05/16	06/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
342 HWY 90		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
579	579	
544	544	G
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		
WATER		41.20
SEWER		42.45
GAS		35.85
NET DUE >>>		119.50
GROSS DUE >>		119.50

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**CITY OF WAVELAND**  
**WATER & GAS DEPT.**  
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PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/02/2018	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
119.50		119.50

DRINKING H2O QUALITY REPORT IS AVAILABLE ON THE CITY'S WEB SITE  
 081280006  
**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

FK PROPERTIES LLC  
 C/O GLENN ROCCA  
 101 E BROADWAY  
 HACKENSACK NJ 07601-6851

