

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 JUL 1 10:41:12

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS

PRINT Public Water System Name

0230001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	6/22/22
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<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	6/22/22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) <u>Lobby of Bay St. Louis City Hall</u> <u>Grand Hancock County Annex Bldg.</u>	6/22/22
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 - 155.

STEPHEN THOMS
Name

WATER OPERATOR
Title

6/27/22
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

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

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Bay St. Louis
 PWS#: 0230001
 June 2022

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 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 JUN 20 AM 8:04

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stephen Thoms at 228.467.5505. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM at City Council Chambers located at 543 Main St.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation & Pascagoula Formation Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Bay St. Louis have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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

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

Parts 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 \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0126	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	3.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.325	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	137	104 - 137	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	11.6	10 - 20	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	16.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1	0 - 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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

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. Our water system 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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system 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 0.6-1.2 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 40%.

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 1.800.426.4791.

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

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, the City of Denver has established a set of standards for drinking water. These standards are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. The standards are divided into two categories: health-based standards and aesthetic standards. Health-based standards are designed to protect against adverse health effects from drinking water. Aesthetic standards are designed to protect against undesirable tastes, odors, and colors in drinking water.

Water Quality Data Table

This table provides information on the water quality of the City of Denver's drinking water. The table is organized by contaminant type and includes information on the contaminant name, the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the maximum contaminant goal (MCG), and the typical source of the contaminant. The table also includes information on the sampling frequency and the sampling method used for each contaminant.

Contaminant	MCL or MCG (ppm)	MCL or MCG (ppb)	Sampling Frequency			Typical Source
			Year	Quarter	Month	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Fluoride (ppm)	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Lead (ppb)	15	15	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Radon (pCi/L)	5	5	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Turbidity (NTU)	1	1	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Total Hardness (ppm)	300	300	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection by-products (DBPs) are chemical compounds that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine, are used to treat drinking water. DBPs are formed when disinfectants react with natural organic matter (NOM) in the water. DBPs are a concern because they can be harmful to human health. The City of Denver monitors DBPs in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce their levels.

Heavy Metals

Heavy metals are elements that have a high density and are found in the Earth's crust. Some heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, and cadmium, are toxic to humans. The City of Denver monitors heavy metals in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce their levels.

Organic Compounds

Organic compounds are chemical compounds that contain carbon. Some organic compounds, such as pesticides and herbicides, are toxic to humans. The City of Denver monitors organic compounds in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce their levels.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that is found in the Earth's crust. Radon can be found in drinking water and can be harmful to human health. The City of Denver monitors radon in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce its levels.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is caused by suspended particles in the water, such as dirt and sand. Turbidity can be harmful to human health and can interfere with the disinfection process. The City of Denver monitors turbidity in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce its levels.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Total dissolved solids (TDS) is a measure of the amount of dissolved solids in water. TDS is caused by minerals and salts in the water. TDS can be harmful to human health and can interfere with the disinfection process. The City of Denver monitors TDS in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce its levels.

Total Hardness

Total hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium in water. Total hardness is caused by minerals in the water. Total hardness can be harmful to human health and can interfere with the disinfection process. The City of Denver monitors total hardness in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce its levels.

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a group of disinfection by-products that are formed when chlorine is used to treat drinking water. THMs are a concern because they can be harmful to human health. The City of Denver monitors THMs in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce their levels.

Unfiltered Surface Water (USW)

Unfiltered surface water (USW) is water that has not been filtered. USW is a concern because it can contain a wide variety of contaminants, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites. The City of Denver monitors USW in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce its levels.

Volatilized Disinfection By-Products (VDBPs)

Volatilized disinfection by-products (VDBPs) are chemical compounds that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine, are used to treat drinking water. VDBPs are a concern because they can be harmful to human health. The City of Denver monitors VDBPs in its drinking water and has implemented measures to reduce their levels.

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Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
Radon (pCi/L)	5	5	1	1	1	Drinking water treatment plants
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