# **2021 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

0230002

# PRINT Public Water System Name

City of Waveland

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

CCR DISTRIE	BUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
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✓ Posted online at the following address  (Provide direct URL):https://www.waveland.ms.gov/sites/def	ault/files/fileattachments/utilities/page/2242/water_quality_report_2021.pdf	6/17/2022
the appropriate distribution method(s) based on por	CERTIFICATION ort (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customer contains a containing served. Furthermore, I certify that the information itoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR required in 155.	contained in the repo
Julie Bromwell	Utilities Manager	06/27/2022
Name	Title	Date

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 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?

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If you have any questions concerning your drinking water, please contact David Brown - 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.

#### Results of voluntary monitoring

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", CITY OF WAVELAND 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 parts per million (ppm) was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous

calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 90%.

#### 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.

# **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.

	CLG	MCL,	T-				Typical Source
		TT, or	In Your Water	Low	Sample Date V		
Disinfectants & Disinfection	on By-l	Products	S				

			Dete		nge		3-1-	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRD	r You	ır	High	Sampl Date	e Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	.6	1.8	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20.	2 NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	23.	6 NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamina	nts	13	Vi, F		102			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.015	57 NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.4	1 NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	250	130	0 68.3	130	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCL	G AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Sar Exce		Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	nts							
Copper - action level a consumer taps (ppm)	t 1.3	1.3	Ι.	2021	(	)	No J	Corrosion of household blumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2021	(	)	No 1	Corrosion of household blumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

nit Descriptions				
Term	Definition			
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu g/L$ )			
NA	NA: not applicable			
ND	ND: Not detected			
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.			

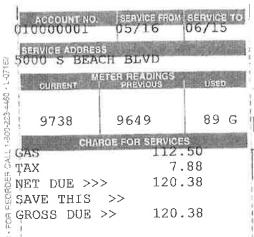
Important Drink	ing Water Definitions
Term	Definition

Important Drini	Important Drinking Water Definitions			
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:

Contact Name: David Brown Address: 301 Coleman Ave.

Waveland, MS 39576 Phone: 228-467-4134



RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

### CITY OF WAVELAND WATER & GAS DEPT.

P.O. BOX 509 - WAVELAND, MS 39576-0509

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1150 S BEACH BLVD

T50 S BEACH BLVD

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CURRENT | PREVIOUS |

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