

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

RECEIVED

JUN 26 2009

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Public Water Supply Name

0240005

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

BY

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

- Advertisement in local paper
On water bills
Other

Date customers were informed: 6/12/09

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/24/09

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: SUN HERALD

Date Published: 6/12/09

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:

www.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

DAVID BALL, P.E.

CITY ENGINEER

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

6/25/09

Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518



A. GARNER RUSSELL & ASSOCIATES, INC. / CONSULTING ENGINEERS

520 33RD STREET, GULFPORT, MS 39507
P.O. BOX 1677, GULFPORT, MS 39502

TEL (228) 863-0667
FAX (228) 863-5232



June 25, 2009

Division of Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39315-1700

**RE: City of Long Beach
2008 Consumer Confidence Report**

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise and certify that the enclosed 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared and distributed to the customers of the Long Beach Water Supply System (PWS ID 024005) via a paid ad run in the Sun Herald on June 12, 2009 (Proof of Publication enclosed), by direct mailout to all customers of the system on June 24, 2009 (sample copy of mailout is enclosed), and also by public posting at the Long Beach Water and Sewer Department Billing Office.

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner as described above. 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, Division of Water Supply.

Sincerely,

David Ball, P.E.
City Engineer

DB:539
Enclosure

cc: *Mayor Skellie*
Clay Cumberland

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JUN 26 2009

BY _____

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF HARRISON

Before me, the undersigned Notary of Harrison County, Mississippi personally appeared CRISTA LAUX who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that she is a clerk of The Sun Herald, a newspaper published in the city Gulfport, in Harrison County, Mississippi, and the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, viz:

Vol. 125 No. 253 dated 12 day of June, 20 09

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Affiant further states on oath that said newspaper has been established and published continuously in said country for a period of more than twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

Crista Laux

Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12 day of

June, A.D., 20 09

KANDI A. BERKLEY
Notary Public, State of Mississippi
Harrison County
My Commission Expires
April 03, 2010

Kandi Berkley
Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ _____

Furnishing proof of publication \$ _____

TOTAL..... _____

Ad on Back

City of Long Beach - 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during the past year.

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?

Your drinking water comes from 10 deep water wells scattered throughout the City. Three of these draw water from the Graham Ferry Formation, and the remainder from the Pascagoula Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been prepared for the City by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Copies of this report are available upon request of the Long Beach Water Department Billing 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides 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. 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 Long Beach Board of Alternates has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of every month, starting at 6:00 PM. All customers of the Long Beach water system are invited to attend.

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. Long Beach 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.31	NA	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0610	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	30	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.285	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.209	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.04	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2007	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

Term	Definition
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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 a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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.

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City of Long Beach

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

BY _____

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MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Clay Cumberland

Address:

P.O. Box 929

Long Beach, MS 39560

228-863-0440



GARNER RUSSELL & ASSOCIATES, INC. / CONSULTING ENGINEERS

520 33RD STREET, GULFPORT, MS. 39507
P.O. BOX 1677, GULFPORT, MS 39502

TEL (228) 863-0607
FAX (228) 863-5232

FAXED TO: 601-576-7822
DATE: 7/1/09

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: MSDH WATER SUPPLY
PAGES: 7 (INCLUSIVE)
SUBJECT LONG BEACH 2008 CCR

PLEASE LETTER, CERTIFICATION, & REVISED
C.C.R. REVISED C.C.R. WILL BE AVAILABLE
UPON REQUEST.

D. BALL

PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY IF THIS FAX HAS NOT TRANSMITTED IN A READABLE FORMAT

WELL & P.S.



A. GARNER RUSSELL & ASSOCIATES, INC. / CONSULTING ENGINEERS

520 33RD STREET, GULFPORT, MS 39507
P.O. BOX 1677, GULFPORT, MS 39502

TEL (228) 863-0667
FAX (228) 863-9232

539		
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June 25, 2009

Division of Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39315-1700

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City Engineer

DB:539
Enclosure

cc: Mayor Skellie
Clay Cumberland



BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF LONG BEACH

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- Other _____

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CITY ENGINEER

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

6/25/09

Date

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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 Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL P1. or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sampl Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & 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	0.46	0.42	0.46	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	1.31	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0610	NA		2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA		2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA		2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.285	NA		2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide [as free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.209	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.04	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2007	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	Definition
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

For more information please contact:

Clay Cumberland

Address:

P.O. Box 929

Long Beach, MS 39560

228-863-0440

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City of Long Beach - 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that your tap water has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during the past year.

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 consult their health care providers about drinking water. For more information on EPA/CDC's guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, contact your local health department.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 10 deep water wells scattered throughout the City. Three of these draw water from the Orange Grove aquifer, and the remainder from the Pasacouba formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been prepared for the City by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Copies of this report are available upon request at the City of Long Beach Water Department, 1000 Orange Grove Blvd., Long Beach, MS 38655.

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 the water poses a health risk. 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 bottled and tap) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface or in the ground, it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from septic tank effluent, livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and home uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and home uses. Radionuclides, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA uses the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water is based on the health effects of contaminants in water and on the available data. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must include the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Long Beach Board of Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 7:00 PM to 8:00 PM. All members of the Long Beach Water System are invited to attend.

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 such as pipes, faucets, and plumbing. Long Beach 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, there is a 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, if your water truly may be hazardous, you may want to consider using bottled water for drinking, boiling methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Health Risk	Year	Exceeds MCL	Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	2008	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.35	NA	2008	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, electrical, ceramics, electronics, solder, test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, fluor from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0610	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries
Beryllium (ppb)	0.4	0.4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints, Discharge from steel/metal factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.285	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and metal mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as free cn) (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and metal miller factories, Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.209	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which is often strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from refineries and other metal refineries, Runoff from landfills, Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.06	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Discharge from septic tanks, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.04	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Discharge from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

404 Kohler Street
P.O. Box 591
Long Beach, MS 39560
(228) 863-0440
(228) 865-7844 (fax)



Fax

To: Joan Cockrell From: City of Long Beach
 Fax: 1-601-576-7822 Pages: Clay Cumberland
 Phone: Date: 6/25/09
 Re: CCR PWS ID# 240005 cc:

- Urgent
- For Review
- Please Comment
- Please Reply
- Please Recycle

● Comments:

Dear Ms. Cockrell

Here is a copy of the CCR for
 The City of Long Beach PWS. ID# 240005
 You should receive another, more legible
 copy in the mail.

Thank you
 Operator
 James Clay Cumberland

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF HARRISON

Before me, the undersigned Notary of Harrison County, Mississippi personally appeared CRISTA LAURO who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that she is a clerk of The Sun Herald, a newspaper published in the city Gulfport, in Harrison County, Mississippi, and the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, viz:

Vol. 125 No. 253 dated 12 day of June, 20 09

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Vol. _____ No., _____ dated _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Affiant further states on oath that said newspaper has been established and published continuously in said country for a period of more than twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

Crista Lauro

Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12 day of June, A.D., 20 09

KANDI A. BERKLEY
Notary Public, State of Mississippi
Harrison County
My Commission Expires
April 05, 2010

Kandi Berkley
Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ _____

Furnishing proof of publication \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Ad in Book

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09

Time: 11:45

PWSID: 240005

System Name: Long Beach

*per
Dannell Wilson
6/30/09
will send us
a corrected
copy & put
on WB*

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Will do corrected copy and notify customers
of available report and send us a copy

Spoke with Clay Cumberland
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

228-860-5073

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: _____ Time: _____

PWSID: 240005

System Name: Long Beach

Lead/Copper Language

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of available report and send us a copy

Spoke with Clay Lumberland 228-860-5073
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)
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