BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Krebs Trailer Plaza
Water Supply Name

300152
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

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)***

- XX Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☐ Other_____

Date customers were informed: 6 / 5 / 2009

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: Mississippi Press Register

Date Published: 6 / 5 / 2009

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)***
At Property's Mail Boxes

Date Posted: 6 / 5 / 2009

☐ 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.

_____ 6/29/09
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) ***Date***

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

The CCR must be delivered to your customers <u>and to the Bureau of Public Water Supply</u> by July 1 of each year.

Delivery requirements are indicated below. Please note that it is based on ***<u>population</u>*** not customers.

Population < 500 – Mail copy of CCR to each customer or notify customers via mail, door to door delivery or posting in appropriate location of the availability of the CCR.

Population < 10,000 - Mail or direct deliver a copy of CCR to each customer. You may forego mailout and publish in one or more local papers serving the area; however, you must inform your customers that the CCR will not be mailed to them. You may state this in the report published in the paper or place a statement on the water bill that the CCR will be published in your local paper.

Population > 10,000 - Mail or direct deliver a copy of CCR to each customer.

Population > 100,000 - Mail or direct deliver a copy of CCR to each customer and post on website.

A CCR Certification Form is above. Complete this form and return to MSDH no later than October 1, 2009. Failure to submit this form will result in a violation. **To avoid any confusion, you should complete this form and send to MSDH along with a copy of your CCR by the <u>July 1, 2009</u>, CCR report deadline.**

The CCR Rule requires you to follow a particular format and include specific contents. Simply mailing a copy of all your results to your customers is not acceptable and will result in a violation. ***<u>This violation will count off on the capacity assessment score.</u>*** You are encouraged to visit the following website and use it to prepare your report.

<u>www.ccriwriter.com</u>

The CCR must be delivered to your customers and to the Bureau of Public Water Supply by July 1 of each year.

Delivery requirements are indicated below. Please note that it is based on ***population*** not customers.

Population < 500 – Mail copy of CCR to each customer or notify customers via mail, door to door delivery or posting in appropriate location of the availability of the CCR.

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Population > 10,000 - Mail or direct deliver a copy of CCR to each customer.

Population > 100,000 - Mail or direct deliver a copy of CCR to each customer and post on website.

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The CCR Rule requires you to follow a particular format and include specific contents. Simply mailing a copy of all your results to your customers is not acceptable and will result in a violation. ***This violation will count off on the capacity assessment score.*** You are encouraged to visit the following website and use it to prepare your report.

www.ccriwriter.com

335 Legal Ads 3

335-349

LEGALS

Legal Advertising

ATTENTION TENANTS
KREBS TRAILERS PLAZA THE FOLLOWING ARE THE 2008 RESULTS FROM MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISON OF WATER SUPPLY

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION: 0
RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLES: MEETS STATE REQUIREMENT
VOC SAMPLES: INORGANIC SAMPLES:
CYNIDE SAMPLES; NONE DETECTED
MEETS STATES REQUIREMENT NONE DETECTED
NITRATE/NITRITE SAMPLES: NONE DETECTED
LEAD/COPPER SAMPLES: NONE DETECTED

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE RESULTS PLEASE STOP BY OR CONTACT US IN THE OFFICE AT (228) 762-3431

The Mississippi Press
June 5, 2009

CCR 2008

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and stat drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 hav undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, a infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking wate from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate mea to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from t Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

ground water

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment survey can be found at 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 o some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a healtl 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 o drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring 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 tl presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, sept 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; organ 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 resu 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?

Krebs Trailer Plaza has biannual meeting about their water supply. The meeting are held on the third Monday in March and October at the Pascagoula Public Library at 6:30 pm. Ask the assistant at the fro desk for the room number it change due to availibity.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckil there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

Other Information

No information required

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. Krebs Trailer Plaza 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 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in you 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

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 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 p year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range 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.)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking wa disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	5E-05	NA		2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; sold test addition.

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5E-05	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from orchards; Rur from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.046887	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling waste Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natur deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pi Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from was batteries and paints
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Dischar from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.36954	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer a aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from refineries a factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.12	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum metal refineries; Erosion o natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics glass, and Leaching from c processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemi factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories a dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical 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	0.005	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
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 wat 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 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 contamir 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 allowe drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Janel P Krebs

Address:

5303 Telephone Road

Pascagoula, MS 39567

228-762-3431

bethkrebs@hotmail.com

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUL -7 AM 8:44

Certification Form

CWS name: Kreb's Trailer Plaza

PWS I.D. no: 300152

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Ruth Kreb / Carol P. Kreb

Title Owners / Owner

Phone # 530-762-3431 Date 6/29/08

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

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

_____

_____

____"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

____posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

____mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

____advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

__✓__publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

____posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

____delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

____Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

335 Legal Ads

335-349

LEGALS

Legal Advertising

ATTENTION TENANTS
KREBS TRAILERS PLAZA THE FOLLOWING ARE THE 2008 RESULTS FROM MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISON OF WATER SUPPLY

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION: 0
RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLES: MEETS STATE REQUIREMENT
VOC SAMPLES: INORGANIC SAMPLES:
CYNIDE SAMPLES; NONE DETECTED
MEETS STATES REQUIREMENT
NONE DETECTED
NITRATE/NITRITE SAMPLES: NONE DETECTED
LEAD/COPPER SAMPLES: NONE DETECTED

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE RESULTS PLEASE STOP BY OR CONTACT US IN THE OFFICE AT (228) 762-3431

The Mississippi Press
June 5, 2009

CCR 2008

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?
ground water

Source water assessment and its availability
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Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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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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Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

Other Information

****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. Krebs Trailer Plaza completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during a audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological samples and results until future notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by Krebs Trailer Plaza, 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.

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. Krebs Trailer Plaza 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

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, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range 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.)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Antimony (ppb)	6	6	5E-05	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5E-05	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.046887	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.001	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.36954	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.0005	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	0.12	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.001	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	NA	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	NA	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical 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	0.005	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

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

For more information please contact:

Janel P Krebs
Address:
5303 Telephone Road
Pascagoula, MS 39567
228-762-3431
bethkrebs@hotmail.com

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 9/14/09 Time: 11:21

PWSID: 300152

System Name: Krebs

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation X

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA X

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 CORRECTED REPORT ON WATER BILL OR LETTER AND SEND US A COPY.

Spoke with Mrs Krebs 228-762-3431
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Beth 251-948-8040 fax#