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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

CITY OF BILOXI
Public Water Supply Name

240001, 240084, 240036
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)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other AS MAIL OUT

U.S. POST OFFICE
2110 PASS ROAD
BILOXI MS, 39531

Date customers were informed: 6/24/10

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

U.S. POST OFFICE
135 MAIN STREET
BILOXI MS, 39530

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/18/10

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

Name of Newspaper: BAY PRESS

POSTED ON 6/30/10

Date Published: 6/24/10

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

Date Posted: 6/30/10

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. BILOXI.MS.US

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.

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/10
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Biloxi
PWS#: 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084
May 2010

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Pascagoula Formation, Graham Ferry Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Biloxi PWS ID#: 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS ID#: 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS ID #: 240084 have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Sullivan at 228-435-6271. 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, third, and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 PM at the Biloxi City Hall at 140 Lameuse Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 for 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.

| PWS ID#: 0240001 | | | | | | | | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2009 | .003 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2009 | 1.7 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2005/07* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2009 | .377 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2005/07* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. | | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 17.56 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.19 | .44 – 1.19 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | | | | | | |

| PWS ID#: 0240036 | | | | | | | | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .008 | .001- .008 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | .8 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008* | .335 | .309 - .335 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 11.66 | 10 - 20 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. | | | | | | | | | |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 23.43 | 9.51 – 28.15 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.79 | 1.04 – 1.79 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | | | | | | |

PWS ID#: 0240084**TEST RESULTS**

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. Alpha emitters | N | 2008* | .37 | .16 - .37 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 | N | 2008* | .421 ----- .419 | .167 - .421 ----- .011 - .419 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Uranium ¹ | N | 2008* | .37 | .16 - .37 | ug/L | 0 ¹ | 30 ¹ | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .006 | .02 - .06 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | 2 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008* | .357 | .159 - .357 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008* | .9 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|------------|-----|---|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2008* | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2008* | 51.51 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.54 | .41 - 1.54 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 Biloxi 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.

June 2010

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water



Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

To: City of Biloxi water customers
From: City of Biloxi

We are pleased to present the Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water, and we're proud to notify you that this latest assessment of the city's water systems shows that the drinking water your city is providing you on a daily basis either meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Your drinking water is indeed safe.

This report provides detailed information on the quality of water and related services, and determines the overall susceptibility that the source of our water faces from identified potential contaminants. The report also advises you of our ongoing efforts to improve the water-treatment process and protect our community's water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water we provide to you. Our supply of water, by the way, originates from wells that draw from the Pascagoula Formation, Graham Ferry Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the levels detected pose no health risk.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided in the accompanying chart. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made is available for viewing upon request.

The wells for the City of Biloxi PWS ID#: 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS ID#: 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS ID #: 240084 have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Sullivan at 228-435-6271. You may also attend a City Council meeting on either the first, third, or fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the Biloxi City Hall, 140 Lameuse Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The accompanying tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for testing conducted between Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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 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 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As you can see by the accompanying table, our system had no contaminant violations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples before 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 Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

Biloxi Water Well Listing

| Health Dept. Tag No. | Facility Name | Street Address |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 240001-01 | Maple Street | 162 Maple St |
| 240001-04 | Hospital Water Well | 1123 Bayview Ave |
| 240001-05 | Greater Ave | 1880 Greater Ave |
| 240001-06 | Porter Ave | 1082 Irish Hill Dr |
| 240001-07 | New Bay Vista | 2491 Pass Road |
| 240001-09 | Old Bay Vista | 2434 Bay Vista Dr |
| 240001-10 | Bradford St Well | 768 Bradford St |
| 240001-11 | Debuys Water Well | 262 Debuys Rd |
| 240001-12 | Kuhn St | 199 Kuhn Street |
| 240001-13 | Iberville | 205 Iberville Dr |
| 240001-14 | Park Circle Water Well | 345 Park Dr |
| 240001-15 | Father Ryan | 1352 Father Ryan Ave |
| 240001-16 | Pine Street Well | 729 Pine St |
| 240001-17 | Tulis | 369 Beach Blvd |
| 240001-18 | Lakeview | 364 Lakeview |
| 240036-02 | North Riverside | 11186 N Riviera Vue Dr |
| 240036-03 | Oaklawn | 9339 Oaklawn Dr |
| 240036-04 | North Oaklawn | 12351 N Oaklawn Dr |
| 240036-05 | Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn | Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn Dr |
| 240084-01 | Rustwood | 2181 Rustwood Dr |
| 240084-04 | South Hill | 1991 South Hill Dr |
| 240084-05 | N Biloxi #1 | 2145 Popo's Ferry Rd |
| 240084-06 | Yee Street | Yee Street |
| 240084-07 | Cedar Lake Subdivision | 11412 Penton Dr |
| 240084-08 | Biloxi Sports Complex | 765 Wells Dr |

Here are definitions of some of the terms and abbreviations in the charts:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Test Results of City of Biloxi Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

Public Water System 240001 - 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 | 2009 | .003 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2009 | 1.7 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2005/07* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2009 | .377 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2005/07* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAAS | N | 2009 | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. THM (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2009 | 17.56 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.19 | .44 - 1.19 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Public Water System 240036 - 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 | 2008* | .008 | .001 – .008 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | .8 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008* | .335 | .309 - .335 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 11.66 | 10 – 20 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2009 | 23.43 | 9.51 – 28.15 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.79 | 1.04 – 1.79 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

Public Water System 240084 - 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 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Alpha emitters | N | 2008* | .37 | .16 – .37 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6. Radium 226 | N | 2008* | .421 | .167 – .421 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | | | .419 | .011 – .419 | | | | |
| 7. Uranium ¹ | N | 2008* | .37 | .16 – .37 | ug/L | 0 ¹ | 30 ¹ | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2008* | .006 | .02 – .06 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008* | 2 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008* | .357 | .159 - .357 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008* | .9 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2008* | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2008* | 51.51 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.54 | .41 – 1.54 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

PROOF

P.O. BOX 1209
BILOXI, MS 39533

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF HARRISON

Before me, the undersigned Notary Public of Harrison County, Mississippi, personally appeared VICKI L. FOX who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that she is a clerk of **THE BILOXI-D'IBERVILLE PRESS** newspaper published in Harrison County, Mississippi, and that publication of the notice, a copy of which is here-to attached, has been made in said paper 1 time in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, viz:

Vol. 38 No. 11 dated the 24 day of June, 2010

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

Vicki L. Fox
Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th day of June, 2010.

Mary Ann Jarman
NOTARY PUBLIC



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Public Notice

June 2010

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

To: City of Biloxi water customers
From: City of Biloxi

We are pleased to present the Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water, and we are proud to notify you that this latest assessment of the city's water systems shows that the drinking water your city is providing you on a daily basis either meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Your drinking water is indeed safe. This report provides detailed information on the quality of water and related services, and determines the overall susceptibility that the source of our water faces from identified potential contaminants. The report also advises you of our ongoing efforts to improve the water treatment process and protect our community's water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water we provide to you. Our supply of water, by the way, originates from wells that draw from the Pascagoula Formation, Orham Ferry Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

We have leaned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the levels detected pose no health risk.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided in the accompanying chart. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made is available for viewing upon request.

For wells for the City of Biloxi PWS ID#: 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS ID#: 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS ID #: 240084 have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Sullivan at 228-435-6271. You may also attend a City Council meeting on either the first, third, or fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the Biloxi City Hall, 140 Lanusee Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The accompanying tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for testing conducted between Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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 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 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Test Results of City of Biloxi Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

Here are definitions of some of the terms and abbreviations in the charts:

- **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.
- **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 \$1,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

| Public Water System 240001 - Test Results | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Action Level | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Arsenic | N | 2009 | 0.03 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2009 | 1.7 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14. Copper | N | 2005/07 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | | Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries. |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2009 | 377 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | | Erosion of natural deposits; oil additive which promotes chain discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 17. Lead | N | 2005/07 | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | | Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 1.0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2009 | 17.54 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.18 | 44 - 119 | ppm | 0 | MCL=4 | | Water additive used to control |

| Public Water System 240036 - Test Results | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Action Level | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Arsenic | N | 2009 | 0.03 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2009 | 1.7 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14. Copper | N | 2005/07 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | | Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries. |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2009 | 377 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | | Erosion of natural deposits; oil additive which promotes chain discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 17. Lead | N | 2005/07 | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | | Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 1.0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2009 | 17.54 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.18 | 44 - 119 | ppm | 0 | MCL=4 | | Water additive used to control |

As you can see by the accompanying table, our system had no contaminant violations. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/less for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples before 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 Association 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/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 1-800-476-4791.

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 1-800-476-4791.

Biloxi Water Well Listing

| Well ID | Address | City |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24000141 | Maple Street | 162 Maple St |
| 24000144 | Hospital Water Well | 1123 Boyview Ave |
| 24000145 | Greiner Ave | 1880 Greiner Ave |
| 24000146 | Porter Ave | 1082 High Hill Dr |
| 24000147 | New Bay Vista | 2491 Pass Road |
| 24000149 | Old Bay Vista | 2434 Bay Vista Dr |
| 24000150 | Broadway St Well | 768 Broadway St |
| 24000151 | Delays Water Well | 262 Delays Rd |
| 24000152 | Kuhn St | 399 Kuhn Street |
| 24000153 | Iberville | 205 Iberville Dr |
| 24000154 | Park Circle Water Well | 343 Park Dr |
| 24000155 | Father Ryan | 1352 Father Ryan Ave |
| 24000156 | Pearl Street Well | 129 Pearl St |
| 24000157 | Tullis | 367 Beach Blvd |
| 24000158 | Lakewood | 364 Lakewood |
| 24003642 | North Revenue | 11186 N. Revenue Vue Dr |
| 24003643 | Oakdown | 7837 Oakdown Dr |
| 24003644 | North Oakdown | 7351 N Oakdown Dr |
| 24003645 | Hwy. 67 & Oakdown | Hwy. 67 & Oakdown Dr |
| 24008441 | Rushwood | 2181 Rushwood Dr |
| 24008442 | South Hill | 1993 South Hill Dr |
| 24008443 | N Biloxi #1 | 2145 Popp's Ferry Rd |
| 24008444 | Yee Street | Yee Street |
| 24008447 | Cedar Lake Substation | 11412 Penton Dr |
| 24008448 | Biloxi Sports Complex | 765 Wells Dr |

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCL | ACL | Probable Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008 | 0 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservation |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008 | 335 | 309 - 333 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; no additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and potassium fertilizer |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008 | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| H1. HAA5 | N | 2009 | 11.46 | 10 - 20 | ppb | 0 | 40 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| H2. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2009 | 23.43 | 2.31 - 28.13 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.71 | 1.84 - 1.77 | ppm | 0 | MRL = 4 | Water additive used to control |

| Biloxi Water System 2009 - Test Results | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCL | ACL | Probable Source of Contamination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Alpha radon | N | 2008 | 37 | 16 - 37 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 8. Radon 222 | N | 2008 | 411 | 167 - 431 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Uranium | N | 2008 | 37 | 16 - 37 | ug/l | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Boron | N | 2008 | 208 | 22 - 26 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2008 | 0 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservation |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2008 | 337 | 159 - 337 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; no additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and potassium fertilizer |
| 17. Lead | N | 2008 | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008 | 8 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| H1. HAA5 | N | 2008 | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 40 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| H2. THM4 (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 2008 | 11.51 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2009 | 1.54 | 1.1 - 1.54 | ppm | 0 | MRL = 4 | Water additive used to control |

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Mayor A.J. Holloway and the Biloxi City Council
 George Lawrence • William "Bill" Stallworth • Lucy Denton
 Clark Griffith • Tom Wall • Edward "Ed" Gemmill • David Fayard



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