



2011 JUN -5 AM 9:20

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Public Water Supply Name

0240005

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

Date customers were informed: / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/21/2011

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

Name of Newspaper: SUN HERALD

Date Published: 06/02/11

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.)

6-30-2011
Date

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

Handwritten mark

City of Long Beach

2010 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 at the Long Beach Water Department Billing Office. Of the City's 10 wells, 9 wells ranked "moderate" in the susceptibility assessment and 1 well ranked "lower" in susceptibility.

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 Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of every month at the Long Beach City Hall at 201 Jeff Davis Ave., starting at 5:00 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/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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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	0.42	0.38	0.44	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	4.29	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5s (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	100	1.3	ND	1.3	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.002	.002	.061	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.209	.119	.209	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	AL=15	5.8	NA		2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.1514	NA	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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.
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.

For more information please contact:

Clay Cumberland
P.O. Box 929
Long Beach, MS 39560
Phone 228-863-0440

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

-5 JUN 9: 20

24/05

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. 197 No., 243 dated 3 day of June, 20 11
- 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 8 day of June, A.D., 20 11

[Signature]
Notary Public



Ad on Back

City of Long Beach 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

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Contaminant	MCL or MROLG	MCL, TT, or MROLD	Year	Range Low	Range High	Sample Data	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiologic & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2010	0.42	0.38	0.44	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	2010	4.29	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halacetic Acids-HAA5s (ppb)	NA	60	2010	0	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	100	2008	1.3	ND	1.3	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2008	.002	.002	.061	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2008	.209	.119	.209	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	AL-15	2009	5.8	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	2009	.1514	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Unit	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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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.
MROLDG	MROLDG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MROLDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MROLD	MROLD: 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.

For more information please contact:

Clay Cumberland
P.O. Box 929 • Long Beach, MS 39560 • Phone 228-863-0440



2011 JUL -5 AM 9:20

June 30, 2011

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

**RE: City of Long Beach
2010 Consumer Confidence Report**

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise and certify that the enclosed 2010 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 2, 2011 (Proof of Publication enclosed), and by direct mailout to all customers of the system on June 27, 2011 (sample copy of mailout is enclosed).

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 to the best of my knowledge 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*