



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF D'IBERVILLE

Public Water Supply Name

MS0240002, 240255

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: / /

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Biloxi-D'Iberville Press
Date Published: 6/2/11

- 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.

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

6/8/11
Date

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

Handwritten number 24/02



<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2009	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009*	.449	.419 - .449	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5	N	2008*	14	No Range	ppb	0	60	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	26.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.02	.58 – 1.71	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>PWS ID#: 0240255 TEST RESULTS</b>									
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2008*	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	1.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.43	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5	N	3QT 2010	32	RAA	ppb	0	60	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3QT 2010	38	RAA	ppb	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	2.81	1 - 5	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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. 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. Our water system #0240255 exceeded the MRDLG in the months of January, February, March, August and October of 2010. 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. 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 D'Iberville 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

P.O. BOX 1209 2011 JUN 15 AM 10:01  
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 hereto 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. 60** dated the 02 day of June 2011

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.

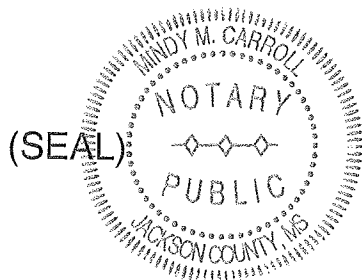
*Vicki L. Fox*

Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 2nd day of June, 2011.

*Mindy M. Carroll*

NOTARY PUBLIC



Printer's Fee: \$ 570.00

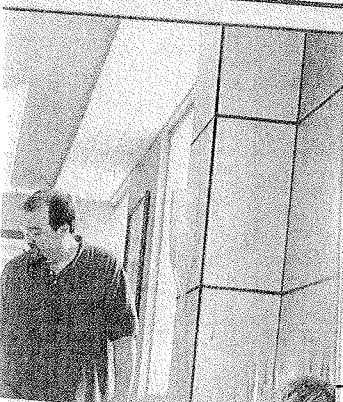
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Total Cost: \$ 570.00

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# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## City of D'iberville

### PWS#: 0240002 & 0240255

#### May 2011

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 supply to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We and our services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Micoles, Pascagoula, and the Graham Ferry Formation Aquifers.

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 findings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on 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 D'iberville have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas Barrows at 228.323.6524. 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 and third Tuesdays of the month at 3:30 PM at the City Hall located at 10380 Auto Mall Parkway.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water constituents that we detect during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 surface of land or from human activity, industrial operations, and wildlife. Inorganic constituents, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from human activity, include nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides. Organic constituents, which are byproducts of industrial activity, include petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial activity. Some organic constituents, including synthetic and natural pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, which are byproducts of industrial activity, are also found in drinking water. Some organic constituents, including synthetic and natural pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, which are byproducts of industrial activity, are also found in drinking water. Some organic constituents, including synthetic and natural pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, which are byproducts of industrial activity, are also found in drinking water.

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 MCLG as is 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 Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing known or expected risk to health. MCLs 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 of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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.

**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 \$100,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

PWS ID #: 0240002	TEST RESULTS								
	Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Level Allowed	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination		
PWS ID#: 0240255	14 Copper	N	2008	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from industrial operations, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
	16 Fluoride	N	2009	4.9	4.0 - 6.0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes along with discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	17 Lead	N	2008	0	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
	41 THM4	N	2008	14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	42 THM5	N	2008	26.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	43 THM8	N	2008	1.02	0.8 - 1.71	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control nitrates
	<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
	PWS ID#: 0240002								
	Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Level Allowed	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
16 Fluoride	N	2009	4.9	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge from steel and pipe manufacturing, erosion of natural deposits	
14 Copper	N	2010	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Discharge from industrial operations, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
16 Fluoride	N	2008	4.9	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes along with discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17 Lead	N	2010	0	0	ppb	0	AL=10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
21 Selenium	N	2008	6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
41 THM4	N	2010	14	0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
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43 THM8	N	2010	1.02	0	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control nitrates	

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