MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF BILOXI
Public Water Supply Name

2400001, 2400036, 2400084
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 MAILED, NEWSPAPER AND WEBSITE WWW.BILOXI.MS.US

Date customers were informed: 6/21/11

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/21/11

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

Name of Newspaper: THE BILOXI D'IBERVILLE PRESS

Date Published: 6/26/11

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

Date Posted: 6/23/11

☑ 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.

A J Holloway
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-24-11
Date

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

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Biloxi
PWS#: 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084
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 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. 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 last Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 PM at the Biloxi City Hall.

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 , 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 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	2010	.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	Y	2010	32	6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2010	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	23.35	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.01	.8 – 1.24	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								
Chlorine	N	2010	1.77	1.13 – 12.29	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/1	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	2010	.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	2010	2	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	2010	.69	.13 – 1.36	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Radioactive Contaminants:

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.

On system # 0240001, we had 6 sample that showed the presence of 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. 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.

Significant Deficiencies
System # 0240001
During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/22/10, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency:
1.) Inadequate security measures
Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to complete construction of security fencing around wells. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 6/30/2013.
2.) Well in flood zone (100 year)
Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to elevate the wells above the new base flood elevations. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 6/30/2013.
System #0240036
During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/22/10, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiency:
1.) Inadequate security measures
Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to complete construction of security fencing around wells. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 6/30/2013.

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.

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.

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	129 Pine St
240001-17	Tullis	369 Beach Blvd
240001-18	Lakeview	364 Lakeview
240036-02	North Rivervue	11186 N Riviere 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 Popp's Ferry Rd
240084-06	Vee Street	Vee Street
240084-07	Cedar Lake Subdivision	11412 Penton Dr
240084-08	Biloxi Sports Complex	765 Wells Dr

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
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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								
Chlorine	N	2010	1.77	1.13 – 12.29	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/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228			.419	.011 – .419				
7. Uranium'	N	2008*	.37	.16 – .37	ug/L	0'	30'	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
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Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2008*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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

City Of BILOXI

Public Notice

June 2011

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

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

The City of Biloxi is 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. 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 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS 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 last Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the Biloxi City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables in this report list all of the drinking water contaminants detected January 1st to December 31st , 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 presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from

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 $10,000,000.
- *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	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
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June 2011

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

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

P.O. Box 429

Biloxi, MS 39533

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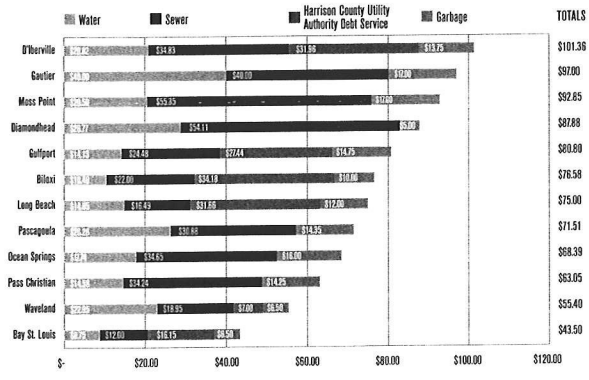
Comparison of Monthly Water Bills (Based on 8,000 gallons)



For the record: Pass Christian does not stipulate its debt service payments to Harrison County Utility Authority on its monthly bills. Debt service payments in Bay St. Louis and Waveland are to the Hancock County Utility Authority. Long Beach's water and sewer rates are a flat fee, regardless of monthly usage.

5/2010

INSIDE:
The Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

City Of BILOXI

biloxi.ms.us

Water Conservation Tips

1. **Check faucets and pipes for leaks** – A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day.
2. **Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket** – Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, live to seven gallons of water is wasted.
3. **Check your toilets for leaks** – Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
4. **Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks** – Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used.
5. **Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators** – Inexpensive water-saving low-flow shower heads or restrictors are easy for the homeowner to install. Also, long, hot showers can use five to ten gallons every unneeded minute.
6. **Put plastic bottles or float booster in your toilet tank** – To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill the bottles with water, screw the lids on, and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from the operating mechanisms. Or, buy an inexpensive tank bank or float booster. This may save 10 or more gallons of water per day.

   Be sure at least three gallons of water remain in the tank so it will flush properly. If there is not enough water to get a proper flush, users will hold the lever down too long or do multiple flushes to get rid of waste.
7. **Insulate your water pipes** – It's easy and inexpensive to insulate your water pipes with pre-split foam pipe insulation. You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up.
8. **Take shorter showers** – One way to cut down on water use is to turn off the shower after soaping up, then turn it back on to rinse. A four-minute shower uses 20 to 40 gallons of water.
9. **Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush** – There is no need to keep the water running while brushing your teeth. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.
10. **Rinse your razor in the sink** – Fill the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse your razor just as well as running water, with far less waste of water.

June 2011

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

City Of BILOXI

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	129 Pine St
240001-17	Tullis	369 Beach Blvd
240001-18	Lakeview	364 Lakeview
240036-02	North Rivervue	11186 N Rivrere 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 Popp's Ferry Rd
240084-06	Vee Street	Vee Street
240084-07	Cedar Lake Subdivision	11412 Penton Dr
240084-08	Biloxi Sports Complex	765 Wells Dr

In these 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.

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	2010	.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	Y	2010	32	6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2010	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	23.35	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.01	.8 – 1.24	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								
Chlorine	N	2010	1.77	1.13 – 12.29	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 Radium 228	N	2008*	.421 .419	.167 – .421 .011 – .419	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								
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	2010	.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	2010	2	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	2010	.69	.13 – 1.36	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

Mississippi Rural Water Association

Mississippi Rural Water Association
5400 N Midway Road
Raymond, MS 39154-8202

Phone: 1.800.343.2520
Fax: 601.857.2434
E-mail: msrwa@msrwa.org

Invoice

Invoice # 420

Bill To:

City of Biloxi
Attn: Tracey Forehand/Utility Maint.
PO Box 429
Biloxi, MS 39533-0429

Ship To:

Date	Purchase Order		MsRWA Rep		Terms	
05/12/11	20113714-00		GW		Upon receipt	

Quantity	Item #		Description	Price Each	Total
3			2010 CCR Processing Fee	$ 70.00	$ 210.00

Subtotal	$ 210.00
Prepaid	
Shipping/handling	$
Total Due	$ 210.00

Please return yellow copy of invoice with payment.
MsRWA appreciates your support!

Mississippi Rural Water Association

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Raymond, MS 39154-8202

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05/12/11	20113714-00		GW		Upon receipt	

Quantity	Item #		Description	Price Each	Total
3			2010 CCR Processing Fee	$ 70.00	$ 210.00

Subtotal	$ 210.00
Prepaid	
Shipping/handling	$
Total Due	$ 210.00

Please return yellow copy of invoice with payment.
MsRWA appreciates your support!

Purchase Order

City of Biloxi
P.O. Box 429
Biloxi, Mississippi 39533-0429

Fiscal Year 2011 Page 1

THIS NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES, PACKAGES AND SHIPPING PAPERS.

Purchase Order # **20113714-00**

Vendor

MISSISSIPPI RURAL WATER ASSOC INC
5400 N MIDWAY RD

RAYMOND, MS 39154-8202

Ship To

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT
CITY OF BILOXI
780 ESTERS BLVD
BILOXI, MS 39530

Vendor Phone Number	Vendor Fax Number	Requisition Number	Delivery Reference
		00004022	TRACEY FOREHAND

Date Ordered	Vendor Number	Date Required	Freight Method/Terms	Department/Location
05/04/11	006387	05/03/11		UTILITY MAINTENANCE

Item#	Description/Part No.	Qty/Unit	Cost Each	Extended Price
001	CCR'S FOR WATER SYSTEM 240001, 240036 & 240084 40652-6649 210.00	3.00 Each	70.00000	210.00
			PO Total	210.00
	***** General Ledger Summary Section ***** Account 40652-6649		Amount 210.00	

Please ship "OPEN ACCOUNT" No C.O.D.'s will be accepted
Please do NOT include Sales Tax as this merchandise is for use by Municipality and consequently not subject thereto.

I certify to the receipt of the above for this department from vendor as shown.

Authorized Signature

Receiving Copy

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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 hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 time in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, viz:

Vol. 39 No. 01 dated the 16 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 16th day of June, 2011.

Mindy M. Carroll
NOTARY PUBLIC

(SEAL)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MINDY M. CARROLL
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 32904
Commission Expires
June 7, 2015
JACKSON COUNTY

Printer's Fee: $ 1,008.00

Furnishing proof of Publication: $

Total Cost: $ 1,008.00

	[redacted]
	[redacted]
	10/15/2011
	1479 GUICE PL
	[redacted]

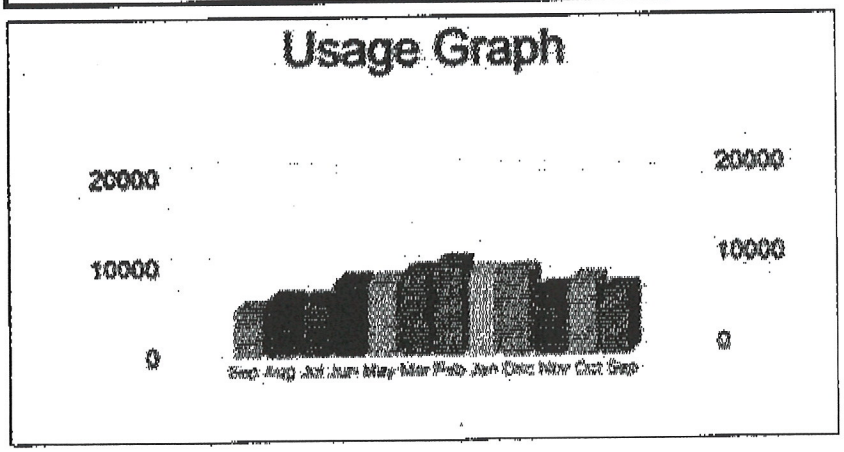
Bill Date : 9/30/2011

Service	From Date	To Date	Meter No.	Previous Reading	Current Reading	Usage	Amount
WATER	8/24/2011	9/21/2011	20192306	107	112	5000	[redacted]
SEWER	8/24/2011	9/21/2011	20192306	107	112	5000	[redacted]
GARBAGE						0	10.00
HCUA SURCHARGE	8/24/2011	9/21/2011	20192306	107	112	5000	[redacted]0

Due to omissions in the consumer confidence report a corrected report is now available on our website, www.biloxi.ms.us. There is also a paper form of this available at the Water Department or Public Works Department. For more information please call Tracey Forehand (228) 435-6271.

Tax 0.00

For more information about water and sewer rates, visit biloxi.ms.us/water



Billing Summary

Previous Balance	[redacted]
Payments Received	[redacted]
Current Charges	[redacted]
Miscellaneous Charges	0.00
Total Amount Due	[redacted]

Customer Service # 228-435-6236

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

City of Biloxi
PO Box 349
Biloxi, MS 39533-0349

Account Number	Date Due	Route Number
[redacted]	10/15/2011	02

Location Number	Current Charges	Total if Paid Late	Total Amount Due
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Make Checks Payable to:

City of Biloxi
PO Box 349
Biloxi, MS 39533-0349

T1 P1 36978
[redacted]
BILOXI, MS 39530-3410