

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 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 _____

Date customers were informed: 6/27/12

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/25/12

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

Name of Newspaper: Biloxi Bay Press

Date Published: 6/28/12

- 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.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.

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

6-27-12
Date

2012 MAY 15 PM 4: 53

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Biloxi
PWS#: 0240001,0240025, 0240036 & 0240084
May 2012

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, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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	2011	.011	.001 - .011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	.8	.5 - .8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2011	83	18 - 83	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride**	N	2011	.39	.16 - .39	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011	4	6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2011	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011	9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.8	.48 – 1.31	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0240025 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	2011	.009	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.419	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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								

8. Arsenic	N	2011	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.002	.001- .002	ppm	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	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2011	34		ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.32	.25 - .32	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	2011	1.60	.46 - 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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PWS ID#: 0240084

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
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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	2011	.005	.002 - .005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
15. Cyanide	N	2011	37	17 - 37	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.33	.16 - .33	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

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	2011	.9	.25 - 1.48	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011

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. 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 correct this deficiency 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 correct this deficiency 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 correct this deficiency 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.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

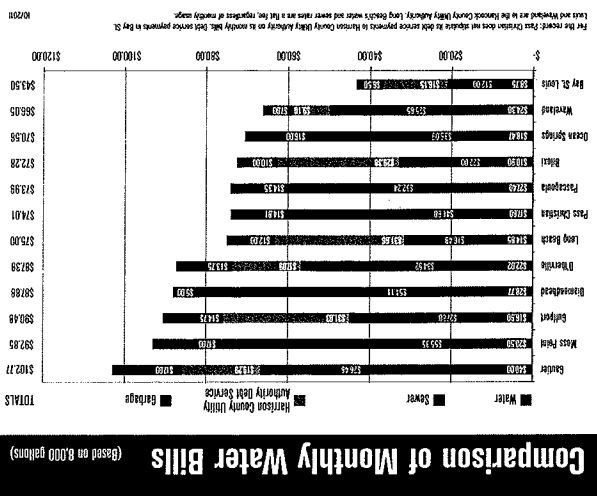
In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system # 240036 & 240084 has not completed the monitoring requirements, however your water system # 1240001 has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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.



INSIDE: The Annual Quality of Drinking Water Report on the

REPORTED STANDARDS U.S. KITCHEN PAID PERBAPT #57 BILOXI, MS 39530



Mayor A.J. Holloway and the Biloxi City Council
 Clark Griffith • Tom Wall • Edward "E" Oemmill • David Foyard
 George Lawrence • William "Bill" Seilworth • Lucy Demco



P.O. Box 429
 Biloxi, MS 39533



June 2012
 2012 JUN 29 AM 10:47
Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water
 Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240025, 0240036 & 024008

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 No. 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS ID No. 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS ID No. 240084 have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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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 the period of Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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

pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals, 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 radon, which can be naturally occurring and is found in groundwater. Radioactive contaminants, such as radon, 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.

We are not 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 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. Please contact 601-576-1582 if you wish to have your water tested.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
 System # 0240001
 During a sanitary survey conducted on Jan. 22, 2010, 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 correct this deficiency by June 30, 2013.

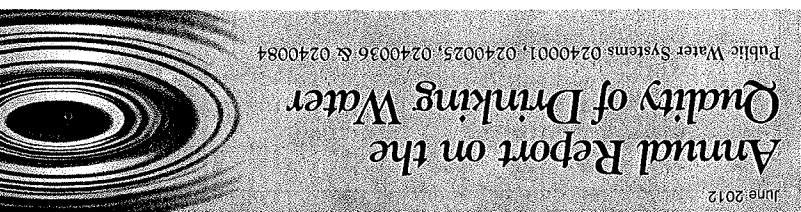
2.) Well in flood zone (100 year)
Corrective actions: The system is in a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Mississippi State Department of Health to correct this deficiency by June 30, 2013.

System #0240036
 During a sanitary survey conducted on Jan. 22, 2010, 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 correct this deficiency by June 30, 2013.

All sources of drinking water are susceptible 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.



June 2012
Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water
 Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240025, 0240036 & 0240084

Biloxi Water Well Listing

Health Dept. Trp No.	Facility Name	Street Address
240001-01	Maple Street	182 Maple St
240001-04	Hospital Water Well	1123 Bayview Ave
240001-05	Greater Ave	1880 Greater Ave
240001-06	Pyster 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	788 Bradford St
240001-11	Dehays Water Well	262 Dehays Rd
240001-12	Kahn St	199 Kahn 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	Ballis	369 Beach Blvd
240001-18	Lakeview	364 Lakeview
240039-02	North Riverside	11188 N Riverside Way Dr
240039-03	Dalton	9339 Daltons Dr
240039-04	North Oaklawn	12351 N Oaklawn Dr
240039-05	Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn	Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn Dr
240084-01	Rushwood	2181 Rushwood Dr
240084-04	South Hill	1891 South Hill Dr
240084-05	N Biloxi #1	2145 Popp's Ferry Rd
240084-06	Yea Street	Yea Street
240084-07	Cedar Lake Subdivision	11412 Peston Dr
240084-08	Biloxi Sports Complex	765 Wells Dr

In these tables 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.

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
Public Water System 240025 - Test Results								
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.009	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2011	419	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Public Water System 240036 - Test Results								
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2011	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.002	.001 - .002	ppm	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	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2011	34		ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.32	.25 - .32	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	2011	1.60	.46 - 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Public Water System 240084 - Test Results								
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
			.419	.011 - .419				
7. Uranium*	N	2008*	.37	.16 - .37	ug/L	0*	30*	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.005	.002 - .005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
15. Cyanide	N	2011	37	17 - 37	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.33	.16 - .33	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
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAAS	N	2008*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	51.51	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2011	.9	.25 - 1.48	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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
Public Water System 240001 - Test Results								
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011	.011	.001 - .011	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011	.8	.5 - .8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2011	83	18 - 83	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
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Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAAS	N	2011	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011	9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2011	.8	.46 - 1.31	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

P.O. BOX 1209
BILOXI, MS 39533

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF HARRISON

Before me, the undersigned Notary Public of Jackson 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. 40 No. 03 dated the 28 day of June 2012

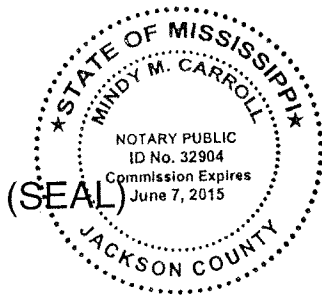
Affiant further states on oath that said newspaper has been established and published continuously in said county for a period of more than twelve months next prior to the first publication of said notice.

Vicki L. Fox
Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 28th day
of June, 2012.

Mindy M. Carroll

NOTARY PUBLIC



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