

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUN 20 AM 9: 38
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Kiln Utility & Fire District of Hancock County, MS
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID # 0230050

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 6/18/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

James Cameron
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/14/13
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Kiln Utility & Fire District of Hancock County
 PWS#: 0230050
 May 2013

2013 JUN 20 AM 9: 38

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 three wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation Aquifer. We purchase water from Hancock County Utility Authority.

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 Kiln Water & Fire Protection District of Hancock County have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cheryl Knudsen at 228-255-2595. 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 second Wednesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Kiln Utility Office located at 16154 Fire Department Rd., Kiln, MS 39556.

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, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	April	Monitoring		NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.015	.004 - .015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.4	1.3 - 1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.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*	45.67	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	.236	.119 -.236	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	2012	.503	No Range	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2012	1.58	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
74. Toluene	N	2012	.035	No Range	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
76. Xylenes	N	2012	7.5	.51 – 7.5	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2012 – 2Q	59	RAA	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012 – 2Q	66	RAA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.70	203 – 1.70	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Monitoring and Report Compliance Violation

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. During April 2012 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We have since taken the required samples. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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.

*******April 1, 2013 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 has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Kiln Water & Fire Protection District of Hancock County 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.

The Sea Coast Echo

Since 1892

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 20 AM 9:38

POST OFFICE BOX 2009
BAY SAINT LOUIS, MS 39521-2009

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HANCOCK COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, JAMES R. PONDER, publisher of THE SEA COAST ECHO, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Bay Saint Louis, said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says the publication of this notice hereunto annexed has been made in the said publication 1 weeks to-wit:

On the 08 day of June 2013
 On the _____ day of _____ 2013
 On the _____ day of _____ 2013
 On the _____ day of _____ 2013

James R. Ponder

 Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, A NOTARY PUBLIC

Judith De Lathier

this June 10 2013

Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
 My Commission Expires: November 01, 2013

Note: 23/07-buyer also 23/50 see copy (MA)

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Kiln Utility & Fire District

PWS# 230007 presently being regulated under SDWA

May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with the highest quality water possible. Our constant goal is to provide you with the highest quality water possible. Our constant goal is to provide you with the highest quality water possible.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing the results of this assessment has been furnished to our public water system and is available for view and copying at the Kiln Utility & Fire District.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us. We're happy to help. We're happy to help. We're happy to help.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it picks up substances, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, which may come from agricultural operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can come from natural sources and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and various industrial processes. Organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and automobile exhaust, can also be found in drinking water. EPA prescribes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for many inorganic and organic chemicals. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) for disinfectants. The presence of some contaminants in drinking water may pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. We've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other actions that are required to reduce the contaminant to the MCL.

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 possible 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 permitted in drinking water. Disinfectants are used to kill germs in drinking water. Disinfection by-products (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants react with organic matter in the water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a 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 Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per million (ppm) is equal to one microgram per liter (µg/l).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion (ppb) corresponds to one microgram per liter (µg/l).

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACI/MRDL
Inorganic Contaminants				
10. Barium	N	2012	004	No Range
13. Chromium	N	2012	0	No Range
14. Copper	N	2009/11	1	0
16. Fluoride	N	2012	276	245 - 275
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0
Disinfection By-Products				

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 has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.578.7518.

The Kinn Utility & Fire District 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. The Kinn Utility & Fire District took over Jourdan River Shores as of September 2012.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Kinn Utility & Fire District of Hancock County
PWS# 0230050
May 2013

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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 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 auto repair 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.

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- 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.
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TEST RESULTS									
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Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	April	Monitoring		NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2011*	015	004 - 016	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.4	1.3 - 1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	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*	45.67	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
16. Fluoride	N	2011*	236	119 - 238	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
66. Carbon tetrachloride	N	2012	1803	No Range	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
68. Ethylbenzene	N	2012	1.58	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
74. Toluene	N	2012	035	No Range	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum facilities	
78. Xylenes	N	2012	7.0	.51 - 7.5	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum facilities; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2012 - 2Q	89	RAA	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
62. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2012 - 2Q	86	RAA	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2012	70	203 - 1.70	mg/L	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.
Microbiological Contaminants
 (1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in nine samples this allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Disinfection By-Products
 Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL, could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL, could experience stomach discomfort.

Monitoring and Report Compliance Violation
 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. During April 2012 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We have since taken the required samples. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
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040010300	04/25	05/24
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SERVICE ADDRESS

6090 KIOWA ST

METER READINGS		
CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

MTR:
WTR 36.00
SWR 21.40
NET DUE >>> 57.40
SAVE THIS >> 5.74
GROSS DUE >> 63.14

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH PAYMENT TO:
KILN UTILITY & FIRE DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 508
KILN, MS 39556-0508

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 6
KILN, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	06/10/2013	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
57.40	5.74	63.14

Water Quality Report available at Office & in Sea Coast Echo

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

040010300
SUSAN CAMMARATA
200 DARLINGTON LN
PITTSBURGH PA 15229-2122

