

2013 JUN 20 AM 9: 37

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

230007

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

023007 PWS ID (# 0230050) ^{seller} Tesi - Jordan River Shores
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: 6/8/13

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.

Jametha 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/TESI JRS
 PWS#: 230007 presently being tested under 230050
 May 2013

2013 JUN 20 AM 9: 37

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. 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 identify 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 have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility 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 join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Kiln Utility Office located at 16154 Fire Dept Rd., Kiln, MS.

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 were detected during 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.

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								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2012	.004	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2012	.275	.245 - .275	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

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2011*	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	2.74	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	.7	.2 - 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Treatment Technique

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Take Corrective Action Within Required Timeframe	9/2012 – 3/2013	The system has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. 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.

Significant Deficiencies – JRS # 230007

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/23/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

- 1) Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required.
- 2) Well in flood zone (100 year)
- 3) Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective actions: This system is currently under an Administrative Order by the MSDH to correct this deficiency by the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

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 system 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 microbial 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 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 Kiln Utility & Fire District took over Jourdan River Shores as of September 2012.

The Sea Coast Echo

Since 1892

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

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JUN 20 AM 9:37

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 / 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... Notary

this June 10 2013

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

2012 Annual Drinking Water Report

Kiln Utility & Fire District

PWS# 230007 presently being audited

May 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report shows the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and clean water. We make it a priority to continually improve the water treatment process to provide you with the highest quality water. Our water is sourced from the Ferry Formation Aquifer. We purchase water from Hancock County Utility Authority.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing the results has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing in terms of accessibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, they are held on the second Wednesday of the month at 8:00 PM at the Kiln Utility & Fire District.

No radon, boron, or constituents in your drinking water, according to Federal regulations that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st. The table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it can pick up substances or contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from agricultural and wildlife, inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, synthetic and organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial operations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be natural or synthetic, and other contaminants. EPA prescribes the level of disinfectants provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled, drinker amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these substances poses 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 concentration of the contaminant.

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. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants, and to control some inorganic chemicals 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 Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one milligram per liter.

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

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS
				Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AOL/MRDL
Inorganic Contaminants				
10. Barium	N	2012	0042	No Range
13. Chromium	N	2012	0	No Range
14. Copper	N	2009/11	1	0
16. Fluoride	N	2012	276	246 - 275
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0

Disinfection By-Products

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Kiln Utility & Fire District/TESI JRS

PWS# 230007 presently being tested under 230050

May 2013

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2013
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RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2013 JAN 20 AM 9:27

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 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Grand 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 identify 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 have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cheryl Knudsen at 228.255.2585. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Kiln Utility Office located at 6154 Fire Dept Rd., Kiln, MS.

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 were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 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 activities. 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.

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2012	004	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	275	245 - 275	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
Disinfection By-Products								
B1. HAA5	N	2011*	9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
B2. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2011*	2.74	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	7	2 - 1.7	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Treatment Technique								
T1. Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language				
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Take Corrective Action Within Required Timeframe	3/2012 - 3/2013	The system has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.				

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at those levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. 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.

Significant Deficiencies - JRS # 230007

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/23/2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies.

- 1) Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required.
 - 2) Well in flood zone (100 year)
 - 3) Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks
- Corrective actions: This system is currently under an Administrative Order by the MSDH to correct this deficiency by the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

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 system 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 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.

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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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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.

A NOTARY PUBLIC

2013

****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 Kin 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 Kin Utility & Fire District took over Jordan River Shores as of September 2012.

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

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 Kin Utility & 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 228-256-2506. 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 Kin Utility Office located at 16154 Fire Department Rd., Kin, MS 38556.

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 use; 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.

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

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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	µg/l	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 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	.603	No Range	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	
65. Chloroform	N	2012	1.59	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
74. Toluene	N	2012	.025	No Range	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories	
76. Xylenes	N	2012	7.6	.61 - 7.5	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2012	.59	RAA	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
62. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2012	.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 MCLG, could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MCLG, 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 601.576.7562 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 inorganic, 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. Immunocompromised 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 microbial 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 Kin Utility & 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.

ACCOUNT NO	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
040010300	04/25	05/24
SERVICE ADDRESS		
6090 K TOWA 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



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 2013 JUN 20 AM 9:37