RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2021 JUN 22 PM 2:33

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CITY OF LONG BEACH

Public Water System Name

0240005

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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.

CCR DISTRIBUTION *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	
☑ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*	6/30/2021
☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
☐ Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
☐ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
☑ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) CITY HALL, WATER DEPT.	5/28
☐ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL)*: HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLONGBEACHMS.INFO/2020CCR	5/28

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name	Title	Date
[signature]	CITY ENGINEER	6.22.2021

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (*Select one method ONLY*)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2021 JUL 15 AM 10: 40

City of Long Beach

PWS ID# 0240005

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

CORRECTED COPY

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during the past year.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 10 deep water wells scattered throughout the City. Three of these draw water from the Graham Ferry Formation, and the remainder from the Pascagoula Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been prepared for the City by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Long Beach Water Department Billing Office. Of the City's 10 wells, 9 wells are ranked "moderate" in the susceptibility assessment and 1 well is ranked "lower" in susceptibility.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found to conduct assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water

system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. In addition, we were required to take one (10) corrective action and we completed this action.

How can I get involved?

The Long Beach Board of Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of every month at the Long Beach City Hall at 201 Jeff Davis Ave., starting at 5:00 PM. All customers of the Long Beach water system are invited to attend.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Long Beach 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3	0.6	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	ND	ND	ND	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5s (ppb)	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppm)	NA	0.006	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppm)	NA	0.1	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium (ppm)	NA	2	0.0281	0.007	0.0281	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	NA	0.004	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	NA	0.005	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	NA	0.1	0.0015	0.0005	0.0015	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	0.21	0.135	0.21	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	NA	0.002	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	NA	0.05	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	NA	0.002	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as free Cn] (ppm)		0.2	<0.015	NA	<0.015	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	AL=0.015	0.004	NA	0.004	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1	NA	0.1	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Combined Uranium (ppb)		30	<0.5	NA	<0.5	2018		
Radium-226 (PCI/L)		NA	0.4	0.4		2018		
Radium-228 (PCI/L)		NA	<0.5	<0.5		2018		
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (PCI/L)		5	<0.6	<0.6		2018		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (PCI/L)	15		0.8	<1.5	4.4	2018	No	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0.17	NA	NA	2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)			215.685	4.526	215.685	2013	No	
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium (ppb)			97000	44000	97000	2019	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:

James Cumberland, Jr.
P.O. Box 929
Long Beach, MS
39560
Phone 228-863-0440

City of Long Beach

PWS ID# 0240005

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard during the past year.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 10 deep water wells scattered throughout the City. Three of these draw water from the Graham Ferry Formation, and the remainder from the Pascagoula Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been prepared for the City by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Long Beach Water Department Billing Office. Of the City's 10 wells, 9 wells are ranked "moderate" in the susceptibility assessment and 1 well is ranked "lower" in susceptibility.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found to conduct assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water

system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. In addition, we were required to take one (10) corrective action and we completed this action.

How can I get involved?

The Long Beach Board of Aldermen has a regularly scheduled meeting on the first and third Tuesday of every month at the Long Beach City Hall at 201 Jeff Davis Ave., starting at 5:00 PM. All customers of the Long Beach water system are invited to attend.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Long Beach 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3	0.6	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	4	4	4	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5s (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	6	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppm)	NA	0.006	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppm)	NA	0.1	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium (ppm)	NA	2	0.0281	0.007	0.0281	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	NA	0.004	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	NA	0.005	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	NA	0.1	0.0015	0.0005	0.0015	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	0.21	0.135	0.21	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	NA	0.002	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	ND	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	NA	0.05	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	NA	0.002	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2018	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Cyanide [as free Cn] (ppm)		0.2	<0.015	NA	<0.015	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	AL=0.015	0.004	NA	0.004	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1	NA	0.1	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Combined Uranium (ppb)		30	<0.5	NA	<0.5	2018		
Radium-226 (PCI/L)		NA	0.4	0.4		2018		
Radium-228 (PCI/L)		NA	<0.5	<0.5		2018		
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (PCI/L)		5	<0.6	<0.6		2018		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (PCI/L)	15		0.8	<1.5	4.4	2018	No	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0.17	NA	NA	2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)			215.685	4.526	215.685	2013	No	
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium (ppb)			97000	44000	97000	2019	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:

James Cumberland, Jr.
P.O. Box 929
Long Beach, MS
39560
Phone 228-863-0440

K

City of Long Beach, Mississippi
P.O. BOX 630
Long Beach, Mississippi 39560

BILL IS DUE UPON RECEIPT

UTILITY FINAL BILL

Customer Copy
Keep this portion for your records

Customer			Service Address	
PITTS, MRS J M			232 KLONDYKE ROAD	
Bill Number	Bill Date	Customer Number	Account Number	Due Date
7196008	06/30/2021	646	1-000646	07/15/2021

Description	Present Read Date	Previous Read Date	Present Meter Reading	Previous Meter Reading	Read Code	Usage	Charge
WATER SENIOR/DISABLE RATE							9.18
SEWER SENIOR/DISABLE RATE							9.54
SW TREATMENT SR/DISABLE RATE							7.02
SEWER DEBT SENIOR/DISABLE RATE							13.32
GARBAGE							8.46

Last Payment Amt	Last Payment Date	Past Due Amount	Interest / Penalty	Current Charges	Amount Due
73.70	06/15/2021	.00	.00	47.52	$47.52

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE WATER QUALITY REPORT PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLONGBEACHMS.INFO/2020CCR YOU MAY ALSO OBTAIN A PAPER COPY IN OUR OFFICE OR BY CALLING 228-864-8531
PLEASE INCL CUST# ON CHK

IF YOU PAY AFTER	PAY THIS
07/15/2021	$57.52

* READ CODE:
A ACTUAL READ
E ESTIMATED READ
F FINAL READ
M MANUAL READ
S SWAPPED METER
U UPDATED BILL

Subject to immediate disconnect if not paid within 30 days of due date.

FOLD

Please write your account number on your check, detach and enclose this portion of bill with your payment.
Make checks payable to: City of Long Beach

PITTS, MRS J M
C/O JEFF PITTS

UTILITY BILL REMIT PORTION

Bill Number	Account Number	Past Due Amount	Current Charges	Amount Due
7196008	1-000646	.00	47.52	$47.52
Bill Date	Customer Number		Amount Paid	$
06/30/2021	646			

▲ RETURN ENVELOPE - DETACH HERE ▲

City of Long Beach, Mississippi
P.O. BOX 630
Long Beach, Mississippi 39560

UTILITY BILL REMIT PORTION

Customer			Service Address	
PITTS, MRS J M			232 KLONDYKE ROAD	
Bill Number	Bill Date	Customer Number	Account Number	Past Due
7196008	06/30/2021	646	1-000646	.00
			Past Due Interest	Current Charges
			.00	47.52
			Due Date	Amount Due
			07/15/2021	$47.52

FB_JUN221

PITTS, MRS J M
C/O JEFF PITTS
200 PINE RIDGE ROAD
LAWRENCE MS 39336

* 68092

PSF2W

FOLD