

# Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

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

We are pleased to present the Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water, and we're proud to notify you that this latest assessment of the city's water systems shows that the drinking water your city is providing you on a daily basis either meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Your drinking water is indeed safe.

This report provides detailed information on the quality of water and related services, and determines the overall susceptibility that the source of our water faces from identified potential contaminants. The report also advises you of our ongoing efforts to improve the water-treatment process and protect our community's water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water we provide to you. Our supply of water, by the way, originates from wells that draw from the Pascagoula Formation, Graham Ferry Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the levels detected pose no health risk.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided in the accompanying chart. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made is available for viewing upon request.

The wells for the City of Biloxi PWS ID#: 240001 have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination; the wells for PWS ID#: 240036 have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination; the wells for PWS ID#: 240084 have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Sullivan at 228-435-6271. You may also attend a City Council meeting on either the first, third, or fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the Biloxi City Hall, 140 Lameuse Street.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The accompanying tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for testing conducted between Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, 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 stormwater 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.

As you can see by the accompanying table, our system had no contaminant violations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples before the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. 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.

Bilox	i Water Well List	ing
Health Dept Tag No	Facility Name	Street Address
240001-01	Maple Street	162 Maple St
240001-04	Hospital Water Well	1123 Bayview Ave
240001-05	Greater Ave	1880 Greater Ave
240001-06	Porter Ave	1082 Irish Hill Dr
240001-07	New Bay Vista	2491 Pass Road
240001-09	Old Bay Vista	2434 Bay Vista Dr
240001-10	Bradford St Well	768 Bradford St
240001-11	Debuys Water Well	262 Debuys Rd
240001-12	Kuhn St	199 Kuhn Street
240001-13	Iberville	205 Iberville Dr
240001-14	Park Circle Water Well	345 Park Dr
240001-15	Father Ryan	1352 Father Ryan Ave
240001-16	Pine Street Well	129 Pine St
240001-17	Tullis	369 Beach Blvd
240001-18	Lakeview	364 Lakeview
240036-02	North Rivervue	11186 N Riviere Vue Dr
240036-03	Oaklawn	9339 Oaklawn Dr
240036-04	North Oaklawn	12351 N Oaklawn Dr
240036-05	Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn	Hwy. 67 & Oaklawn Dr
240084-01	Rustwood	2181 Rustwood Dr
240084-04	South Hill	1991 South Hill Dr
240084-05	N Biloxi #1	2145 Popp's Ferry Rd
240084-06	Vee Street	Vee Street
240084-07	Cedar Lake Subdivision	11412 Penton Dr
240084-08	Biloxi Sports Complex	765 Wells Dr

### Here are definitions of some of the terms and abbreviations in the charts:

- Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) –
   The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter
   (mg/l) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter* (*pCi/L*) Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

#### Test Results of City of Biloxi Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Co	ontaminan	ts						
10. Barium	N	2009	.003	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2009	.377	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	By-Produ	cts						
81. HAA5	N	2009	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	17.56	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.19	.44 - 1.19	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbe

	Public Water System 240036 - Test Results									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganic C	Contaminan	ts								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.008	.001 — .008	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2008*	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.335	.309335	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection	n By-Produ	cts								
81. HAA5	N	2009	11.66	10 – 20	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	23.43	9.51 – 28.15	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Chlorine	N	2009	1.79	1.04 — 1.79	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive	Contamina	ants						
5. Alpha emitters	N	2008*	.37	.16 – .37	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2008*	.421 .419	.167 – .421 .011 – .419	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium¹	N	2008*	.37	.16 – .37	ug/L	<b>0</b> ¹	<b>30</b> 1	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Co	ontaminan	ts						
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	.02 – .06	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.357	.159357	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	.9	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	By-Produ	cts						
81. HAA5	N	2008*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfecti
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	51.51	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.54	.41 – 1.54	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microb

<sup>\*</sup>Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

June 2010

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Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084



Mayor A.J. Holloway and the Biloxi City Council
George Lawrence • William "Bill" Stallworth • Clark Griffith
Lucy Denton • Tom Wall • Edward "Ed" Gemmill • David Fayard



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