June 2011

Annual Report on the Quality of Drinking Water

Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

The City of Biloxi is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Pascagoula Formation, Graham Ferry Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Sullivan at 228-435-6271. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first, third, and last Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the Biloxi City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables in this report list all of the drinking water contaminants detected January 1st to December 31st , 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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.

Water Conservation Tips

1. **Check faucets and pipes for leaks –** A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day.
2. **Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket –** Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, five to seven gallons of water is wasted.
3. **Check your toilets for leaks** – Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
4. **Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks –** Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used.
5. **Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators** – Inexpensive water-saving low-flow shower heads or restrictors are easy for the homeowner to install. Also, long, hot showers can use five to ten gallons every unneeded minute.
6. **Put plastic bottles or float booster in your toilet tank –** To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill the bottles with water, screw the lids on, and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from the operating mechanisms. Or, buy an inexpensive tank bank or float booster. This may save 10 or more gallons of water per day.

   Be sure at least three gallons of water remain in the tank so it will flush properly. If there is not enough water to get a proper flush, users will hold the lever down too long or do multiple flushes to get rid of waste.
7. **Insulate your water pipes –** It's easy and inexpensive to insulate your water pipes with pre-slit foam pipe insulation. You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up.
8. **Take shorter showers –** One way to cut down on water use is to turn off the shower after soaping up, then turn it back on to rinse. A four-minute shower uses 20 to 40 gallons of water.
9. **Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush** – There is no need to keep the water running while brushing your teeth. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.
10. **Rinse your razor in the sink** – Fill the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse your razor just as well as running water, with far less waste of water.

Biloxi Water Well Listing

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

In these 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 of City of Biloxi Public Water Systems 0240001, 0240036 & 0240084

Public Water System 240001 - 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 Contaminants								
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	2010	.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	Y	2010	32	6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2010	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	23.35	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.01	.8 – 1.24	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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 Contaminants								
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	.309 - .335	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2010	1.77	1.13 – 12.29	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Public Water System 240084 - 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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Alpha emitters	N	2008*	.37	.16 – .37	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2008*	.421 .419	.167 – .421 .011 – .419	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium[1]	N	2008*	.37	.16 – .37	ug/L	0[1]	30[1]	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	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	2010	.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	.159 - .357	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2008*	10	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	51.51	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.69	.13 – 1.36	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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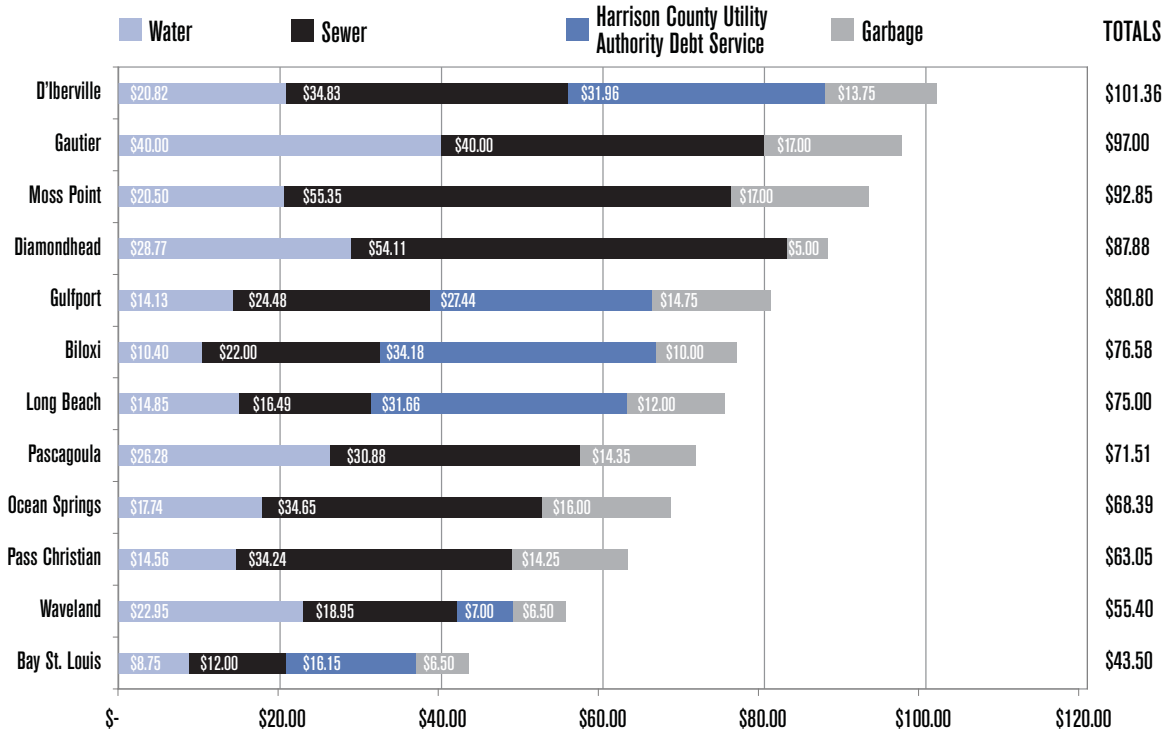
City Of BILOXI

P.O. Box 429
Biloxi, MS 39533

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

Comparison of Monthly Water Bills (Based on 8,000 gallons)



For the record: Pass Christian does not stipulate its debt service payments to Harrison County Utility Authority on its monthly bills. Debt service payments in Bay St. Louis and Waveland are to the Hancock County Utility Authority. Long Beach's water and sewer rates are a flat fee, regardless of monthly usage.

11/2010

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