

RECEIVED-WATER

2010 JUN 25 AM 10: 25



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

STANDARD DEDEAUX WATER ASSOC.
Public Water Supply Name

0230063
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

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

- Advertisement in local paper
 On water bills
 Other posted in office as was stated on bills

Date customers were informed: 6/10/2010 & 6-14-2010 on bills
SOWH Leetown

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 6/11/2010

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: 6/11/2010 in office

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

Walt Larkin, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-11-2010
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Service

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc.

PWS 0230063

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Standard Dedeaux Water Association vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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?

Our water source is the Graham Ferry Formation aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed and our three wells rank LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. This report is available in the office.

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).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Standard Dedeaux Water Association at 228.255.6800. Our board meetings are the 2nd Tuesday of each month.

Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.143	0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009718	0.006717	0.009718	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.806	0.5	2.806	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.143	0.117	0.143	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.164	0.5	1.164	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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. Standard Dedeaux Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	0.88	1.33	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10.29	10.29	10.29	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	10	10	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	5	15	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Volatile Organic Compounds	5 ppb	0.5 ppb	No	

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)
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Werlin Ladner, Board President
 Address:
 24084 Standard Dedeaux Road
 Kiln, MS 39556
 Phone: 228.255.6800
 Fax: 228.255.3010

The Sea Coast Echo

Since 1892

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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HANCOCK COUNTY

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

On the 12 day of June 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

On the _____ day of _____ 2010

James R. Ponder
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me A NOTARY PUBLIC

Judith M. Lasser

this June 14 2010

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

2009 Drinking Water Standard Dedeaux Wa

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Dedeaux Water Association vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and o contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. People undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should follow EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means of protection. Additional information on appropriate means of protection are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is the Graham Ferry Formation aquifer.

Source water assessment report

Our source water assessment has been completed and our three wells rank in the top 10 percent of all wells in the state.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain certain naturally occurring and man-made substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information on the safety of drinking water is available from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact the Bay Saint Louis Water Utility at 2nd Tuesday of each month.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for children. Lead enters the water supply from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. While we cannot control the variety of materials used in the water supply, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before drinking or using the water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on how to test for lead in your water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The Mississippi Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-535-3333.

Water Quality

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect.

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc. PWS 0230063

Is my water safe?

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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?

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Source water assessment report

Our source water assessment has been completed and our three wells rank LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. This report is available in my office.

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Contaminant	MCLG or MHDML	MCL, TT, or MHDML	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Treated Source
				Low High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.33	0.88 1.33	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	10.29	10.29 10.29	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halonic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	10 10	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2 0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05 0.05	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Oxide (as Free Cl) (ppb)	200	200	15	5 15	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5 0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; corrosion; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.145 0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from rock; Runoff from glass and electronics

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source	
Barium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and cells
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.06	0.5	2.06	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.143	0.117	0.143	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.164	0.5	1.164	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from low-selenium sites, drug factories

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Or those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminant	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Volatile Organic Compounds	5 ppb	0.7 ppb	No	

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLO	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.
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MRDLO	MRDLO: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLOs 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.
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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Werlin Ladner, Board President
 Address: 24084 Standard Dedeaux Road • Kiln, MS 39556 • Phone: 228.255.6800 • Fax: 228.255.3010