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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

DEERWOOD UTILITIES
Public Water Supply Name

0240236
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 _____

Date customers were informed: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 7/1/12

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

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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.

X [Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

X 6-18-12
Date

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

2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

Deerwood Utilities PWS 0240236

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RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 comes from the Graham Ferry Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment ranks our water supply as moderate for 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 supply, please contact Joseph Ladner at 228.832.3193.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|----|--|------|----|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0607 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.138 | NA | | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.08 | NA | | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | NA | | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 15 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 2.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | | 2011 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|-------|-------|-------|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 2.94 | 2.89 | 2.94 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.918 | 0.531 | 0.918 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceeds AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|------|---|----|--|
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2905 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2.2 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Unit Descriptions

| Term | Definition |
|-------|--|
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| 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:

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