

2012 JUN -5 AM 10:41

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMSTANDARD DEDEAUX WATER ASSOC.
Public Water Supply Name0230063
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: 5/16/12

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/1/12

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

Name of Newspaper: Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 5/16/12

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

Date Posted: 5/16/12

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.

Walter Sadome President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-18-12
Date

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

67

2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc.

PWS 0230063

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 source is the Graham Ferry Formation aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The E.P.A. has determined that 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.

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

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Your water system was out of compliance due to not monitoring for radionuclides from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	10	10	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.22	0.88	1.22	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10.29	10.29	10.29	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0082	0.0044	0.0082	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.159	0.13	0.159	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	0.08	0.08	2011	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	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	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	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2011	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	2011	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							
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
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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
 E-Mail: SDWA03@cableone.net

2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc.

PWS 0230063

THE SEA COAST ECHO

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 2012 • 7A

2012 JUN 5 AM 10:41

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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUIRED

TO: Community Public Water Supply Officials
FROM: Melissa Parker, Deputy Director
Bureau of Public Water Supply
RE: 2012 Annual Water Supply Mailout
DATE: December 7, 2011

Enclosed are the materials necessary to update your 2012 public water supply information for our records. Please share this with your certified waterworks operator. It will not be mailed separately to him. In addition, we have included important information related to water sample packaging and submission requirements.

- **Annual Report**
You will notice this form has not been preprinted with information regarding your system. This form was updated to capture all of the information required by our office to send out correspondence, sampling kits and sample results. Please note that our current data system limits each individual to one address and phone number. For example, when completing the Legally Responsible Official information, the mayor/board president cannot list multiple addresses for the multiple systems he is associated with. Reports submitted with incomplete information will be returned. Please complete ALL sections and retain the yellow copy for your records. **The annual report form deadline is January 16, 2012.**
- **Additional Instructions for Metered and Unmetered Connections**
Refer to these instructions when completing the "Connection" information on the Annual Report.
- **Board Member Training Form**
This form must be completed to identify the members of your governing board (i.e., Board of Directors, City Council and Board of Alderman). The information on this form is used to ensure that board members obtain the 8 hours of management training now required by Section 41-26-101 of the MS Safe Drinking Water Act. **Those not governed by a board are not required to complete this form. Systems operated by municipalities with a population greater than 10,000 are not required to complete this form.**
- **Operator Training/Planning Calendar**
The Waterworks Operator Training/Planning Calendar may be found on the MSDH website at www.msdh.state.ms.us. Click on calendars. The calendar contains dates and times for trainings offered to operators or individuals seeking certification. Always check with the training providers to confirm dates and times.
- **Separate Mailing of Operator Data Form**
A separate packet has been mailed to all certified operators in the state. It includes a Waterworks Operator Annual Data Form which is also due January 16, 2012. Please remember if you are both an operator and a legally responsible official our data system limits an individual to a single mailing address.

Should you have any questions or need any assistance, please contact our office at 601-576-7518.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	of MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	10	10	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.22	0.88	1.22	2011	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
Inorganic Contaminants								
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Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
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Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	

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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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Werlin Ludner, Board President
Address:
24084 Standard Dedeaux Road
Kiln, MS 39556
Phone: 228.255.6800
Fax: 228.255.3010
E-Mail: SDWA03@cableone.net



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TO: Public Water Supply Officials
FROM: Karen Walters, Director *KW*
Compliance and Enforcement
Bureau of Public Water Supply
RE: Sample Custody Seal and Packaging Requirements
DATE: December 7, 2011

The Public Health Laboratory has revised its sample submission requirements. Custody seals and an address label are now required on **all** samples, including bacteriological and fluoride, that are submitted to the Laboratory.

Enclosed are instructions for collection of microbiology (bacteriological) samples. In summary, fill the sample bottle to the appropriate level and complete a sample form for each sample; attach a corresponding barcode label to the bottle and form for each bacteriological or fluoride sample; affix two completed custody seals to every box; cover the custody seals with clear shipping tape; affix an address label to every box.

Bacteriological/Fluoride sampling supplies available from the local county health department:

- Boxes for 2 samples or 12 samples
- Bottles
- Custody seals
- Form 425 for bacteriological testing
- Form 428 for fluoride testing
- Address labels

As always, water system barcodes are available from the Bureau of Public Water Supply. Contact us if you have run out of barcodes and need to submit samples.

Please note the placement of custody seals on the "2 bottle" box in the photo attached. The return address label may be placed on the bottom of the box. Do not cover the custody seals with the address label.

Each public water system is responsible for packaging and submitting samples according to these requirements. Operators should always make an entry in the logbook when delivering samples to the county office. Effective January 1, 2012, samples received without proper custody seals will be rejected. Do NOT rely on county health department staff to package samples.

Please share this information with your certified waterworks operator. Should you have any questions or need any assistance, please contact our office at 601-576-7518.