

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
 CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 19 AM 9:09

STANDARD DEDEAUX WATER ASSOCIATION
 Public Water Supply Name

0230063

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

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

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/15/2013 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / ___
 As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

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

Name of Newspaper: Sea Coast Echo

Date Published: 6/15/2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* our office Date Posted: 6/4/13

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Kenny Hoxley
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-5-13
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
 Bureau of Public Water Supply
 P.O. Box 1700
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
 (601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Standard Dedeaux Water Association

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.

APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

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</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is <i>convincing</i> evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	15	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.8	1.4	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	17.1	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0082	0.004 4	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

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: Kenny Hoda, Board President
Address:
24084 Standard Dedeaux Road
Kiln, MS 39556
Phone: 228.255.6800
Fax: 228.255.3010
E-Mail: SDWA03@cableone.net

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 1 weeks to-wit:

On the 05 day of June 2013
On the _____ day of _____ 2013
On the _____ day of _____ 2013
On the _____ day of _____ 2013



Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me A NOTARY PUBLIC



this June 05 2013

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

2012 Drinking Water Standard Dedeaux W PWS 0230

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Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. As persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have underlying immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants in their water. EPA's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines advise that people with these vulnerabilities should use alternative water sources. Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the surface water sources.

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 vulnerability to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain certain trace amounts of chemicals and trace metals. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information on contaminants that may be in your water and health effects, you can obtain a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) fact sheet on drinking water contaminants by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) toll-free number (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Standard 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 a disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. This process is a public health advance of the 20th century.

APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIATION
In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply complete audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until full compliance with the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify the public water supply, MSDH is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. For more information, contact the Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.