

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

St. Andrews Water & Sewer, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0300033

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. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: / / , / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Directly delivered a copy of CCR to each customer.

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/26/14 and 6/27/14 *Hand delivered door to door.*

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: _____

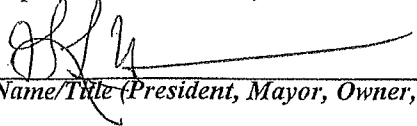
Date Published: / /

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Water office Date Posted: 6/27/14

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.


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

30 June 14
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
St. Andrews Water & Sewer, Inc.
PWS ID#: 0300033

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2013. 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. In view of this goal, we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People whose immune system is compromised 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 peoples should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium (bacteria more commonly found in surface water) and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells, which pump from the Pascagoula Formation Aquifer. A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Your water is routinely monitored for substances and contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for this past year. As water travels over the land or underground, it may pick up substances or contaminants such as microbe, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances or contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gregory Williams at 228-875-2582. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Annual Water Quality Report is being directly delivered to each customer. A copy of this report may be picked up at 2422 Bienville Blvd Ste B., Ocean Springs, MS 39564.

Our water resources are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. You can help us in our efforts to provide you with quality water and services by keeping streets and drains clear of debris, by preventing backflows and back siphons, by using pesticides sparingly and wisely, and by not wasting this precious natural resource.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. St. Andrews Water & Sewer, Inc. 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

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 this report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG (Mg/l)	MCL (Mg/l)	Well #1 Well #2	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By Products - (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (as C12) ppm	4	4	1.1 mg/L 1.1 mg/L	.33 - 1.91 mg/L	2013	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
VOC Sample Results - No VOCs detected (Volatile Organic Contaminates)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony(mg/l)	0.006	0.006	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic(mg/l)	none	0.010	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production waste
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.00585 0.00757	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge of drilling waste
Beryllium(mg/l)	0.004	0.004	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium(mg/l)	0.005	0.005	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium(mg/l)	0.100	0.100	0.00203 0.00357	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel & pulp mills.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0445	0	6/10/13	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Cyanide(mg/l)	0.200	0.200	<0.015 <0.015	0 0	4/6/12	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.484 0.423	NA	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=.015	0.0015	0	6/10/13	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Mercury(mg/l)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and crop lands
Nitrate (ppm) (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	<0.08 <0.02	0 0	12/03/13	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<0.01 <0.01	0 0	12/03/13	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(mg/l)	0.050	0.050	0.0025 0.0025	0 0	5/2/12	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium(mg/l)	0.002	0.002	<0.0005 <0.0005	0 0	5/2/12	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 sample			2011	N	Naturally present in the environment

NA: Not Applicable
 ND: Not Detected
 NR: Not Required
 ppm parts per million
 ppb: parts per billion

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- MCLG:** *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*- The "Goal" 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.
- 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.
- AL:** *Action Level*- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- TT:** *Treatment Technique* - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- 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:** *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:** Monitored Not Regulated
- MPL:** State assigned Maximum Permissible Level