

2017 JUN -5 AM 10:43

**CERTIFICATION**

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Standard Dedeaux Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0230043

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 MSRWA Website Hosting; Facebook

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/31/2017 / /

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: The Sea Coast EchoDate Published: 5/24/2017Posted in office: 24084 Standard Dedeaux Rd  
Kilm, MSCCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*Date Posted: 6/02/2017CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):http://msrwa.org/2016ccr/StandardDedeauxWA.pdf**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the **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

KG Amy Hodge  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-2-17  
Date

**Submission options (Select one method ONLY)**

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Standard Dedeaux Water Association  
 PWS#: MS 0230063  
 May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenny Hoda, Board President at 228.255.6800. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please attend meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at 24084 Standard Dedeaux Road, Kiln, MS 39556.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Standard Dedeaux Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal"(MCLG) 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0089	.006 - .0089	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	4.5	3.7 - 4.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

# The Sea Coast Echo

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 24 day of May 2017  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017  
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

*James R. Ponder*

Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me A NOTARY PUBLIC

*[Signature]*

this May 24 2017

Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large  
My Commission Expires: November 01, 2017

RECEIVED  
MAY 25 2017  
*[Signature]*

2016 Annual Quality Report  
Standard D  
PV

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please call us at 6:00 PM at 24084 Standard Dedeaux Road, Kiln, MS 39556.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its water to contamination. The wells for the Standard Dedeaux Road public water system contain detailed information on how the susceptibility determination is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Standard Dedeaux Road public water system contain detailed information on how the susceptibility determination is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Standard Dedeaux Road public water system contain detailed information on how the susceptibility determination is available for viewing upon request.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the land, it can pick up substances such as viruses and bacteria, that may be harmful to your health. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and minerals, are found in natural runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of various activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA requires public water systems to monitor for certain contaminants. All drinking water, including bottled water, contains some contaminants. It's important to remember that drinking water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. We have provided the following definitions:



The Mississippi Rural Water Association is excited that your system took advantage of hosting your 2016 CCR on the MsRWA website.

Below is the URL that you will need.

Please follow the requirements/instructions that you received from the MS State Dept. of Health. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact us.

Thanks

*Cecilia*

Cecilia Garris  
MsRWA

<http://msrwa.org/2016ccr/StandardDedeauxWA.pdf>

5400 N. Midway Road • Raymond, MS 39154-8202  
Phone: 601-857-2433 • Fax: 601-857-2434 • Watts: 800-343-2520  
Website: [www.msrwa.org](http://www.msrwa.org) • Email: [msrwa@msrwa.org](mailto:msrwa@msrwa.org)

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010197000	05/01	05/31

**SERVICE ADDRESS**  
24180 STANDARD DEDEAUX

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
884780	881880		2900

**CHARGE FOR SERVICES**

WTR 20.74  
TOTAL DUE >>> 20.74  
LAST PAY DATE 05/09/2017  
LAST PAY AMT 30.65-

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
STANDARD DEDEAUX WATER ASSOC.  
24084 STANDARD DEDEAUX RD.  
KILN, MS 39556-6316 PHONE: 228-255-6900

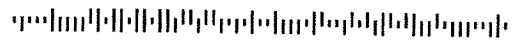
PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 14  
KILN, MS

**ELECTRONIC SERVICE REQUESTED**

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE 06/10/2017	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT 20.74	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT 20.74

2016 CCR AVAILABLE AT OFFICE  
WE WILL CLOSE AT 12:00 6/7/17

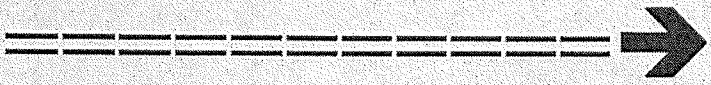
010197000  
ROBERT DUNN  
SON'S  
2470 ROAD 358  
KILN MS 39556-6345



**\*\*\* NOTICE \*\*\***

**Our 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is now available.**

**If you would like a copy, we will provide you with one at no charge.**



We pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to assuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kathy Motta, Board President at 268.250.5800. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please attend meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at 2424 Standard Detour Road, Kilo, MO 65055.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Graham Ferry Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A recent customer desire information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Standard Detour Water Association have received water susceptibility ranking in contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Known Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2/21/17	0.05	0.06 - 0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste discharge from mine tailings area or failure to report
13. Cadmium	N	2/21/17	4.2	3.7 - 4.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from mine and tail mill, discharge of mine effluent
14. Copper	N	2/13/17	1	3	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural resources leaching from wood preservatives
15. Fluoride	N	2/21/17	1.0	1.04 - 1.0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural sediments, water additives which promote strong tooth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2/13/17	1	6	ppb	0	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural resources
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
21. HAA5	N	2/21/17	1.5	No Range	ppb	0	8.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
22. THM5 (Trihalomethanes)	N	2/21/17	1.1	No Range	ppb	0	8.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2/21/17	1.2	2.7 - 2.17	mg/L	0	MRL: 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

\* May receive sample for testing required for 2017.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to assure systems compliance all necessary requirements, MSD's now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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 want 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 Missouri State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory often test being. Please contact 651.576.7532 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses 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 at 1-800-426-4737.

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 infants, and infants can be particularly at risk from microbes. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4737.

The Standard Detour Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, the way of life and our children's future.