

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc.

Public Water System 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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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) 5/16/18*

On water bills *(Attach copy of bill) 5/25/18*

Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other MSRWA Website Hosting & Facebook (Standard Dedeaux Water Assoc.)

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/16/2018 5/25/2018 1/2018

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/16/18

CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: 5/16/2018

As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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 Echo

Date Published: 5/16/18

*Posted in office: 24084 Standard Dedeaux Rd. Kilm, MS*

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

Date Posted: 5/16/2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

<http://msrwa.org/2017ccr/standardDedeauxWA.pdf> *(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

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

6-12-2018  
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

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\***

**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Standard Dedeaux Water Association  
 PWS#: MS 0230063  
 May 2018

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 5:00 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>, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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

14. Copper	N	2013/15*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.19	.134 - .19	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2013/15*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.51 - 2.55	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample 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 ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH 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 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 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 1-800-426-4791.

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/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 1-800-426-4791.

The Standard Dedeaux 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, our way of life and our children's future.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Standard Dedeaux Water Association  
PWS#: MS 0230063  
May 2018

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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.

## TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MGL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MGLG	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
14. Copper	N	2013/15*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.19	.134 - .19	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2013/15*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.51 - 2.55	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample 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 ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH 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 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 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 1-800-426-4791.

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/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 1-800-426-4791.

The Standard Dedeaux 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, our way of life and our children's future.

FORMSINK, LLC - FOR REORDER CALL 1-800-223-4460 - L-10730

090000251 | 04/15 | 05/14  
SERVICE ADDRESS

24084 STANDARD DEDEAUX RD.  
KILN, MS 39550-6316 PHONE: 228-255-6800

28400 ANNER ROAD  
METER READINGS

CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
503600	494140	9460

ELECTRONIC SERVICE REQUESTED

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	05/25/2018
	SAVE THIS

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

47.96 47.96

OFFICE CLOSED MAY 28, 2018  
CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT OFFICE

WTR 47.96  
TOTAL DUE >>> 47.96  
LAST PAY DATE 04/26/2018  
LAST PAY AMT 23.79-

090000251  
WHITNEY KUYKENDALL

28400 ANNER RD  
PICAYUNE MS 39466-8516



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

**Our 2017 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.**



*Posted on bulletin board*

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Standard Drinking Water Association  
 P.O. Box 1000  
 May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and better quality supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect the water resources we are committed to providing the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Nancy Heath, Board President at 703.753.0000. We provide 24-hour customer service for information about your water utility. Please report metering inaccuracies to the second remedy of each month. We are proud to be a 2017 Standard Drinking Water Association (SDWA) award winner.

Our water supply is from wells drawing from the Central Valley Aquifer System. The source water assessment that was completed by the State Water Righter to determine the overall susceptibility of our drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination, a report containing detailed information on how the vulnerability assessments were made has been submitted to the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The work for the Standard Drinking Water Association have received lower susceptibility ratings in 2017.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, we have listed "Detectable Maximum Concentration" and "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal" for the purpose of providing information regarding potential contaminants. Such as nitrate and radon that may come from average household items, such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other household products, which can be found in your water supply. Other contaminants, such as lead, copper, and iron, which can be found in your water supply, are not regulated by the SDWA. However, we do monitor for these substances in your water supply. Other contaminants, such as lead, copper, and iron, which can be found in your water supply, are not regulated by the SDWA. However, we do monitor for these substances in your water supply. Other contaminants, such as lead, copper, and iron, which can be found in your water supply, are not regulated by the SDWA. However, we do monitor for these substances in your water supply.

In this table you will find many terms and acronyms that 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to occur from the MCLG as far as being 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 adverse health effects. MCLG's are for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a secondary objective for the control of a disinfectant in necessary to protect inorganic 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control infectious organisms.

**Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to one ounce in two gallons or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA):** The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that public water systems in the United States, as a single entity, in 2017.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Unit	Range of Results # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	State Metric	MCLG	MCL	Level of Concern
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Boron	N	2017	mg/L	000 - 000	ppm	2	2	Exceedance of drinking water standard from these reference point of drinking water.
11. Chromium	N	2017	mg/L	3.2 - 3.3	ppm	100	100	Exceedance from the state and the state metric amount of natural background.
14. Copper	N	2017	mg/L		ppm	1.3	1.3	Exceedance of Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for copper.
16. Fluoride	N	2017	mg/L	1.50 - 1.5	ppm	4	4	Exceedance of Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for fluoride.
17. Lead	N	2017	mg/L	0	ppm	0.01	0.01	Exceedance of Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2017	mg/L	0.1 - 2.06	mg/L	0	0	Exceedance of Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for chlorine.

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 ensure system compliance, all monitoring requirements (MCLs) are defined by the SDWA and are subject to the rule of the compliance period.

Exposure to contaminants of lead and copper in your drinking water, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and fittings, soldered into service lines and home plumbing. The water system is responsible for providing regular drinking water. The current federal lead action level in drinking water is 0.01 mg/L. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, including the health effects of lead, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

All supplies of drinking water are subject to possible contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in their source. These substances can be present in natural or synthetic sources and include radon, arsenic, and nitrate. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain low levels of these substances. 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 1-800-426-6275.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and children are particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some people may have underlying health conditions, such as kidney disease, that may be exacerbated by drinking water. For more information about contaminants in drinking water, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6275.

The Standard Drinking Water Association works to help you to understand your water quality and to help you to understand the quality of your water. We are proud to be a 2017 Standard Drinking Water Association award winner.

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Standard Dedeaux

Water Association

@Username

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*Facebook*

### Add a Donate Button

You can add a donate button to your post to raise money for a nonprofit on Facebook.

Select Nonprofit



Standard Dedeaux Water Association  
14 mins

Our 2017 Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, is available on-line and is hosted by Mississippi Rural Water Association. The link to review or download our report is: <http://msrwa.org/2017ccr/StandardDedeauxWA.pdf>

We also have copies of the report in our office at 24084 Standard Dedeaux Rd., Kiln, MS 39556 and will be more than happy to mail you a copy if you request it by calling us at 228-255-6800.