

2009 JUL -1 AM 9:14

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMHwy 49 Mobile Home Tract
Public Water Supply Name0240239

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: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed 06/26/09

- 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)*

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

- 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.

Sammie Williams
Sammie Williams - owner
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/09
Date

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

2009 JUL -1 AM 9: 14

The Water We Drink
Highway 49 Mobile Home Park
PWS #240239
June 20, 2009

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is *a well. This well draws from an assumed undifferentiated terrace aquifer. This aquifer is probably the Mycene/ Citronelle aquifer.*

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Sammie Williams-owner at (228) 832-4773**. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

Highway 49 Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS								
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
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	04/07/08	<.0005	0	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	04/07/08	.001	0	Ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	04/07/08	.038	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;

								erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	04/07/08	.0001	0	Ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	07/10/07	<0.01	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	04/07/08	<.005	0	ppm	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	04/07/08	<0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	07/10/07	.0005	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	04/07/08	<.0002	0	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	<.15	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	0.02	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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.

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. Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park 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 your 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting of compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test as required for the stage 1 Disinfection By-Products rule. Our water system failed to complete these requirements during February and March of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present during this same period.

A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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. We also ask our customers to help us conserve this valuable resource.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 SEP 15 AM 8:44

The Water We Drink
Highway 49 Mobile Home Park
PWS #240239
June 20, 2009

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is *a well. This well draws from an assumed undifferentiated terrace aquifer. This aquifer is probably the Mycene/ Citronelle aquifer.*

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Sammie Williams-owner at (228) 832-4773**. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

Highway 49 Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
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

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 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 change frequently.

<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>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
✓ Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.82 0.92	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

TEST RESULTS								
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
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	04/07/08	<.0005	0	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	04/07/08	.001	0	Ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	04/07/08	.038	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	04/07/08	.0001	0	Ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion

14. Copper	N	07/10/07	<0.01	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	04/07/08	<.005	0	ppm	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	04/07/08	<0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	07/10/07	.0005	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	04/07/08	<.0002	0	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	<.15	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	0.02	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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.

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. Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park 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 your 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting of compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test as required for the stage 1 Disinfection By-Products rule. Our water system failed to complete these requirements during February and March of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present during this same period.

A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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. We also ask our customers to help us conserve this valuable resource.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 9/3/09 Time: 11:40

PWSID: 240239

System Name: Hwy 49 MH

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Mr Williams Stated he was not aware, he need to
do a corrected copy. He will get it in the week of
9/7/09. and notify customers of a corrected copy
and send us a copy.

Spoke with Samuel E. Williams 228-239-8791
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Email address
sewilli@bellsouth.net

9/3/09
SECOND ATTEMPT

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUN 29 PM 1:20

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park
Public Water Supply Name

0240239
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.

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: / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed 06/26/09

- 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)

Date Posted: / /

- 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.

Sammie Williams - owner
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/09
Date

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

2009 JUN 29 PM 1:20

*The Water We Drink
 Highway 49 Mobile Home Park
 PWS #240239
 June 20, 2009*

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is *a well. This well draws from an assumed undifferentiated terrace aquifer. This aquifer is probably the Mycene/ Citronelle aquifer.*

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Sammie Williams-owner at (228) 832-4773**. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

Highway 49 Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	04/07/08	<.0005	0	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	04/07/08	.001	0	Ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	04/07/08	.038	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;

2

11. Beryllium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	4	4	erosion of natural deposits Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	04/07/08	.0001	0	Ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	07/10/07	<0.01	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	04/07/08	<.005	0	ppm	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	04/07/08	<0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	07/10/07	.0005	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	04/07/08	<.0002	0	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	<.15	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	0.02	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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.

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. Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park 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 from 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting of compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test as required for the stage 1 Disinfection By-Products rule. Our water system failed to complete these requirements during February and March of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present during this same period.

A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518. Please call our office if you have questions.

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. We also ask our customers to help us conserve this valuable resource.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: _____ Time: _____

PWSID: 240239

System Name: Hwy 49 MHP

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Spoke with _____
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

*2
Copies
240239
Do not call again.
430029
3 Copies*

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park
Public Water Supply Name

0240239
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: ___/___/___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed 06/26/09

- 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)*

Date Posted: ___/___/___

- 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.

Sammie Williams
Sammie Williams - owner
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/09
Date

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

The Water We Drink
Highway 49 Mobile Home Park
PWS #240239
June 20, 2009

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is *a well. This well draws from an assumed undifferentiated terrace aquifer. This aquifer is probably the Mycene/ Citronelle aquifer.*

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Sammie Williams-owner at (228) 832-4773**. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

Highway 49 Mobile Home Park routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS								
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
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	N	04/07/08	<.0005	0	Ppm	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	04/07/08	.001	0	Ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	04/07/08	.038	0	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;

2

								erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	04/07/08	<.0001	0	Ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	04/07/08	.0001	0	Ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	07/10/07	<0.01	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	04/07/08	<.005	0	ppm	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	04/07/08	<0.1	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	07/10/07	.0005	0	ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	04/07/08	<.0002	0	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	<.15	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	05/27/08	0.02	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	04/07/08	.0005	0	ppm	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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.

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. Hwy 49 Mobile Home Park 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 your 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting of compliance Data Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test as required for the stage 1 Disinfection By-Products rule. Our water system failed to complete these requirements during February and March of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present during this same period.

A 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. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518. Please call our office if you have questions.

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. We also ask our customers to help us conserve this valuable resource.

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: _____ Time: _____

PWSID: 240239

System Name: Hwy 49 MHP

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Spoke with _____
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)