



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Destination Mobile Home Park
Public Water Supply Name

0240223
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 Hand Delivered

Date customers were informed: 6/30/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/30/10

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.

DORA PARKER COOK (owner)
Robert Barnes
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-30-10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

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2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my water safe?

coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in January 2009. It was resolved within one week. For each detect of total coliform, additional samples were collected at the sites where total coliform was detected, upstream of each site and downstream of each site. Results showed all samples free of total coliform, however, it was noted that the chlorine residual in this area was lower than usual. The amount of chlorine was increased to insure an adequate residual was maintained.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well 2 inch in dia. 480 ft. deep which is in the Graham Ferry aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

our source water has been completed. Our well is ranked low in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Any questions, comments or concerns may be directed to me. Robbie Barnes, 228-392-7145.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

No other information

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 indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 2009 we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residual levels and therefore, cannot be sure of any quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 8 samples, but we only collected 5 samples. The following specifies the corrective action this public water supply has taken in response to this violation. hired state certified water operator who is responsible for monthly samples.

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. DESTINATION M.H.P. 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>.

| Unit Descriptions | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| 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. |
| Variences and Exemptions | Variences and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Robbie Barnes
Address:
16366 old hwy 15
Biloxi, MS 39532
Phone: 228 392-7145

**MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
SAMPLE RESULTS**

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| PWS ID | 0240223 | WORKORDER | |
| SYSTEM NAME | DESTINATION MOBILE HOME PARK | LAB ID | 090416-039NI |
| COUNTY | HARRISON | DATE COLLECTED | 2009-04-15 |
| SAMPLE TYPE | NITR | DATE RECEIVED | 2009-04-16 |
| COLLECTOR | BOBBIE BARNES | SAMPLE POINT | TF101 |
| LOCATION | | | |

| ID | ANALYTE NAME | | RESULT | MCL |
|-----------|------------------------|---|---------------|------------|
| 1040 | NITRATE (AS N) | < | 0.2 ppm | 10 ppm |
| 1041 | NITRITE (AS N) | < | 0.05 ppm | 1 ppm |
| 1038 | NITRATE+NITRITE (AS N) | < | 0.25 ppm | 10 ppm |

Comments:

Generated 2010-03-09

**MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
SAMPLE RESULTS**

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| PWS ID | 0240223 | WORKORDER | |
| SYSTEM NAME | DESTINATION MOBILE HOME PARK | LAB ID | 091029-006VO |
| COUNTY | HARRISON | DATE COLLECTED | 2009-10-28 |
| SAMPLE TYPE | VOC | DATE RECEIVED | 2009-10-29 |
| COLLECTOR | RB | SAMPLE POINT | TF101 |
| LOCATION | | | |

| ID | ANALYTE NAME | | RESULT | MCL |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------|
| 2378 | 1,2,4-TRICHLOROENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 70 ppb |
| 2380 | CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 70 ppb |
| 2955 | XYLENES | < | 0.5 ppb | 10000 ppb |
| 2964 | DICHLOROMETHANE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2968 | O-DICHLOROENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 600 ppb |
| 2969 | P-DICHLOROENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 75 ppb |
| 2976 | VINYL CHLORIDE | < | 0.5 ppb | 2 ppb |
| 2977 | 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 7 ppb |
| 2979 | TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 100 ppb |
| 2980 | 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2981 | 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE | < | 0.5 ppb | 200 ppb |
| 2982 | CARBON TETRACHLORIDE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2983 | 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2984 | TRICHLOROETHYLENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2985 | 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2987 | TETRACHLOROETHYLENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2989 | MONOCHLOROENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2990 | BENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 100 ppb |
| 2991 | TOLUENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 5 ppb |
| 2992 | ETHYLBENZENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 1000 ppb |
| 2996 | STYRENE | < | 0.5 ppb | 700 ppb |
| | | | 100 ppb | |

Comments: 4Q

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MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
TTHM/HAA5 RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (RAA) REPORT

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| PWS ID | MS0240223 | RESULT TYPE | DBP |
| SYSTEM NAME | DESTINATION MOBILE HOME PARK | SAMPLE_POINT | DS000 |
| COUNTY | HARRISON | | |

| | TTHM | HAA5 |
|--------|------------|------------|
| 4Q2009 | 0.004 MG/L | 0.052 MG/L |

TTHM MCL = 0.080 MG/L
HAA5 MCL = 0.060 MG/L

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MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
SAMPLE RESULTS

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PWS ID | 0240223 | WORKORDER | |
| SYSTEM NAME | DESTINATION MOBILE HOME PARK | LAB ID | 091120-007HA |
| COUNTY | HARRISON | DATE COLLECTED | 2009-11-19 |
| SAMPLE TYPE | DBP | DATE RECEIVED | 2009-11-20 |
| COLLECTOR | R BARNES | SAMPLE POINT | MRT000 |
| LOCATION | | | |

| ID | ANALYTE NAME | RESULT |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 2456 | TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 0.0 ppb |

Comments: QTRLY

Generated 2010-03-02

MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
SAMPLE RESULTS

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PWS ID | 0240223 | WORKORDER | |
| SYSTEM NAME | DESTINATION MOBILE HOME PARK | LAB ID | 091120-007TH |
| COUNTY | HARRISON | DATE COLLECTED | 2009-11-19 |
| SAMPLE TYPE | DBP | DATE RECEIVED | 2009-11-20 |
| COLLECTOR | R BARNES | SAMPLE POINT | MRT000 |
| LOCATION | | | |

| ID | ANALYTE NAME | RESULT |
|------|------------------------------|----------|
| 2950 | TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) | 2.13 ppb |

Comments: QTRLY

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