



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

GULF PARK ESTATES

Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID MS0300044

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: June/16/2010

- 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.totalenvironmentalsolutions.com

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.

Ted Zelasko, Manager of Compliance
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc)

6-16-2010
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, MS 39215
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

GULF PARK ESTATES
Jackson County, Mississippi
Public Water Supply I.D. No. MS0300044

The Water We Drink - Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. (TESI) is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2009. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day.

Is My Water Safe? Yes, last year your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water standards. TESI diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other drinking water quality standards.

Do I need to take any 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 for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Where does my Water come from? The water sources for Gulf Park Estates are as follows:

Well 0300044-01	Well 0300044-02	Well 0300044-03	Well 0300044-06	Well 0300044-07	Well 0300044-08
Marina Dr.	Barnacle & Lake Mars	8521 Edgewater	North 7 th Street	Edgewater Blvd.	Starfish
Graham Ferry Formation	Pascagoula Formation	Graham Ferry Formation	Miocene Series Aquifer	Miocene Series Aquifer	Miocene Series Aquifer

Source Water Assessment and its availability - A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health for this system. This Plan is an assessment of a delineated area around our listed source through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

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 the water pose 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 and bottled) 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 your 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 follow the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved? In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. If you have a particular question about your water supply, please contact Lee Purvis @ 800-866-3561.

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. The Gulf Park Estates Water supply 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601) 576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements and found no Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) violations.

Residuals	Sampling Period	Range (Low/High)		MCL RAA*	Units	RAA Date	RAA Your Water	Typical Source
Chlorine	Jan-Dec 2009	0.58	1.06	4.0	mg/L	2009	0.80	Water additive used to control microbes

The water system was tested a minimum of one (1) monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following detections were noted: **There were NO positive bacteriological samples during the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009**

In the table below, we have shown the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State required us to monitor for certain contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Lead & Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Lead	2007	0.003	mg/L	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2007	0.1	mg/L	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCL	Units	Result	Date	Health Effects
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	0.080	mg/L	0.0437	7/30/09	Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.060	mg/L	0.030	7/30/09	Some people who drink water containing HAA5s in excess of the MCL over many years may have any increased risk of getting cancer.

Analyte Name	Source	Date	Results	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Barium	Well 01	1/15/2009	0.004779	ppm	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Well 03	1/15/2009	0.025417	ppm	2	No	
	Well 07	1/15/2009	0.005344	ppm	2	No	
	Well 08	1/15/2009	0.005148	ppm	2	No	
Fluoride	Well 01	1/15/2009	0.567	ppm	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
	Well 03	1/15/2009	0.483	ppm	4	No	
	Well 07	1/15/2009	0.615	ppm	4	No	
	Well 08	1/15/2009	0.71	ppm	4	No	
Chromium	Well 07	1/15/2009	0.001498	ppm	0.01	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	Well 01	9/17/2009	0.019	ppm	0.2	No	Discharge from metal finishing industries, iron and steel mills, and organic chemical industries.
	Well 08	9/17/2009	0.018	ppm	0.2	No	

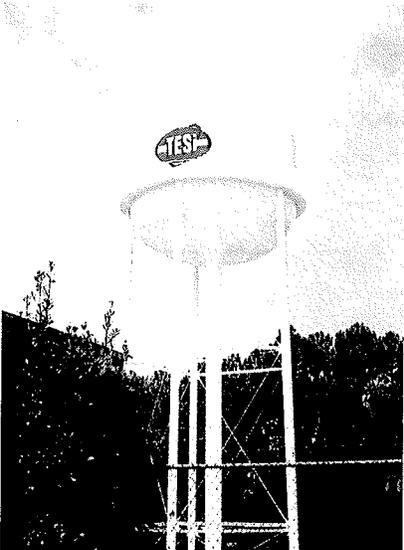
Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality safe drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at TESI, work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap of every customer of the Gulf Park Estates Water System. We ask that all our customers help us to protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



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GULF PARK ESTATES SUBDIVISION

Jackson County, MS

PWS ID NO. MS0300044

2009 ANNUAL WATER REPORT

Prepared by:
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DEFINITIONS

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you may 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.

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

Positive samples/month— Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA—Not applicable.

NR—Monitoring not required, but recommended

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's 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 for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants; the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.