MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Delta Mobile Home Pk & Apts
Public Water Supply Name

0420020
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH.** ***Please check all boxes that apply.***

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- ☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- ☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ___/___/___, ___/___/___, ___/___/___

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___/___/___

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ___/___/___

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- ☐ As an attachment
- ☐ As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. ***(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)***

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ___/___/___

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** – on-site office Date Posted: 6/22/2016

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

_____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

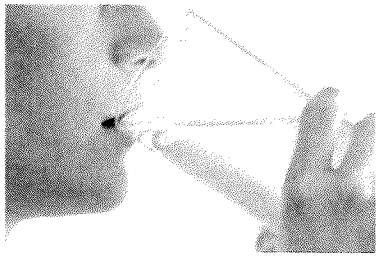
6/22/16
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

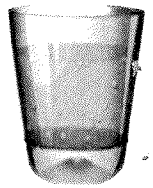
May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!



Drinking Water 2016 Consumer Confidence Report
Delta MHP LLC PWS#: 0420020

For the year 2015



Delta Mobile Home Park has prepared this report to provide information to you, our residents, on the quality of our drinking water. Included is general health information, water quality tests, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. This report will be posted on the bulletin board at the office and available upon request.

Your drinking water has met all (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency standards!!!

Source Water Information

Delta MHP LLC provides high quality drinking water to its residents. Our water supply comes from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer. The wells are located southeast and east of the office in the community. Delta MHP LLC owns the land around the wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. In an effort to supply you with the best quality water, Delta MHP LLC chlorinates the water to disinfect and rid the water of viruses and bacteria, in addition to testing daily, weekly, quarterly and annually.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we can insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Delta Mobile Home Park has received a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is moderate. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Willie Gatewood at 662-374-0002 or email support@deltamhp.com.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which 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, and/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 process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at 1-800-426-4791.

Who needs 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 for infection. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Delta Mobile Home Park conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic and radiological contaminant sampling during 2015. Samples were collected for contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Delta Mobile Home Park water supply. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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. Delta 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on-line at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The MSDH Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Delta Mobile Home Park encourages public participation and comments. We are a small community and do have public neighborhood watch meetings. We do encourage everyone in our community to ask questions and make comments and suggestions on how to better our drinking water. For more information on your drinking water contact: Willie Gatewood at 662-374-0002 or email support@deltamhp.com

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. Household uses approximately 400 gallons per day or 100 gallons per person? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Please visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of 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.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) – are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) – are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol – is a symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRCLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- 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.

License to operate (LTO) status information – We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminates that were found in the Delta MHP LLCs drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Your Water	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants & Disinfection by Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	0.60 MG/L	4.0 MG/L	0.6	0.47-0.61	NO	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium (ppb)	0.5	30	0.5	0.5-0.5	NO	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppm)	<0.0005	0.006	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic (ppm)	<0.0005	0.010	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes
Barium (ppm)	0.0029	2	0.0029	0.0029-0.0029	NO	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	<0.0005	0.004	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	<0.0005	0.005	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.0034	0.1	0.0034	0.0-0.0034	NO	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.167	4	0.167	0.167-0.167	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	<0.0005	0.002	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Sellenium (ppm)	<0.0025	0.05	<0.0025	0.0-0.0025	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	<0.0005	0.002	<0.0005	0.0-0.0005	NO	2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Cyanide (ppm)	<0.015	0.2	<0.015	0.0-0.2	NO	2015	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Lead (ppb) Copper (ppb)	2 200	15 1300	2 200	15-15 1300-1300	NO	2014	Primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing (see first page for preventative measures).

Disinfectants & Disinfection by Products							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	4	80	4	4-4	NO	2013	Many trihalomethanes find uses in industry as solvents or refrigerants
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6	60	6	6-6	NO	2013	Chlorine from the water disinfection process can react with organic matter and small amounts of bromide present in water to produce various HAA5.
Nitrate (ppm)	<0.08 ppm	10	<0.08	0.0-0.08	NO	2015	The greatest use of nitrates is as a fertilizer. Once taken into the body, nitrates are converted to nitrites.
Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05 ppm	1	<0.05	0.0-0.31	NO	2015	The greatest use of nitrates is as a fertilizer. Once taken into the body, nitrates are converted to nitrites.
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	<0.1 ppm	10	<0.1	0.0-0.28	NO	2015	The greatest use of nitrates is as a fertilizer. Once taken into the body, nitrates are converted to nitrites.
Organic Contaminants							
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.5	70	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from textile finishing factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5	70	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes, Total (ppb)	<0.5	10000	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from drug and chemical factories
O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.5	600	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.5	75	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	<0.5	2	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories
1, 1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5	7	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5	100	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5	200	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.5	100	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	<0.5	5	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppb)	<0.5	1000	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	<0.5	700	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	<0.5	100	<0.5	0.0-0.5	NO	2015	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills

on-site
office
bulletin
board