

2017 JUN 19 AM 8:47

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RIDGECREST ESTATES MAP

Public Water Supply Name

0240251

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: 0151, 2161, 20171

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: MONTHLY NEWSLETTER PRINT ON BACK OF STATEMENT

Date Published: 2015 JUN 2017

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

Date Posted: / /

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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

[Signature]

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

16 June 2017

Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

Ridge Crest Estates Annual CCR

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

Ground Water, Water Well

Source water assessment and its availability

Local Health Dept

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?

Contact your local Health Dept, or your Park Manager

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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.

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. Ridge Crest Estates 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| 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 | .7 | .37 | .7 | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .08 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .02 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|------|----|---|
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

| Contaminants | State MCL | Your Water | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 10 ppm | .1 ppm | No | |

| 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) |
| 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. |
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations 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: Michael Mcfall
Address: 11220 Hughes Rd Lot 33
GulfPort, MS 39503
Phone: 228-263-1714

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RidgeCrest Estates Newsletter

Phone: 228.832.4151

JUNE 2017

Email: m3taco@yahoo.com

HURRICANE SEASON PREPARATIONS

June marks the start of hurricane season. If you haven't done so already please take the time to have the list of documents below in a fireproof box/safe in case of fire or hurricane evacuation:

1. Homeowner's insurance papers
2. Mortgage paperwork
3. Birth/Death certificates
4. Marriage license/Divorce decree
5. Latest bank and credit card statements
6. Recent paycheck stub
7. Last three year of federal tax returns
8. Any photographs of your home and possessions for insurance claims
9. Contracts, child support, court orders and any other important document(s) difficult to replace.

If we do get hit with a hurricane again, copies of these documents are usually required to file claims with insurance companies or the various Federal, State and local disaster relief and assistance programs. If you have these documents organized a central, fireproof and easily portable container, they are easy to grab incase of a mandatory evacuation or home fire.

Be prepared to not come back for several weeks. After Katrina, we did not have electrical power for nearly one month. No electricity also means no water and no sewer!!

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON DRINKING WATER IS AVAILABLE

Every year the MS Department of Environmental Health requires a consolidated report be compiled of all the water samples taken on the Park's drinking water and supply that report to the State. We are also required to notify all residents served by the well that the report is available for review by any resident.

Please contact me via the phone number or email address above if you would like to review a copy of the report.

KIDS PLAYING IN THE STREETS AND TOYS LEFT ALONG THE STREET AND VACANT LOTS

With the warmer weather, kids will be outside playing after school and on the weekends. Two things with this:

1. Parents have a contractual requirement to have DIRECT SUPERVISION of their kids. This means direct EYES ON them. Please don't just kick them outside and let them "run". Had a few serious issues/damage to Park property this past month due to parents not watching their children.

2. If your kids are riding bikes, scooters or on roller blades etc on the roads, PLEASE make sure they understand that they need to get out of the road to allow vehicles to pass by. Have had several written complaints in the last month about kids who are of an age who should know better, just ignoring cars or looking at the drivers and not moving out of the way. Again, this is a result of their parents NOT HAVING DIRECT EYES ON SUPERVISION OF MINOR CHILDREN.

3. Lots of kids toys are being left along the roads and in vacant lots. In the future, these will be picked up and given to charity. If your kids don't care enough about their toys, maybe some kids less fortunate will appreciate them more.

SERVICES DIRECTORY

If you have a service you'd like to have added here, just contact me with the same info as listed below.

Coast Appliance Repair: 228.831.1552

Carpet and Disaster Services - HydraTeck.

Phone: 228.213.7080

Website: WWW.HydraTeckCDS.com

Email: HydraTeckCDS@gmail.com

Home Repairs - Chris Dedeaux: 228.697.6878

Exterior House Washing & Lawn Care Belinda Adams - Lot 117 - 228.265.3067

Heat & A/C - Gerald Patterson: 228.697.9570

S&J Heating & Air: 228.806.3859