

Mars Hill Mobile Home Park

2009 Annual Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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 HI V/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 two wells which withdraws water from the Floridian aquifer. We treat this water with sodium hypochlorite to maintain an average chlorine residual of .60 mg/l.

Source water assessment and its availability

A copy of our source water assessment and well head protection plan is available at the park office.

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 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 by-products of industrial processes 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, 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?

We all play a part in maintaining safe drinking water. Always dispose of motor oil and other contaminants in the proper manner and never on the ground. Many wells are contaminated over long periods of time due to abuse of the ground.

Other Information

Community meetings and information concerning the Mars Hill Mobile Home Park Water System will be distributed on an as needed basis and public input is welcome. Please call on us if you have any questions. The EPA offers information on the Internet at "www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html". (Our Water System ID is GA2450014.)

Monitoring and reporting violations

During 2010, we failed to submit our 2009 Consumer Confidence Report on time. Each year we are required to submit the report by July 1st. All other samplings and reports for 2009 were in compliance, with the following violations. We have taken additional steps to insure the annual Consumer Confidence Report is prepared on time.

| Type of Violation | Sampling Period: Begin Date | Sampling Period End Date | Contaminant | Violation ID |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| CCR Complete Failure to Report | JUL-01-2009 | DEC-31-2025 | Consumer Confidence Rule | 21109 |

| Follow-up Action | Date of Response |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| State CCR Follow-up Notice | OCT-07-2009 |
| State CCR Follow-up Notice | AUG-05-2009 |

| Type of Violation | Sampling Period: Begin Date | Sampling Period End Date | Contaminant | Violation ID |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR) | MAY-01-2009 | MAY-31-2009 | Coliform (TCR) | 21009 |

| Follow-up Action | Date of Response |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| St Public Notif requested | JUN-18-2009 |
| St Violation/Reminder Notice | JUN-18-2009 |

| Type of Violation | Sampling Period: Begin Date | Sampling Period End Date | Contaminant | Violation ID |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Monitoring, Regular | JAN-01-2009 | DEC-31-2009 | Nitrate | 21210 |

| Follow-up Action | Date of Response |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| St Public Notif requested | MAY-14-2010 |
| St Violation/Reminder Notice | MAY-14-2010 |

| Type of Violation | Sampling Period: Begin Date | Sampling Period End Date | Contaminant | Violation ID |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Monitoring, Regular | JAN-01-2009 | DEC-31-2009 | Nitrate | 21310 |

| Follow-up Action | Date of Response |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| St Public Notif requested | MAY-14-2010 |
| St Violation/Reminder Notice | MAY-14-2010 |

Water Quality Data Table

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Vio. | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|------|----------------|------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminates | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 2004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.95 | 0.73 | 1.8 | 2006 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | | MPL | 10 | 10 | 11 | 2004 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching. |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water (90th%) | # of Samples Exceeding the AL | Sample Date | Vio. | Typical Source |
|--|------|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminates | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | | | | | 2006 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | | | | | 2004 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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. |
| Vio. | Violation |
| 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. |
| Term | Definition |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

Other Educational Information

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information contact:

**Mars Hill Mobile Home Park
Attn: John Stevens, Manager
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Hephzibah, GA 30815**

Phone: (706) 796-8481

An online copy of this publication may be found at www.watersysop.com.