2009 JUN 22 AM 9:10

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION INC.
Public Water Supply Name

0640009 & 0640022
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: ___/___/___

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

Name of Newspaper: NEWS COMMERCIAL; THE MAGEE COURIER; SMITH COUNTY REFORMER

Date Published: 06/06/09 ; 06/04/09 ; 06/10/09

☐ 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. 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.

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

06/19/2009
Date

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

The News-Commercial

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS

In Account With

P.O. Drawer 1299 - 104 First Street South
Collins, Mississippi 39428
Telephone (601) 765-8275 - Fax (601) 765-6952

A Service Fee of 2% (Annual Rate of 24%) will be added to all past due balances. The minimum Service Fee is .50 per month. A reasonable attorney's fee will be assessed if the account is referred to an attorney for collection.

OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION ATTN: BECKY RUNNELS
PO BOX 607
MAGEE, MS 39111

Account Number
0014

Published 2008 Water Quality Report for Okatoma Water Assn in edition dated June 3, 2009 plus proof of publication	$258.00

Subtotal	$258.00
Sales Tax	$0.00
Service Fee	$0.00
Total	$258.00

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol. 107 No. 46 Dated June 3, 2009

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Analyn A. Goff
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 3 day of June, 2009.

James Arrington Goff
Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JAMES ARRINGTON GOFF
ID No. 72260
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm. Expires Dec. 18, 2011
COVINGTON COUNTY

Printer's Fee $ 255.00

Proof of Publication $ 3.00

TOTAL $ 258.00

ınces $19.5 million in recovery funds

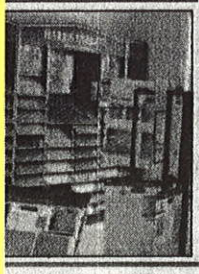
ronment for the peo- the State of ppi, the U.S. mental Protection (EPA) has awarded $19.5 million to the Mississippi Department of Health. This new infusion of money provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 will help the state and local governments finance many of the overdue improvements to water projects that are essential to protecting public health and the environment across the state.

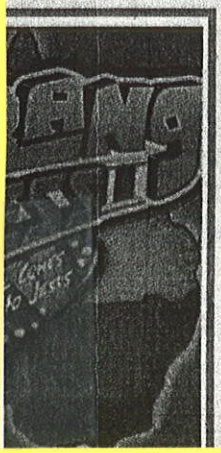
"This award marks a significant investment of EPA funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in Mississippi," said Stan Meiburg, Acting Regional Administrator in Atlanta. "With this investment, we are embarking on an unprecedented effort to create green jobs and protect human health and the environment."

The Recovery Act funds will go to the state's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program provides low-interest loans for drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. An unprecedented $2 billion dollars will be awarded to fund drinking water infrastructure projects across the country under the Recovery Act in the form of low-interest loans, principal forgiveness and grants. At least 20 percent of the funds provided under the Recovery Act are to be used for green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements and other environmentally innovative projects.

Since the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program began in 1997, EPA has awarded more than $8 billion in grants, which states have turned into $15 billion of financial assistance to fund drinking water projects. The revolving nature of the program ensures drinking water projects will be funded for generations to come.

President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 on February 17, 2009, and has directed that the Recovery Act be implemented with unprecedented transparency and accountability. To that end, the American people can see how every dollar is being invested at Recovery.gov.





2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Okatoma Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022
May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a moderate to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Perry at 601.849.5511. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 123 South Main Street, Magee, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 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 rap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

PWS ID # 0640009 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2008	.038	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2008	.076	No Range	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.479	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	4.14	2.23 - 4.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	4.25	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1	.65 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0640022 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	1.15	.31 – 1.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
62. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	7.49	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.04	.86 – 1.04	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008*

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. 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.

In August of 2008 coliform was found in two samples on system #0640022. The test results from the additional samples taken showed no presence of coliform bacteria. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. 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 for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our Water Association 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/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 1-800-426-4791.

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

One Time: June 3, 2009

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Okatoma Water Association, Inc.
PWS#:0640009 • May 2009

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PWS ID # 0640009 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Inorganic Contaminants

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Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008	4.25	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1	.65 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0640022 TEST RESULTS

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Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	2	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

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** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008 Microbiological Contaminants:*

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PWS ID#: 0640009 — **TEST RESULTS**

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Inorganic Contaminants								
17.Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing sys tems; erosion of natural deposits
19Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	1.15	.31 - 1.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82.TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2008	7.49	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2008	1.04	.65 - 1.04	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additiveused to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.*

Microbiological Contaminants

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used a 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.

In August of 2008 coliform was found in two samples on system #0640022. The test results from the additional samples taken showed no presence of coliform bacteria. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. 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 for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our Water Association 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised people 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 infection. These people should seek advise about drinking water from their health 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 1-800-426-4791.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi,
County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
3x21

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 10 day of June 2009

On the ___ day of _____ 20___

On the ___ day of _____ 20___

On the ___ day of _____ 20___

Gail Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

this the 19th

day of June 2009

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MARY CAROLE SOWERS
21424
NOTARY PUBLIC
Comm. Expires
September 13, 2012

Mary Carole Sowers
NOTARY PUBLIC

_____ _____ **Words**

_____ **Cost**

*******A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid Marsha Luckett who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is Legal Clerk of The Magee Courier a newspaper published in the City of Magee, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

In Vol. 112 No. 7 Date 4 day of May 2009.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2009.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2009.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2009.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2009.
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2009.

Signed Marsha Luckett

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4 day of June, 2009.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 27863 SHELLY L. CRAI Commission Expires April 12, 2013 SIMPSON CO

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

Run As A 5x215 Ad

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THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT