

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
Feb. 07 2003 11:20 AM P2/6
2009 JUN 29 AM 10:40

Certification Form

APPROVED

CWS name: White Oak Water Association

PWS I.D. no: MS0650013

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Joy Thompson

Title Secretary of White Oak Water Association

Phone #601-259-8577 Date June 26, 2009

You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

___ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

___ posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____

___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

xx publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

Will be in paper week of June 29, 2009
Will send proof of pub.

___ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

___ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

___ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

___ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 29 AM 10:40

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

White Oak Water Association

PWS# 0650013

June 2009

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2009 JUN 29 AM 10:40

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 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?

Our water source is from two wells pumping from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer and the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our Source Water Assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

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.

Our monthly board meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the White Oak Water Association office located on Hwy. 541 Our annual meeting will be held on Thursday, August 20, 2009

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

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. White Oak 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>.

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.

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your | Range | | Sample | Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|-----------|---|
| | or | TT, or | | Low | High | | | | |
| | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2.75 | 0.55 | 2.75 | 2008 | No | | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2008 | No | | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2008 | No | | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|----|---|
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your</u> | <u>Sample</u> | <u># Samples</u> | <u>Exceeds</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | <u>Water</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Exceeding AL</u> | | | |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|------|---|----|--|
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3397 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 4.8 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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. |
| 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Norman Adcock

Address:

239 SCR 131

Morton, MS 39117

601-269-3232

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

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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?

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20, 2009 at the White Oak Water Association office. All are welcome to attend.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

*****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 in 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 system, 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.

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. White Oak 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>.

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| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|----------|---------|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| | or MMDLG | or MMDL | | 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 | 2.75 | 0.55 | 2.75 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|----|---|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|------|------|------|------|----|---|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|------|------|------|------|----|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|----|---|
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|----|---|

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
|------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|---------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
|---------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-------------------------------------|
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-------------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------------------------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories and |
|---------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------------------------------|

| Contaminant | MCLG | AL | Year Water | Sample Data | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|------|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3397 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 4.8 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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) |
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| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
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| 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:

Norman Adeock

Address:

239 SCR 131

Morton, MS 39117

601-269-3232

JULY 15, 2009

**TO: MS. JOAN COCKRELL
Mississippi Dept. of Health
Water Dept.
Fax # (601) 576-7822**

**FROM: Joy Thompson
White Oak Water Association
Fax # (601) 782-9895**

**RE: Corrected 2008 Consumer Confidence Report
for White Oak Water Association**

**Will notify on water bill that the corrected CCR
is available at the White Oak Water Assoc. Office**

**If you have any questions, please contact me at
(601) 782-4296 or (601) 259-8577**

Thank you so much for your help,

Joy

Page 1 of 6

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

White Oak Water Association

PWS# 0650013

June 2009

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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.

Our monthly board meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the White Oak Water Association office located on Hwy. 541 Our annual meeting will be held on Thursday, August 20, 2009

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

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. White Oak 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>.

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.

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Year | Range | | Sample | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----------|---|
| | or | TT, or | | Low | High | | | |
| | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | | | Date | | |
| 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 | 2.75 | 0.55 | 2.75 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|----|---|
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2008 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 2008 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

| Contaminant | MCLG | AL | Year | Sample | # Samples | Exceeds | Typical Source |
|-------------|------|----|-------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| | | | Water | Date | Exceeding AL | AL | |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|------|---|----|--|
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3397 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 4.8 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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. |
| 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Norman Adcock

Address:

239 SCR 131

Morton, MS 39117

601-269-3232

601-782-4296

Fax 601-782-9895

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION LEAD SHEET

DATE: June 26, 2009

TIME: _____

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: Christi Brantley, C.E.T ^{or To whom it} _{may concern}

COMPANY: Ma. Dept. of Health

DEPARTMENT: Re: (CCR) - Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FAX NUMBER: (601) 576-7994

FROM: Joy Thompson, Sec. White Oak Water Assoc.

NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING THIS ONE) 6

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS, PLEASE CALL 601-782-4296.

I am mailing the hard copy today.

Certification Form

CWS name: White Oak Water Association

PWS I.D. no: MS0650013

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Joy Thompson

Title Secretary of White Oak Water Association

Phone #601-259-8577 Date June 26, 2009

You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

*will be in paper
week of June 29, 2009
will send proof of pub.*

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/30/09 Time: 12:59

PWSID: 650013

System Name: White Oak

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Will get the corrected copy done and notify
customers of corrected report and send us a
copy.

Will have Norman Adcock call me if he
need to.

Spoke with Donna Rader
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

601 825-8074 also fax #