



RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2010 JUN 29 AM 8:58

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Oak Grove Water Assn.

Public Water Supply Name

0340011

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: 6/17/2010

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: The Review of Jones County

Date Published: 6/17/2010

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.

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

6-30-10
Date

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

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

The State of Mississippi

County of Jones

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, the OFFICE CLERK of THE REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY, a newspaper published in the City of Laurel, Jones County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 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

Oak Grove Water Association CCR Report

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

On the 17 day of June, 2010

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

[Signature]  
**WITNESS**

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

This the 17 day of June 2010

[Signature]  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**



WORDS \_\_\_\_\_ COST \$337.50

DATE 6-17-10

PROOF OF PUBLICATION NUMBER 1193

**Dak Grove Water Association 2008 Consumer Confidence Report**  
 1999 No. 0348011

**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 vigorously 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, people on dialysis, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC's Guidelines for Drinking Water Treatment to Reduce the Risk of Infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-424-7511).

**Where does my water come from?**  
 Our water comes from two (2) deep wells that draw water from the Catibola Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**  
 Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available by contacting our office at (601) 717-9260.

**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 substances. 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 (800-424-7511). 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 use (air conditioning, cooling, or heating, pesticides and herbicides), which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use; 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 the water is safe to drink, EPA's drinking water 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?**  
 Please join us for our monthly meetings on the second Monday of each month at our well site. Meetings begin at 7:00 pm.

**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. Oak Grove 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 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violations	Explain Status
	per TPD or MGD	per TPD or MGD					
<b>Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)</b>							
Chloroform (T3)	0.07	0.10	2008	0.04 - 0.05	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (T5)	NA	80	2008	14.43	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Drinking Water Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2008	0.0054 - 0.010	2008	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from local industries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2008	0.29	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Radium (ppm)	MCLG: 1.0 MCL: 5.0	1.0	2008	0.0000	2008	No	Discharge from local industries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (action level at consumer tap) (ppb)	0	15	2008	0	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water 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 possible using the best available treatment technology.
PT	PT: Treatment technology: A treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TCU	TCU: Total Coliform Units: The number of colonies of waterborne bacteria, if incubated at 20°C, that are present in a 100 mL sample of water.
TPD or MGD	TPD or MGD: Total Pounds or Millions of Gallons per Day: A measure of the volume of water treated or consumed.
Water Additive	Water Additive: A substance added to water to improve its taste or to protect it from corrosion.
Water Quality	Water Quality: The degree of purity or cleanliness of water.
Water Treatment	Water Treatment: The process of removing or neutralizing undesirable substances in water.
Water Utility	Water Utility: A public or private organization that provides water to consumers.
Water Quality Standard	Water Quality Standard: A standard that defines the degree of purity or cleanliness of water.
Water Quality Criteria	Water Quality Criteria: A standard that defines the degree of purity or cleanliness of water.
Water Quality Objectives	Water Quality Objectives: A standard that defines the degree of purity or cleanliness of water.