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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

**CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**

OK TOC WATER ASSN.

Public Water Supply Name

530014

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: 06/04/10

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

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

Name of Newspaper: Starkville Daily News

Date Published: 06/04/10

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

Date Posted: 06/04/10 Water House Pool House Rd, Starkville MS

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.

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

06/07/2010
Date

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

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2006*	.047	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	.5	No Range.7 - .8	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2009	.30	.20 - .30	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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. 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.

The Oktoc Water Association 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.

The State of Mississippi

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposes and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated June 4, 2010
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 7th day of June, A.D., 2010

By: Marc Bilal
Notary Public State of Mississippi At Large
My Commission Expires October 19, 2010
Bonded Thru Heiden, Brooks & Garland, Inc.

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS
By: [Signature]
() Publisher (X) Clerk

SEAL: Publication Fee \$ 369.00
Proof(s) Of Publication \$ —
Total Charges \$ 369.00

AFFIDAVIT# 33946

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Ohio Water Association
 PO Box 52014
 May 2010

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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water supplies are from wells drilled from the Glendon Formation Aquifer.

The drinking water treatment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking determination was made by the Ohio Water Association based on the provided background information. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The note for the Ohio Water Association here indicates potential susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water usage, please contact Jack Roberts at 603-320-2322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you need to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each quarter at 7:00 PM at the Water House on Poor House Rd. The seminar is held on the third Thursday of October at the Water House on Poor House Rd.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state law. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we analyzed during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. It lists where monitoring wells were located in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 industry, agriculture, urban runoff, and other sources. These substances and contaminants, which may come from natural sources or from human activities, include: inorganic chemicals, such as nitrate and fluoride, which can be naturally occurring in some water supplies; organic chemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and volatile organic compounds, which can be found in many household products; and bacteria, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Agricultural operations, including crop and livestock operations, and other activities, such as the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems, can also contribute to the presence of these substances in water. In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, we routinely monitor for the most common and potentially harmful substances. It is important to note that the EPA enforces regulations that set the maximum allowable concentration in water provided by public water systems, as drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is some concern about the potential health effects of long-term exposure to disinfectants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a 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.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # Exceeds Exceeding MCLG	MCLG	MCL	Lead Source or Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Boron	N	2009	147	No Range	ppm	2	Discharge of drilling fluids, discharge from mine operations, erosion of natural borate deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	2	No Range	ppm	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	0	No Range	ppm	1.3	AD-1: Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from local geology
17. Lead	N	2009	0	No Range	ppm	0	AD-1: Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2009	3	No Range	ppm	50	Discharge from petroleum and steel industries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	N	2009	30	24-30	ppm	0	MCLG is 0. Water sensitive need to monitor chlorine

Lead - Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

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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 amount of lead that enters your home. If you have lead pipes in your home, you may wish to have your water tested 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 State Drinking Water Institute at 1-800-646-6311 or the National Lead Conference. The Washington State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 801-878-7382 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 inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 1-800-426-1121.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer, kidney disease, or dialysis, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants are 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 immunocompromised and other vulnerable individuals are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-1121.

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