



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 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: **SMITH CO REFORMER; MAGEE COURIER; THE NEWS COMMERCIAL**

Date Published: **06 / 02 / 10** **06/03/10** **06/02/10**

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.

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

6-8-10
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Okatoma Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022
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 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 lower 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, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, 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 tap 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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	2009	4.84	3.44 - 4.84	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	2009	1.13	.63 - 1.13	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			
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	2009	1.31	.35 - 1.31	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	2009	1.03	.87 - 1.03	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes			

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009

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 Okotoma 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.

2009 ANNUAL I
OKATON
PWS#

at Pelahatchie at the Yogi Bear Park. Lee and Cindy Littrell joined them there. They fished and swam and saw Yogi Bear. They had a great time and didn't have to go millions of miles from home to have fun.

I was working in the yard Saturday evening and Prentis was cutting hay. The tractor quit so I asked him what was wrong. He had got the tractor stuck but he did it so it was no big deal. Then he decided to move the big fertilizer truck across the road. When he got the truck across the road and almost out of the road, it went dead. I had to help him crank it. When he said give the truck some gas, I patted the gas instead of giving it gas. That was wrong. It didn't crank because I ran the battery down. Then I had to try to pull the truck out of the road using a truck that had a long trailer behind it that was headed down an incline.

I asked if I needed any special instructions and Prentis said to just pull the truck. The truck I was pulling with was dirty, had dirty windows and mirrors and as very noisy. I pulled Prentis before he had a chance to get in the truck and steer it. Well, he didn't say wait and I surely couldn't see through the windows and mirrors. Thank goodness the rope we were using broke. We still didn't have the truck out of the road. We tried a couple more times with me waiting until Prentis got in the truck. The rope broke every time.

He was going to push it out of the road with his four wheel drive. The fender was bending so that didn't work. I asked about a chain. He got one and we pulled it with the truck and trailer on the incline and got it out of the road.

And then..we had to go get the four wheel drive tractor to get the other tractor out of the bog. Prentis put the chain to the tractor. I asked about special instructions but didn't get any except which thing to put my foot on so the tractor

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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

Oklahoma Water Assoc.
2009 Annual
Drinking Water
Quality Report

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

On the 2 day of June 2010
On the ___ day of ___ 20___
On the ___ day of ___ 20___
On the ___ day of ___ 20___

Paul Turner
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the 3rd

day of June 2010

Mary C. E. Bowers
NOTARY PUBLIC
September 13, 2012
SMITH COUNTY

Words _____
Cost _____

Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.
association, Inc. works around the clock to provide
ch are the heart of our community, our way of life
not be mailed to customers, however, copies are a
more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water
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particularly at risk from infections. These people
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Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.
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Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$
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Table with 4 columns: Year, Date, Value, Range

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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

Shelley Fairchild

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. 113 No. 60 Date 3 day of June 2010.

In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2010.

In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2010.

In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2010.

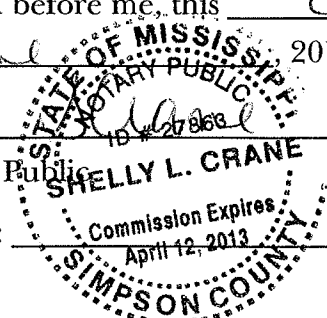
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2010.

In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2010.

Signed Shelley Fairchild

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8 day of June 2010.

Notary Public



My Commission Expires: _____

No. words _____ at 5X13 cts. Total \$ 585.00

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 588.00

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. 108 No. 46 Dated June 2, 2010

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Analyn A. Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 2 day of
June, 2010.

James Arrington Goff Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ 192.00

Proof of Publication \$ 3.00

TOTAL \$ 195.00



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Okotoma Water Association, PWS#: 0640009 & 060022 - May 2010

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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 - report	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2008*	0.00	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
12. Cadmium	N	2008*	0.00	No Range	ppm	5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits
15. Fluoride	N	2008*	4.79	No Range	ppm	4	4		Discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which provides strong taste; discharge from fertilizer and aircraft factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2008	4.84	3.44 - 6.84	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
62. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2008*	4.26	No Range	ppm	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.13	.83 - 1.13	ppm	0	MCL = 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 - report	MCLG	MCL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
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	1.31	.88 - 1.31	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products									
62. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2008*	7.49	No Range	ppm	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2008	1.03	.87 - 1.03	ppm	0	MCL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

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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. MCHH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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