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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Oakland Water Dept.
Public Water Supply Name

0810007

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: 06/25/10

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: _____

Date Published: ___ / ___ / ___

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

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

James R. Sullivan, Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc)

7-7-10
Date

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

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 1-866-HLTHY4U www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity in Employment/Services

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Oakland
PWS#: 0810007
June 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 Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Town of Oakland have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James R, Swearngen at 662.623.8668. 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 13863 Hickory Street.

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 were detected during 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.

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								
8. Arsenic	N	2006*	.9	.7 - .9	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2006*	.021	.014 - .021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2.8	.9 – 2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.311	.220 - .311	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2009	.4	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	4.3	2.9 – 4.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2006*	6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.4	.6 – 1.9	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

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. During October 2009 we did not monitor our chlorine residual which is a requirement of the Disinfection By-Products Rule and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to collect 1 sample, but we collected 0. Since then the chlorine sample has been taken each month.

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 Town of Oakland 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

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Paste Copy of Legal
NOTARY PUBLIC
YALOBUSHA COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 week in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 100 Number 30 Dated the 29 of July 2010

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 1 issue of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Sarah H. Williams

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of July, 2010.

Peggy Bennett

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

85 inches 1 time @ \$3.50 Per Inch	\$297.50
Proof of publication	<u>3.00</u>

Total \$300.50

My commission expires 10-8-13



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Oakland
 PWS# 0810037
 June 2010

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TEST RESULTS

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Inorganic Contaminants								
6 Arsenic	N	2009	0	7 - 9	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from electronics production waste
10 Barium	N	2009	.021	.014 - .021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
25 Chromium	N	2009	2.8	0 - 2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2009	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from waste preservatives
18 Fluoride	N	2009	.311	.220 - .311	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<i>(Continued from Page 16)</i>								
11 Lead	N	2009	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16 Nitrate as Nitrogen	N	2009	4	No Range	ppm	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21 Sulfate	N	2009	4.3	2.9 - 4.3	ppb	96	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
23 Trihalomethanes (Total)	N	2009	8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	N	2009	1.4	0 - 1.5	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* MCLG is not applicable. No sample required for 2009.

2009 CCR Contact Information

Date: 4/22/10 Time: 1:54

PWSID: 810007

System Name: Oakland Water

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other

Pop 538 must mail or publish

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 Publish and send us proof of publication:

Spoke with Lula Alford 662-623-8668
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Deliver payment to:

Oakland Water Department
PO Box 57
Oakland, MS 38948

Balance Past Due:		3209.15
Water	Used: 4730	19.00
	Prev: 566940	Pres: 571670
Sewer		11.75
GARBAGE		13.00
Total New Charges		43.75

3252.90 is due by 07/10

HICKORY STREET
SVC:05/21-06/23 (33 days)

After 07/10 pay 3257.28
JAMES R SWEARENGEN
Acct# 0010

**2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS
AVAILABLE AT TOWN HALL**

Return this portion with payment

Billed: 06/24
After 07/10 pay 3257.28

3252.90 is due by 07/10

**Past Due Balance must be paid by
10th to avoid service disconnect.**

Acct# 0010
HICKORY STREET

**JAMES R SWEARENGEN
PO BOX 163
Oakland MS 38948**