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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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: / /

- 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

Date Published: 06/02/2011

- 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.)

6-13-11 Date

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

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# Oak Grove Water Association 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID: 0340011

## 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 comes from two (2) deep wells that draw water from the Catahoula 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 (601-477-9266).

## 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.

## 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 p.m.

## 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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## 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	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Water	Low			
	MRDLG	MRDL						

**Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products**

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.11	.78	1.15	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	14.48	NA		2009*	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00545	0.005	0.0054	2009*	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.298	NA		2009*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
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**Inorganic Contaminants**

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2008*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2008*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

**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

**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.
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.

Teresa Robertson

P.O. Box 476

Ellisville, MS 39437

601-477-9266 [oakgrovewater@yahoo.com](mailto:oakgrovewater@yahoo.com)

**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

Gat Grove Water  
Association 2010 Water  
Report

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

On the 2 day of June, 2011

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,

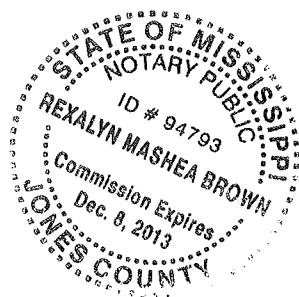
This the 2 day of June 2011

[Signature]  
NOTARY PUBLIC

WORDS \_\_\_\_\_ COST \$375

DATE 6-2-11

PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
NUMBER 1254



**Oak Grove Water Association 2010 Consumer Confidence Report**  
**PWS ID: 0349011**  
**June 2011**

Is my water safe?  
 Last year, 20 in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Lead levels vigilantly safeguarded its water supply 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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should ask their health care providers about drinking water from their healthy care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) publishes 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).

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**Water Quality Data Table**

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Contaminant	MCLG or MCLG/MDL	MCL, T1, or MDA	Your Water	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
*Health advisory level: Chlorine disinfection by-products may be present in drinking water. Chlorine disinfection by-products are formed when chlorine reacts with natural organic matter in water. These by-products are not known to cause health problems, but they are being studied for possible effects. Chlorine disinfection by-products are also formed when chlorine reacts with certain disinfectants. Chlorine disinfection by-products are also formed when chlorine reacts with certain disinfectants.								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.11	78	1.15	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppm)	NA	80	14.48	NA	2009*	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
<b>Radionuclides</b>								
Radium (ppm)	2	2	0.00045	0.0004	2009*	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppm)	4	NA	0.288	NA	2009*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities	
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>								
*Health advisory level: Organic chemicals are found in drinking water. Organic chemicals are found in drinking water. Organic chemicals are found in drinking water. Organic chemicals are found in drinking water.								
Chloroform (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.008*	0	2008*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppm)	0	15	2	2008*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Other Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
*Health advisory level: Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water.								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.78	0.78	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0004	0.0004	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Other Organic Contaminants</b>								
*Health advisory level: Other organic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other organic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other organic contaminants are found in drinking water.								
Chlorobenzene (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.008*	0	2008*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppm)	0	15	2	2008*	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
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Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0004	0.0004	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
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\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.  
 \*Health advisory level: Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water. Other inorganic contaminants are found in drinking water.

Important Drinking Water Definitions  
 Term: Definition  
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 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.  
 T1: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
 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: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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