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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. #1 & #2

Public Water Supply Name

MS0640009 & MS0640022

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: 05 / 25 / 2011, SMITH CO REFORMER, JUNE 1, 2011, THE NEWS COMMERCIAL AND THE MAGEE COURIER, MAY 19, 2011.

- 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 COUNTY REFORMER, THE NEWS COMMERCIAL, THE MAGEE COURIER

Date Published: 05 / 25 / 2011 JUNE 1, 2011 MAY 19, 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.

Signature of President/Owner

JUNE 11, 2011 Date

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

2011 MAY 18 PM 1:02

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Okatoma Water Association, Inc.
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022
May 2011

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, Miocene 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, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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								
8. Arsenic	N	2010	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010	.024	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	.79	.5 - .79	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	2010	4.8	4.7 - 4.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	.2	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2010	.92	.80 - 1.2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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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								
10. Barium	N	2010	.021	.014 - .021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	.79	.63 - .79	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	2010	1.53	.37 - 1.53	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	.7	.1 - .7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2010	.001	.0005 - .001	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	7.49	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	.95	.87 – 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 13%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 53%.

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 Okatoma 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.

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:

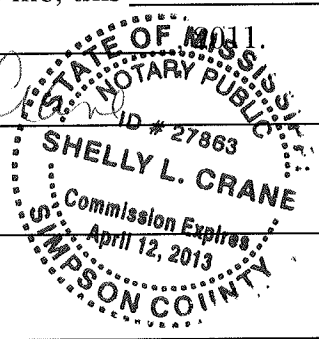
- In Vol. 114 No. 3 Date 19 day of May 2011.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2011.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2011.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2011.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2011.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2011.

Signed Shelley Fairchild

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13 day of June

Shelley L. Crane
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____



No. words _____ at _____ cts. Total \$ 582.00

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 585.00

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. 109 No. 46 Dated June 1, 2011

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Analyn A. Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the _____ 1 day of

June, 2011.

James Arrington Goff Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ 195.00

Proof of Publication \$ _____

TOTAL \$ 195.00



Many thanks to Ladies Group



D'LO NEWS
Pat Irwin

Baby Dedication was held at D'Lo Baptist Church on May 8. Barrett Gary and Amelia Sanders were dedicated and each received a Bible. During children's time all mothers were honored, and the Ladies Group prepared pretty cups with cookies and the children gave one to each mother. Pretty flower arrangements in memory of Kathy Sanders and Weldon Barnes were placed in Church.

Happy Birthday to Heather Easterling, Johnathan Riley May 19; Jewel Peacock, Kimberly Cowan, May 20; Joseph Blair, May 21; Royce Mize, Kevin Prince, May 22; Lucy Bounds, Rosemary Gary, May 23; Rhuan Wallace, Madlene Welch, Ali McQueen, Jo Joemings, May 24; Clint Barnes, Rose Mary Martin, Kim Rumbels, May 25.

Pray for the sick and confined. Bill Everett, Edna Herrington, Judy Cole, Howard and Sally Edwards, Darlene Hartwig, Iva Jo Hilton, our church, and our country.

Attend Church
John 3:16



Atkinson receives ECCN nursing pin

Loren Atkinson, formerly of Magee, was among 52 East Central Community College students who received pins during the annual Associate Degree Nursing Pinning Ceremony held May 6 in Huff Auditorium on the Decatur campus.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 May 2011

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 comes from wells drawing from the Okatoma, Missouri and Grandville Aquifers.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the sampling 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 115 North Main Street, Magee, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2010, 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. Mineral contaminants, such as nitrates and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, inorganic contaminants, such as radon 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 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:

Actual 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 no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one billionth of one ounce of a single penny in \$100,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one billionth of one ounce of a single penny in \$100,000,000.

PWS ID # 0640009		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
6. Arsenic	N	2010	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2010	.024	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Fluoride**	N	2010	.005	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	2010	4.6	4.7 - 4.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	2	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2010	92	80 - 1.2	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/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2010	.021	.014 - .021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Fluoride	N	2010	.022	.077 - .022	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	2010	1.63	.37 - 1.63	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010	7	1 - 7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
70. Xylenes	N	2010	.001	.0005 - .001	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2010	7.49	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	95	87 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010
** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l

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 contaminants 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 contaminants 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 toxicological sampling that allowed no detectable levels. In an effort to ensure your system complies all monitoring requirements, MSJRW now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the sampling period.

If you are concerned about your drinking water for specific 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, we 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 ways you can minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by microbes 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 occasionally be expected to contain small amounts of these contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, elevated levels of lead and other metals, nitrates, and pesticides can be harmful to health. Information on these contaminants and how to protect your drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 are particularly at risk from radon. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC advises no specific protection for these vulnerable groups. However, the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are negligible from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Okatoma Water Association's main works consist of the work to provide quality water to every day. We ask that our customers help to protect our many sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our industry's future.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Oklahoma Water Association, Inc.
 PWSID: 0640003 & 0640002
 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you the 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 Catoosa, Moore and Cottonville 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 web for the Oklahoma 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 Woburn Perry at 681-848-5511. 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, Maysville, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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 and contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Industrial, 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, petrochemicals, which may come from gas stations and auto service systems, radioactive contaminants, organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations and auto service 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. As drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, it's 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 consensus that no level of disinfectant is completely safe for extended microbial consumption.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 contamination.

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 Levels or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	SPCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
8 Arsenic	N	2010	0	No Range	ppb	10	10	10	Excess of natural deposits, runoff from agriculture, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
10 Barium	N	2010	0.4	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
16 Fluoride**	N	2010	79	67-79	ppm	4	4	4	Excess of natural deposits, water addition which processes along with, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
11 Lead	N	2000	1	0	ppb	0	AL-15	AL-15	Excess of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits.
12 Nitrates (Nitrogen)	N	2010	4.9	4.7-4.9	ppm	10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, seepage, erosion of natural deposits.
21 Sulfates	N	2010	2	No Range	ppm	00	00	00	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2010	0.2	0.0-1.2	ppm	0	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control tastes.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	SPCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
10 Barium	N	2010	0.4	0.4-0.4	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
16 Fluoride**	N	2010	79	67-79	ppm	4	4	4	Excess of natural deposits, water addition which processes along with, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities.
11 Lead	N	2000	1	0	ppb	0	AL-15	AL-15	Excess of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits.

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022
MAY 2011

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 source is from wells drawing from the Catochilla, Miscene 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, Mingo, 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, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, 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; 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 Allowable" (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 to 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 Type	Violation Detected	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeded MCL/LACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Priority	Category	Class of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants											
16 Arsenic	N	2010	6	No Range	ppb	0.05	10	10	1	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
16 Boron	N	2010	0.04	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	2	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
16 Chloride	N	2010	59	5 - 79	ppm	250	250	4	4	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
17 Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	15	15	15	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
17 Nitrate as Nitrogen	N	2010	4.8	4.3 - 4.8	ppm	10	10	4	4	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
17 Nitrite as Nitrogen	N	2010	1	No Range	ppb	50	50	50	50	Leakage of rad. disp. runoff from residential areas	
Disinfection By-Products											
18 Total Trihalomethanes	N	2010	82	80 - 112	ppm	0	80	80	80	Water additive used to control microbes	

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*2 Annual Drinking
 Water Quality Report
 21*

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day of May 2011

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S. Turner
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Contaminant CDB	Analysis Code	Year Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detec- tion or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Management	MCL	MCL AL	Primary Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10 Boron	N	2010	021	014 - 021	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from steel mill; seepage of natural gas.
16 Fluoride	N	2010	79	63 - 79	ppm	4	4	Discharge from steel mill; seepage of natural gas; discharge from fertilizer & chemical factories.
17 Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
19 Nitrate-N	N	2010	1.33	.09 - 1.33	ppm	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer; seepage from septic tanks, cesspools, or manure deposits.
21 Selenium	N	2010	7	1 - 7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; leachate from steel, alloy, & discharge factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
25 Xylene	N	2010	003	0005 - 003	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Disinfection By-Products								
14 Trihalomethanes	N	2010	7.49	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
15 Haloacetic Acids	N	2010	55	37 - 1	ppb	0	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010

**Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/L.

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. Please contact 601.576.7382 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 53%.

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. 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 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.