

2012 JUN -8 AM 10: 30

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 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 /24 /2012, MAGEE COURIER; 05/23/2012 SMITH COUNTY REFORMER; THE NEWS COMMERCIAL 05/23/2012.

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: MAGEE COURIER, SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, THE NEWS COMMERCIAL

Date Published: 05 /24 /2012                      05/23/2012                      05/23/2012

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 King* President  
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

5/30/12  
Date

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

*10 m*



### 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	2011	5.13	1.94 – 5.13	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	2011	.9	.80 – 1.117	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
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### 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	2011	1.41	.36 – 1.41	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

### Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	7.49	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.9	.87 – 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011

\*\* 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 2. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 17%.

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 48%.

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.~~

**\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

**\*\*\*\* Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results\*\*\*\***

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 4.8 ppm to 5.1 ppm during 2011. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

2012 JUN -8 AM 10:30

# 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. 110 No. 45 Dated May 23, 2012

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Analyn A. Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 23 day of

May, 2012.

James Arrington Goff Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ 210.00

Proof of Publication \$ 3.00

**TOTAL** \$ 213.00



# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2012 JUN -8 AM 10:30

## 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 Issue 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. 52 Date 24 day of May 2012.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.

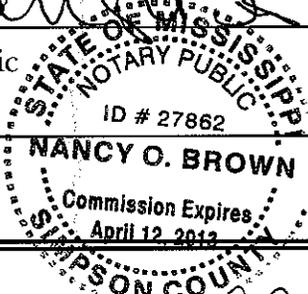
In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.

Signed Shelley Fairchild

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of May 2012.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_



No. words 5x15 at \_\_\_\_\_ cts. Total \$ 675.00

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 678.00



PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
RECEIVED WATER QUALITY

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.  
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022  
MAY 2012

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 Okfusilla, Moccasin and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment 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 acceptability 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 quality, please contact William Perry at (901) 849-5311. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. 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, Magnolia, 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 the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, 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 residues 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 agricultural, 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 are also found in gas stations and auto 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 only listed and detected items you may not be familiar with to help you better understand these items 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 MCLG 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 of microbial contamination.
- 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 one drop per 16,000.
- Pfu (per million (ppm) of Microorganism per liter):** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one drop per 16,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRL	Library Source of Contamination
Y/N	Detected	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACT	Measurement				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
1. Arsenic	N	2011	0	No Range	ppb	10	10		Residual from nit. deep water addition; runoff from agricultural operations; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal rec. operation of central disp.
10. Barium	N	2010	0.22	No Range	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal rec. operation of central disp.
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.9	0.7-0.9	ppm	4	4		Residual from nit. deep water addition; natural occurrence; discharge from fertilizer & stimulant operation.
17. Lead	N	2008	0	0	ppb	1.5	1.5		Corrosion of lead and lead solder; creation of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	5.13	1.5-5.13	ppm	10	10		Residual from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; natural occurrence of natural deposits.
21. Sulfate	N	2010	1.2	No Range	ppm	50	50		Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; natural occurrence; discharge from nitrate.
<b>Disinfectant By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2011	0	0-2.1417	ppm	0	0	MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes.
PWS ID # 0640022 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	MRL	Library Source of Contamination
Y/N	Detected	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACT	Measurement				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Barium	N	2011	0.21	0.14-0.21	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal rec. operation of central disp.
16. Fluoride	N	2010	0.9	0.7-0.9	ppm	4	4		Residual from nit. deep water addition; natural occurrence; discharge from fertilizer & stimulant operation.
17. Lead	N	2008	0	0	ppb	1.5	1.5		Corrosion of lead and lead solder; creation of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	1.94	0.36-1.94	ppm	10	10		Residual from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; natural occurrence of natural deposits.

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