

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUN 26 AM 10:33

Oktoc Water Assn.  
Public Water Supply Name

530014  
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

*AW*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other June 19, 2013 qvr

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/19/13 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

- CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /
  - As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_)
  - As an attachment
  - As text within the body of the email message

*AW*

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Starkville Daily News

Date Published: 6/19/13

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Jeff B. Fortner, operator  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-25-13  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us



2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Oktoc Water Association  
 PWS#: 530014  
 June 2013

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 Gordo Formation 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. 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 Oktoc Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff H. Foster at 662.418.8606. 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 Wednesday of each quarter at 6:00 PM at the Oktoc Water Association Office.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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 Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								

10. Barium	N	2010*	.04	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.135	.133 - .135	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	1.5	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2012	7	.17- .95	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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. 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.

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.

**\*\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Oktoc Water Association 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUN 26 AM 10:34

**The State of Mississippi** }  
OKTIBBEHA COUNTY }

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn depose and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated June 19, 2013  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 25 day of June, A.D., 2013

By: Stephanie Morgan  
Notary Public

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

By: Kaufman  
( ) Publisher  Clerk

SEAL:



Publication Fee \$ 537.75  
Proof(s) Of Publication \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Total Charges \$ 537.75

AFFIDAVIT# **36153**



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
Oleok Water Association  
PW28 520014  
June 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Gadsden Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results for the Oleok Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff H. Foster at 662-418-6600. 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 last Wednesday of each quarter at 6:00 PM at the Oleok Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. In cases where monitoring data is required in 2012, 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 use, 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 auto repair 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 processes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Levels of Violation (MCLG, MCL, Action Level)	Unit Measure	Health Effect	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
10 Barium	N	2012	04	No-Range	ppm	2	Discharge of drinking water and other sources from coal mines and other industrial discharges.
14 Copper	N	2009-11	7	0	ppm	1.3	Alteration of natural primary aquifer resources and other sources including storm water.
16 Fluoride	N	2012	133	125-135	ppm	4	Discharge of mineral deposits water and other sources including storm water, discharge from leachate and other sources.
17 Lead	N	2009-11	3	0	ppb	0	Alteration of natural primary aquifer resources and other sources including storm water.
21 Selenium	N	2012	1.5	No-Range	ppb	50	Discharge from operations and other sources including storm water.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Chlorine	N	2012	7	17-55	mg/l	0	MCLG = 4

*Note: Violation sample(s) required for 2012.*

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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or radioactive. 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 1-800-426-6262.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and 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/MSDH publishes an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by using bottled water and other appropriate means. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6262.

\*\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*  
In accordance with the Radonocides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radonocides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during a visit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance activities and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of action 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radonocides Rule. If you have any questions please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 662-576-7518.

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assurance that there are checks and balances in place - that their phone calls aren't being listened into, their text messages aren't being monitored, their emails are not being read by some big brother somewhere," Obama said.

A senior administration official said the president had asked Director of National Intelligence James Clapper to determine what more information about the two programs could be made public, to help better explain them. The official spoke on condition of anonymity because the official was not authorized to speak publicly.

Obama is in Northern Ireland for a meeting of leaders of allied countries. As Obama arrived, the latest series of Guardian articles drawing on the leaks claims that British eavesdropping agency GCHQ repeatedly hacked into foreign diplomats' phones and emails with U.S. help, in an effort to get an edge in such high-stakes negotiations.

Obama's announcement follows an online chat Monday by Edward Snowden, the man who leaked documents revealing the scope of the two programs to The Guardian and The Washington Post newspapers. He accused members of Congress and administration officials of exaggerating their claims about the success of the data gathering programs, including pointing to the arrest of would-be New York subway bomber Najibullah Zazi in 2009.

Snowden said Zazi could see NSA 1 Page A-B

Alley" as part of his research adviser and received the first in assistant professor Donna Gordon's biology laboratory in class. He is the son of Mitchell and Terri Denison.

◆ Kelly P. Callahan, of Cordova, Tenn., a May summa cum laude graduate, whose presentation, "Expression of DNA Damage Proteins in Macrophages in Response to Pneumococcal Infection," resulted from work in assistant professor Justin Thornton's biology lab. She is the daughter of Michael Callahan and Carolyn Thomas.

◆ Rushil Randive, of Greenwood, also a May summa cum laude graduate, whose presentation, "Rap1a Mediates

Irvin Atlee Jecocat Excellence Award for Faculty class. He is the son of Mitchell and Terri Denison.

◆ Since BURP was initiated to assist undergraduate students, it was fitting for award to carry Dr. Downer's name.

In addition to the student awards, Donna Gordon was honored with the department's First-Place Mentor Award, while Stewart, who coordinated BURP, received the Excellence Award for his efforts on behalf of the symposium.

For more about MSU, visit www.msstate.edu.

**FOR THE RECORD**

The following are felony arrests, as reported by Oktibeha County Sheriff's Department:

**JUNE 10**  
◆ Jeffrey Tyler Kilgo, 26, probation violation;  
◆ Kelsey Dewayne Davidson, 23, probation violation.

**JUNE 13**  
◆ Michael Tavonis DeLoach, 34, possession of schedule two drugs, public drunkenness and contempt of court (two counts);  
◆ Travell B. McEwing, 21, sale of cocaine;  
◆ Jeremy Lamichal Hinton, 20, possession of marijuana in a vehicle and possession of cocaine.

**JUNE 14**  
◆ David Ray Winfield, 46, possession of controlled substance and possession of schedule two drugs;  
◆ Caitlyn M. Crypp, 24, DUI 3rd and careless driving.

The following are felony arrests as reported by Starkville Police Department:

**JUNE 14**  
◆ Jonathan Shane Kinard, Jr., 19, grand larceny.

## Congratulations!


### RICHARD HILTON

Grassroots Champion

Presented by  
The American Hospital Association (AHA), in partnership  
with the Mississippi Hospital Association (MHA)

Awarded annually to one person from each state, the Partnership for Action Grassroots Champion Award recognizes individuals who display exceptional leadership in generating grassroots and community activity in support of a hospital's mission.

Administrator and chief executive officer at OCH Regional Medical Center, Hilton has provided more than 30 years of service to his hospital and community and has made many outstanding accomplishments in grassroots advocacy. In his numerous affiliations and leadership roles, he has an extensive track record of being an effective voice for health care. He is a past chairman for the MHA Board of Governors and Chairman of the MHA Finance Committee and most recently has taken the role of Chairman for the Mississippi Hospital Association's Political Action Committee (MHAPAC), which helps to elect decision-makers who champion health care issues. He is an accomplished and truly deserving leader.



"Richard has provided valued leadership for our hospitals. His advocacy efforts have tremendously helped our efforts, and he is an effective promoter for health care in Mississippi."

-- Sam W. Cameron, MHA President and CEO

