

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 12 AM 10:18

Okatoma Water Association #1 & #2

Public Water Supply Name

MS 0640009

MS 0640022

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

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

- 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 _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/7/14, 5/7/14, 5/8/14

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

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

Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier, The Smith County Reformer, The News Commercial

Date Published: 5/8/14 5/7/14 5/7/14

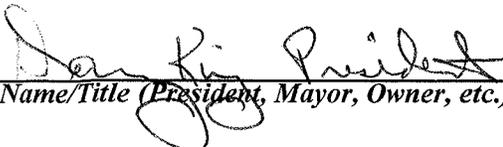
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ___ / ___ / ___

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.


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

6.3.14
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.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

mfu

Radioactive Contaminants

6. Radium 228	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 – 2.3	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2013	.041	.026 - .041	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2013	.61	.26- .61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	5.5	2.03 – 5.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2013	.9	.7 – 1.10	mg/l	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	2013	.027	.016 - .027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2013	.726	.512 - .726	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	1.54	.39– 1.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	7.49	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.70 – 1.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013

** 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 in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 46%.

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 in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%.

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.

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

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.1 ppm to 5.5 ppm during 2013. 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2014 JUN 12 AM 10:18

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid Maisha Bratcher

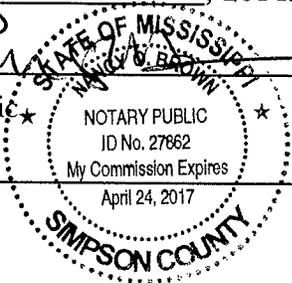
who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is Legal Clerk of The Magee Courier a newspaper published in the City of Magee, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

- In Vol. 116 No. 48 Date 8 day of May 2014.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2014.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2014.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2014.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2014.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2014.

Signed Maisha Bratcher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of May, 2014.

[Signature]
Notary Public



My Commission Expires: _____

Ran As A Black Ad
No. words _____ at _____ cts. Total \$ _____

Proof of Publication : \$ _____

Total Cost: \$ 650⁰⁰

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT OKATOMA PUBLIC WATER

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water service, ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the Okaloosa River.

The source water assessment has been completed for the Okaloosa River. We have identified potential sources of contamination. A water source assessment has been furnished to our public water system and received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or contact us at 405-963-1234. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water. The table reflects the most recent results. As water in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may harm wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas, and organic chemicals, which are by-products of various processes.

Several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead in your water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, there are several methods, and steps you can take to minimize lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health provides information on how to protect your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Reporting of Drinking Water Contaminant Results," we are required to report certain results pertaining to average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range for the calendar year that was within the optimal range.

All sources of drinking water are subject to contamination. Contaminants can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and heavy metals. Contaminants are expected to contain at least small amounts of some health risk. More information about contaminants is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4737.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, certain chronic diseases, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of health problems. EPA/CDC guidelines for protecting vulnerable populations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

****SPECIAL****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly if you should ask advice from your health care provider. The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

Please Note: This report is being published



TEACHER ACADEMY PROJECTS-7 at the R. T. Prince Memorial Library County Career Center presented the program 2013 under the direction of Mrs. Pam McSanders and expectations of the program in the time proved to be helpful to the underserved County students. From left are juniors at Sanders and instructor, Pam McCraw.

Easter egg hunt



EASTER EGG HUNT - Friday, April 21, attended an Easter Egg Hunt at Rhonda Farm and a special visit from the Easter Bunny at the zoo on the farm and played on the playground.

Business Scholars



The State of Mississippi, County of Smith PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in §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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 4x21

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

On the 7 day of May 2014 On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___ On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___ On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

Tril Turner OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me

NOTARY PUBLIC ANGELA M. [Signature] Commission Expires 01/12/2019 WASHINGTON COUNTY

Words Cost

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. 112 No. 43 Dated May 7, 2014

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Vol. _____ No. _____ Dated _____

Analyn Arrington Goff Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of

May, 2014.

James Arrington Goff Notary Public

Printer's Fee \$ 232.50

Proof of Publication \$ 3.00

TOTAL \$ 235.50



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 for Oklahoma Water Association, Inc.
 PWS # 0640009 & 0640022

It is our goal to provide you with a clear, concise, and easy-to-understand report about the quality of your drinking water. Our primary goal is to provide you with a clear and understandable report of drinking water. We will continue to monitor the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Oklahoma, Missouri and Colorado Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells 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 quality, please contact Michael Spaid at 801.733.2383. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please contact one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1870 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39116.

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 detect during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In cases where monitoring wells were installed in 2013, 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 surface of land or from human activity, microbial contamination, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife operations. Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products; and radon, which can come from gas stored and used in wells; radioactive materials, 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 requires regular testing for an array of certain inorganic and organic chemicals 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'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 Allowed" (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 human 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 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.

Particulate Matter (PM) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picograms per liter (pg/L) 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 Yr	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLG/MCL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Library Source of Contamination	

Radioactive Contaminants									
4. Radium 226	N	2013	23	11-23	pCi/L	0	0	5. Division of Public Health	

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2013	01	01-01	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from agricultural activities, natural mineral deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2013	01	36-61	ppm	4	4	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from agricultural activities, natural mineral deposits, water additive from water treatment plants, discharge from fertilizer and pesticide applications	
17. Lead	N	2011/13	0	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	58	2.05-155	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching from animal waste, erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection By-Products									
Chloroform	N	2013	0	0-1.10	µg/L	0	MCL-1.4	Water additive used to control microbial	

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Yr	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCLG/MCL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Library Source of Contamination	

Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2013	02	018-027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from agricultural activities, natural mineral deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2013	720	312-720	ppm	4	4	Ingestion of natural deposits, water additive from water treatment plants, discharge from fertilizer and pesticide applications	
17. Lead	N	2011/13	0	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	154	50-154	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, leaching from animal waste, erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection By-Products									
10. Bromoform	N	2013	7.48	2.21	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chloroform	N	2013	0	0-1.1	µg/L	0	MCL-1.4	Water additive used to control microbial	

10. Bromoform (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.

11. Fluoride (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

12. Lead (ppb) or Parts per billion - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

13. Nitrate (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

14. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

15. Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

16. Total Hardness (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

17. Total Solids (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

18. Total Suspended Solids (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

19. Turbidity (NTU) or Nephelometric Turbidity Units - one NTU is equal to one turbidity unit.

20. Total Chlorine (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

21. Total Chlorine Dioxide (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

22. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

23. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

24. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

25. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

26. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

27. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

28. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

29. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

30. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

31. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

32. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

33. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

34. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

35. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

36. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

37. Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

38. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

39. Total Chlorine Oxidation Potential (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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41. Total Chlorine Demand (ppm) or Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one microgram in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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, and those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other chronic diseases, some elderly, and infants are at particular 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 immunocompromised and at-risk individuals are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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Special Notice Concerning Private Sample Results

The drinking water for Oklahoma Water Association #1 (PWSID #0640009) sampled from 0.1 ppm to 0.5 ppm during 2013. 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 (see table) at or above levels of one because of natural or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask your health care provider.

The Oklahoma Water Association, Inc. would like to thank you for providing tap water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, reduce the need for consumption, and use the end use of our customer's share.

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

Publish one-time: May 7, 2014

WATER SUPPLY

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022
April 2014

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 Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. 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 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

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, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, 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/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Radioactive Contaminants									
6. Radium 228	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2013	641	026 - 031	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref.; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2013	61	26 - 61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of nat. dep.; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2011/2013	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate-Nitrogen	N	2013	5.5	2.03 - 5.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AEL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TEST RESULTS								
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013	027	016 - 027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal ref.; erosion of natural dep.
16. Fluoride	N	2013	.726	.512 - .726	ppm	4	4	Erosion of nat. dep.; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (Nitrogen)	N	2013	1.54	.39 - 1.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82 THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2010*	7.39	2.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.70 - 1.1	mg/l	0	MSDH=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.
 **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 in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 -1.3 ppm was 81%.

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 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.

******SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING NITRATE SAMPLE RESULTS******

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.1 ppm to 5.5 ppm during 2013. 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.

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2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2014

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601-733-2363. 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.

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.

PWS ID # 0640009

TEST RESULTS

Table with 9 columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measure-ment, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Radioactive Contaminants (Radium 226), Inorganic Contaminants (Barium, Fluoride, Lead, Nitrate), and Disinfection By-Products (Chlorine).

PWS ID # 0640022

TEST RESULTS

Table with 9 columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measure-ment, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Rows include Inorganic Contaminants (Barium, Fluoride, Lead, Nitrate) and Disinfection By-Products (TTHM, Chlorine).

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013
** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.0 mg/l
We would like your drinking water needs or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have based through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected below the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.