WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN 18 PM 8: 17

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Oakdale
Public Water Supply Name

0690008
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: 06/26/2015 / / , / /

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: _____

Date Published: / /

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 2014 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.

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

06-16-2015
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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2014 Quality Water Report
Oakdale Estates & Lake Suente
[PWS ID# 0690008]
June 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 a ground water well that pumps from the **Sparta Aquifer.**

Our source water assessment is available upon request.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Harry House (Certified Water Operator) at P.O. Box 463 Senatobia, MS 38668, 662-562-8456. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Oakdale Estates & Lake Suente system is routinely monitored for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2014.** As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected Your Water	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
1010. Barium	n	2010	.012163	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1020. Chromium	n	2010	.000749	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	n	09/02/2014	0.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	n	09/02/2014	.005	0	ppb	0.015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
1040. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	n	05/14/2014	0.55	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1041. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	n	03/27/2012	<0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1038. Nitrate=Nitrite (AS N)	n	03/27/2012	0.55	0	ppm	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Chlorine	n	2014		0		0	MRDL= 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Highest QTR			.80		MG/L			
RAA			.80					
MRDL Range			.70-.80					

RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE

TTHM	n	07/21/14	4	0	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	n	07/21/14	2.0	0	ppb	0	

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

Significant Deficiencies:
During a sanitary survey conducted on 5/29/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

- Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks
- Inadequate application of treatment chemicals and techniques
- no approved emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis.

Corrective actions: Cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks and applications of treatment chemicals and techniques - Requirements have been met.

- Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required

_ This system now has redundant chlorination treatment.

This system has an approved emergency response plan and a vulnerability analysis. (Both are up to date.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION for LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Oakdale Estates and Lake Suente 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 for $10 per sample. Please contact (601)576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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.

Please call 662-562-8456 if you have questions.

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.