

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 MAY 27 PM 4:36

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Oak Hill Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

580004

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: 05/18/2016, 05/24/2016, / /

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: Pontotoc Progress

Date Published: 05/18/2016

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 2015 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.

Joe W. Hitt - President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

05/25/2016
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

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2016 MAY 23 AM 9: 23

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Oak Hill Water Association
PWS#: 580004
May 2016

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Oak Hill Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Herndon at 662.791.1234. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at 189 Reeder Hill Rd. The annual meeting is held on the third Monday in November.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 to 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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	November	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2014*	.171	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	3.28	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	.6	.21 - 1.06	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took four samples for coliform bacteria during November 2015. One of the routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing which shows that this problem has been resolved.

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 system 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Oak Hill 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.

pondio-progress.com • Plantation Program • Wednesday, May 18, 2016

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Oak Hill Water Association
P.O. Box 200004
May 2016

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 your water supply to help you make decisions about your water use. Our report is based on the most current data available to us. We want you to understand the factors we use to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our main concern is your satisfaction from the Oak Hill Water Association.

Your water supply to your home is provided by the Oak Hill Water Association. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water supply to help you make decisions about your water use. Our report is based on the most current data available to us. We want you to understand the factors we use to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our main concern is your satisfaction from the Oak Hill Water Association.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Rocky Hernandez at 800.251.5251. We want our water customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please call us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at 139 Plantation Hill Rd. The annual meeting is held on the first Monday in November.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were tested during the period of January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015. In cases where a maximum contaminant level (MCL) is listed, it is the maximum level of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the most vulnerable people. As water flows over the surface of land to underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made substances and can pick up substances or contaminants from the surface of the land. Some man-made substances, such as pesticides and herbicides, that may come from nearby agricultural fields, roads, parking lots, and other areas. Some man-made substances, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring in soil, can also be found in pipes, tanks, and other infrastructure. Some man-made substances, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring in soil, can also be found in pipes, tanks, and other infrastructure. Some man-made substances, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring in soil, can also be found in pipes, tanks, and other infrastructure.

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 Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the most vulnerable people.
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. (MCLG) is set at a level that is as close to zero as feasible.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Pounds per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in two pints or a single penny in \$10.00.

Table with 5 columns: Contaminant, MCL, MRDL, MCLG, MRDLG. Includes a section for TEST RESULTS with columns for Method, Unit, and Value.

Microbiological Contaminants table with columns: Contaminant, Unit, MCL, MRDL, MCLG, MRDLG. Includes sections for Inorganic Contaminants and Disinfection By-Products.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in your water. These substances can be minerals, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. In drinking water, naturally occurring substances may occasionally be present in concentrations that are higher than those found in other sources. The presence of these substances 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 1-800-426-6781.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Pregnant women, nursing infants, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. These individuals should consult with their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines for tap water are based on the fact that most people do not drink only tap water. They also use bottled water, use water filters, and use other water treatment devices. For more information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6781.
The Oak Hill Water Association works around the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We are confident that our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our future generations.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public In and for the State and County aforesaid, Lisa Bryant who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows:

- Volume 88, Number 20, on the 18th day of May, 2016
- Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2016
- Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2016
- Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2016
- Volume _____, Number _____, on the 1 day of _____, 2016
- Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____, 2016

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular session in the year 1935.

Lisa Bryant Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of May, 2016

Printers fee \$ 287.28

Joyce Ann Brock Jolly
Notary Public





OAK HILL WATER ASSOCIATION
 PO BOX 828
 PONTOTOC, MS 38863
 (662) 489-3692

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TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		DEBIT	CHANGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	33600	26600	7,000	42.50

CUSTOMER		PAY GROSS AMOUNT
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	AFTER THIS DATE
2	1073	6/7/16
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID		GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
42.50		46.75

MAIL FROM THESE OFFICES YOUR PROPERTY



Service From 4/11/2016 TO 5/13/2016 ACCOUNT 1073 5/26/2016

METER NO.	WATER	SEWER	CHARG	TOTAL DUE	LATE CHARGE	PAST DUE
5	13	1		UPON RECEIPT	AFT'R DUE DATE	AMOUNT
				42.50	4.25	46.75

TERRY STEELE
 9708 HIGHWAY 9 N
 BLUE SPRINGS MS
 38828-8130

CCR WAS PUBLISHED IN THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS ON MAY 18, 2016. NO COPIES WERE MAILED. YOU MAY REQUEST A COPY AT THE OFFICE. WE WILL BE CLOSED MAY 30TH FOR MEMORIAL DAY.